Thomas Will: Tew.

In 1950 approx
E. G. MANLEY
gave this Book to
DrS. B. Bayley CBE LLD J.P.
of
Ackworth Lodge
High Ackworth
Pontefract
W. Yorkshire

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

1861-1891.

JE TUE

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
RICHARD HOLMES, "ADVERTISER" OFFICE,
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1892.

PREFACE.

The following papers have been collected and re-published at the request of several friends interested in their contents.

The proceeds (if any) of the sale will be given to the Building Fund of the Pontefract Dispensary, an Institute in which I have taken the greatest interest as Secretary and Treasurer for twenty-seven years.

THOS. WM. TEW.

Carleton Grange,
Pontefract,
26 October, 1892.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page	
40	Last paragraph of Charter. For *fercerunt*, read *fecerunt.*
70	13th line from bottom. For *Walton Hall, near Wakefield,* read *Walton House, near Wetherby.*
72	4th line. For *leopards' heads erased,* read *church bells,* Mrs. Greenwood being co-heir of Bellhouse; hence the Shield of Pretence.

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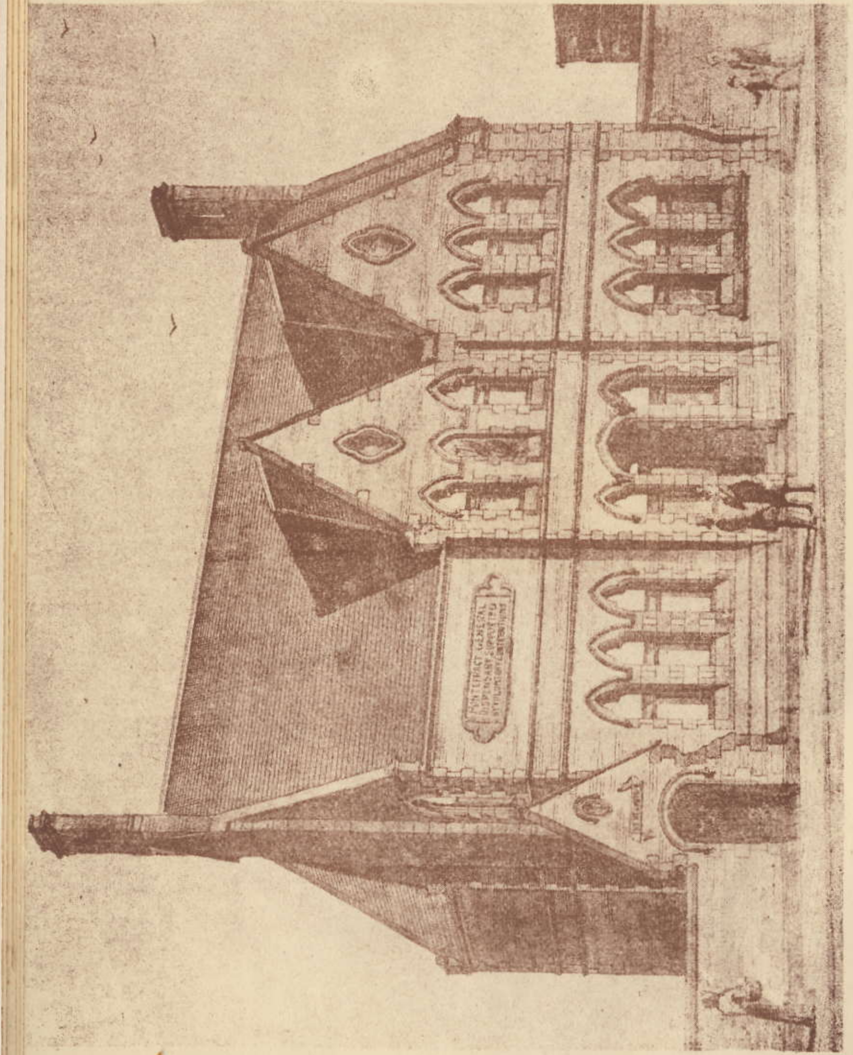
PONTEFRACT GENERAL DISPENSARY SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

NEW DISPENSARY, SOUTHGATE, PONTEFRACT.

ARCHIBALD NEILL, ARCHITECT, LEEDS.

THE

PONTEFRACT DISPENSARY.

This Institution was founded in 1812, and was opened on the 4th June (the then King's Birthday) for the reception of patients in a small house in Baxtergate. Amongst its earliest supporters were Lady Ibbetson, Benjamin Jowitt, of Carleton, and the Rev. T. H. Marshall, vicar of Pontefract.

Its career of usefulness supported by voluntary contributions was continued in this situation, till the Town Council resolved to enlarge the Town Hall, and the site was required for the new buildings. The Dispensary Committee then decided to erect a larger and more suitable building on a piece of ground in Southgate,—which had been purchased by the late medical officer, Dr. Wright, with a view to its being used for a new Dispensary. The foundation stone was laid on May 7th, 1880, by the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P. for Pontefract. The contract for the work was £2,835.

The number of patients passed through the Dispensary in the 60 years—from 1812 to 1872—was 70,000. Since the removal and enlargement of the Dispensary and the further addition of an Accident Ward in 1891—two beds,—the number of patients rose in 1891-92, to 1475 for the year, an increase of about 300 per annum.

The site on which the Dispensary is built is of great historical interest, being that of the ancient Hermitage of Adam de Laythorpe, founded in 1386.

THE HERMITAGE.

The Pontefract Hermitage is situated in a garden on the side of a hill. The northern boundary of the enclosure is of solid stone, out of which two rock-cut chambers are excavated to form a Hermitage or living-room, and an Oratory or Chapel, the former having, by means of a staircase of 62 steps, also cut in the solid rock, communication with an underground spring, as much as 15½ yards below the surface, and so far from the Hermitage as to be directly under the pathway on the opposite side of Southgate.

The Hermitage, with its singular staircase, has always been looked upon as one of the curiosities of Pontefract, but the Oratory seems to have been so thoroughly closed up at the Reformation, that for many generations even its existence was absolutely unknown. But in 1854, its roof being broken into by the drainage excavators, it was re-opened and an awkward entrance was made into it from the street, which the then street executive closed in 1869, being unable to devise any means by which it could be prevented from becoming a nuisance. In the course of the following summer, however, on the occasion of the visit to Pontefract of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, Dr. Wright, surgeon to the Dispensary, who, a few months previously had become the owner of the adjacent garden, was persuaded to make therefrom an entrance into the closed up and abandoned Oratory, which was thus again thrown into the property to which it had originally belonged.

Mr James Fowler, of Wakefield, as correspondent of the Society of Antiquaries, naturally took a great interest in this extraordinary excavation, when the throwing open of the Oratory called attention to the whole. In 1869 he made a communication on it to the Society which he represented,

and in the following year, on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society, he read a paper describing it. From these two papers the following remarks are extracted :—

"The Back Lane or Southgate is part of the great turnpike road running from Wakefield through Pontefract and Knottingley to Selby, and in former times would be the most frequented road in the neighbourhood. The hermit therefore, though himself shut out from the world, was readily accessible to those entering and passing out of the town who chose to visit his cell; and would probably only be the more popular because one who had previously borne the name of Peter the Hermit of Pontefract, had suffered a cruel death under King John, for what was generally deemed a true and fulfilled prophecy.

"The garden in which the Hermitage is situated is roughly about 75 feet square.* Though placed upon the rapid slope of a hill, it is nearly level, being entered by ten steps, each about eight inches in depth, at the northern end, and raised in a terrace towards the south. This original construction has combined with centuries of cultivation to render the soil remarkably rich and deep, the black loamy earth reaching an average depth of a yard at least. It is surrounded by four walls, all, except the northern one, ancient; probably in date about the middle of the fifteenth century. The eastern one contains at its northern end a good four centred-archway, 5 feet 8 by 4 feet, which was originally the entrance to the garden, but is at present bricked up. The walls are coped at the top, and may average there about 18 inches in thickness, but they batter considerably, and must be much thicker at the bottom. The southern wall is heavily buttressed, like those surrounding the adjacent property of the Dominican Priory. The northern and eastern walls are 13 feet and 9 feet respectively; the southern and western ones each 2 feet 9 inches; the two latter, however, owing to the raised level of the soil within the soil as compared with that without, when seen from the outside appear much higher, 12 feet and 14 feet respectively. The whole of this height or depth of wall, but especially the portion below the internal level of the ground on the south side, being kept constantly moist by percolation from within, has in the course of years become festooned with long reaches of alpine snap-dragon and mountain grass, and given attachment to large shrubby wall-flowers, pellitory and celandine, mosses, ferns, geraniums, hawkweeds, and speedwell. Thus enclosed behind and at the sides, the spot is at once sheltered and secluded. Below and in front southward, the ground descends rapidly, but rises again immediately, so as to limit the view in that direction and form an amphitheatre, not large, but very rich and beautiful. In the valley are several draw-wells and a stream of water, probably once much larger.* In some places the hill-side is steep and rugged, in others bulging out or hollowed, but everywhere— except where the turnpike winds across the end, or where half-worked stone quarries appear—teeming with fertility; terraced with black-soiled liquorice gardens, or covered by pastures with fine old trees scattered here and there, or gathered in small clumps; whilst the names of the different localities— Priory, Friar Wood, Friar Wood Hill, Priest Bridge, Priest Bridge Closes, &c., sufficiently indicate the former occupancy.

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* Being diminished in length by the widening of Southgate, probably about the middle of the eighteenth century. One of the series of milestones on the Wakefield and Selby road is in Southgate, not many yards from the Hermitage.

" The present plain brick wall at the north end of the garden was built when the high road at the back was widened. A doorway in this wall, under that by which the garden is entered, opens into a kind of cellar about 12 feet square and 6 feet high, plainly arched with brick so as to support that part of the road which passes over it; the level

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* This has now disappeared entirely, the springs which fed it having been tapped and diverted into the main pipes, when the town sewerage was constructed.

of the latter being 9 feet 2½ inches above the floor of the former. The apartment is thickly white-washed, but the side opposite the entrance, originally the front opening directly into the garden, can be seen to consist of very rude masonry, apparently ancient, though the elliptical arched doorway and square window are filled by pierced woodwork of Elizabethan character. The window measures 2 feet 9 by 2 feet 6, and the doorway 6 feet 10 by 2 feet 6. On the west side of the latter, 4 feet 1 from the ground, is a broken projecting stone which may at some time have served for a corbel. In the jambs, behind the rebate, is a mortise on each side to receive a wooden bar, 5 inches by 4, one of far greater strength than would be necessary for such a slight door as that which at present closes the entrance. The hole on the east side is deeper than that on the west, to allow of the bar being slid into it when not in use.

" Passing onward the second chamber is reached. The southern, western, and upper part of the eastern walls are of rude masonry, but the rest, including the roof, is solid rock, consisting of a yellowish micaceous sandstone with red stripes, intervening between the magnesian limestone and the coal measures. This chamber is irregularly quadrilateral, about 14 feet by 7 to 13 feet, and 6 feet 10 in the highest part, without any attempt whatever at ornament. In the western side is a kind of locker, 1 foot 5 high by 2 feet wide and 2 feet 5 deep, closed at present by pierced wood similar to that already spoken of. Opposite to the door of entrance is another similar doorway but with a rere-arch cut in the rock. Like the first doorway, it is furnished with mortises in the jambs, which show that the original door must have been much thicker and heavier than the present, which is in two leaves, and of the same character as that previously mentioned. It measures 5 feet 6 by 2 feet 9, and stands at the head of an exceedingly well wrought stair, the steps of which are not loose or built in, but like all the rest cut out of the solid rock. Each step measures about 31 inches long, 15 inches broad, and 6 inches deep.

"The stair-passage is 6 feet high from the edge of the steps, and is considerably wider at some distance up than the steps themselves. After descending twelve steps in a tolerably straight direction it begins to turn upon a newel, irregularly pentagonal or hexagonal in section. At this point, there passes across from west and east a natural fissure in the rock, 17 inches wide, which appears to have been filled originally on both sides with firmly packed gravel. On the east side this remains untouched, but on the west it has been excavated for a distance of 12 feet. It will be seen that the entrance has also been somewhat widened by the breaking away of rock in this situation, as though it had been intended to excavate a chamber here and the project had been abandoned. By stooping and squeezing side-wise, the roof is found to rise about 12 or 14 feet in height, so as to form a chamber, half natural, half artificial, which may possibly have served as a hiding place, or as a cool safe or closet.

"Leaving this after four and a quarter turns, the staircase is found to widen suddenly at the sixty-second step, in an irregularly-shaped and very roughly hewn chamber, 6 feet long, 5 feet 6 in the widest part, and 5 feet 5 in height. The sixty-third step, which is about 36 feet 6 below the level of the chamber above, forms a kind of floor, in which two troughs are cut; the further about half the size and twice the depth of the nearer. These receptacles are constantly supplied by a spring of beautifully clear cold water, which, at the time of my visit, was standing just over the edge of the sixty-second step; and, though the level slightly fluctuates according to the state of the weather, it has never been known to be lower than this, namely, 1 foot 2 in the first trough, and 2 feet 10 in the second. It may be here mentioned that there are four recesses or shelves cut out of the rock at different distances on the stairs, diminishing in size

from above downward, but there is no indication of either having been at any time furnished with doors. The height of the stair passage, from the edge of the steps upwards at the turn, is 5 feet 7; at the bottom, 5 feet 5; and about the middle, 5 feet 3; while the steps are about 7 inches deep and 3 feet long; but, as might be expected, no two measurements taken are exactly alike.

"All the way down the shape of the instrument employed in the excavation can be clearly determined. It was an axe, used so as to chop at one time with the edge, which was only an inch and a half in width, and at another with the corner.

"The second excavation, 24 feet 6 to the west of the entrance into that just described, was discovered in 1854 by some workmen who were laying a drain, and accidentally broke through the roof with a pick-axe. It is at present* entered by a trap-door in the foot-path above, which communicates with the short passage and vestibule, which are all that remain of the original entrance. The presence of modern stone masonry, inserted in order to support the road above, renders it impossible to examine this part properly. The whole is cut out of the rock, without the attachment of any loose or separate parts. There are only two of the original steps remaining in the vestibule.

"Passing through a kind of narrow truncated archway which seems never to have had any door, and descending four steps, an irregularly quadrilateral chamber is reached, about 10 feet by 8, and 7 feet 6 high, the floor of which is 16 feet 6 below the level of the road. Though rude and entirely devoid of ornament, it has still had far more pains bestowed upon it than the excavations already described, the surfaces being much smoother, and far fewer marks of the tool being visible; there is even a rough attempt at quadripartite groining in the roof, the springers of which, however, are plain, flat, without ribs, and rise at once from the corners without corbels. A fissure in the rock running from north-west to south-east has been taken advantage of in the construction of the entrance steps, and another will be seen passing out at the south corner. On the south-east is an excavation 3 feet 7 high by 5 feet 5 wide, above and to the rear of a horizontal surface of the same width and 2 feet in the opposite direction, the level of which is 3 feet 6 from the floor. The projecting *mensa* thus formed is 13 inches in thickness, and the chamfering of the under edge, and cutting away of the rock below for four inches, would allow a person comfortably to stand or kneel in front of it. Though there are no crosses upon it, there can be little doubt that this has once served as an altar. At the eastern corner is a projecting portion of rock in two stages, the lower 9 inches high, the upper 3 feet 4, which may have served as rude corbels for supporting books, candles, or perhaps images; and a similar projection 10½ inches in height, on the south-west side, for some like purpose. On the north-west side is a long settle 14 inches high, and on the south-west side a fire-place, the marks of fire being still visible. The fuel has been laid upon the floor, in a plainly cut opening just a yard square and 20 inches deep, and it is remarkable that the flue from this is also cut out of the rock without the use of any loose stone; especially as the rock which intervenes between its front side and the interior of the chamber is only 6 inches in thickness.

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* *I.e.* in 1869. The trap-door opening was soon after closed, but its place is indicated by a flag stone in the pavement rather larger than the rest.

"These rock excavations are among the most interesting of the kind, not only in Yorkshire, but in the kingdom. Thoresby visited them on the 7th of April, 1703. 'Went to see,' he says, 'a remarkable grotto in Mr English's garden, hewn out of an entire rock, out of which solid rock are cut a pair of winding stairs, the roof, sides, and steps all of a piece, at the bottom of which is a little fountain, or well: we counted sixty-nine steps up again into the garden, formerly called Fryer's Wood." (*Diary*, vol. i, p. 419). And

he visited them again, it would seem, on the 1st May, 1712. 'Went. . . . to Pomfret, . . and the ingenious Mr Marsden, the surveyor, showed me a noted stair-case, hewn out of the firm rock; it is sixty three steps, besides those down into the first apartment, and at the foot of all a good spring of clear water. The adjoining territory (since mostly converted to enclosures), is yet called Fryer Wood: this was probably the cell of some noted friar or anchorite.' (*Diary*, vol. ii, p. 92). Gent, in his '*Comprehensive* Dissertation* on the Ancient and Present State of *Pontefract*, in Yorkshire, published in 1739, says, 'Within this town is a remarkable Curiosity. 'Tis a Cave, in the garden of Mr John Marsden, which has been with great Labour cut out of a fine and solid Rock. Over the doors are these letters remaining "DITIS."* No doubt it has been a Place of Worship for the *Druids*, where the ancient Britons invoked *Dis*, whom they believed to rule in the lower places. This Enterance leads into a Room, extending three yards forwards, and four from the Right Side to the Left. From this place is a Vault with a Descent of 72 steps, at the Bottom whereof appears a fine limpid Well, abounding with the most pleasant-tasted Water.' Boothroyd's account is substantially the same. (*History of Pontefract*, 1807, p. 444). The inscription in his time was, however, he says, 'wholly obliterated:' although Fox, twenty years after, speaks of it as still existing. Boothroyd ridicules Gent's idea that the 'ancient cave' was a Druidical 'place of worship,' and suggests that, in reading the inscription, the word *domus* should be supplied, and that the sense would then be 'The house of Pluto,' an inscription which perfectly suits any cave or dark recess."

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* A little four leaf tract is sometimes to be found bound up between pp 22 and 23 of Gent's Compendiosa Historia Anglicana, which is "embelished" with an engraving of the inscribed doorway, the letters D.I.T.I.S. being above it, and the grill to its right. This sufficiently indicates where the inscription may probably still be found, under the brick work of the modern wall. It is surprising there should ever have been any difficulty in interpreting this inscription which, if correctly copied, is very plainly the initials of Deo In Trinitate, Jesu Salvatori.—To God in Trinity, Jesus the Saviour.

An extract is appended from Sketches of Pontefract Topography, (Pontefract : Richard Holmes, Advertiser Office, 1873) now quite out of print :—

" The following are the extracts from the ancient deeds, as published by Mr. Fox, in 1827. After mentioning the foundation of the Hermitage in 1368 [should be 1386], by Adam de Laythorpe, and Robert his son, Mr Fox gives a summary of the grants as follows :—

'Robert de Laythorpe gives to brother Adam the hermit, for life, a place for a hermitage, extending to the mansion of the friars preachers ; and betwixt the lands of William Some, on the east, and the curtilage that John Naylor held on the west. Witness, T. John Clerk, bailiff of Pontefract, John de Sampal, Adam Enys, &c. Dated 9 Richardi II., 1368.'

'Henry Manys of Pontefract, and Marjery his wife and Joan Laythorpe, sister to Marjery, give to William Porlington, a tenement for an hermitage for his wife, in the venell leading from Malfay gate to the mansion of the friars preachers, betwixt the gardens of Thomas Elys, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in length, which said garden Thomas Elys licensed John Queyks to build an hermitage upon. Witness,—John Hippon, and William de Wakefield, bailiffs of Pontefract. Dated 7, Henrici IV.'

' John Bunnyman releaseth to Marjery Laythorpe, and Joan her sister, all the same, expressing that Adam de Laythorpe and Robert his son, were the first founders of the hermitage. Dated 5, Henrici V.'

'John Fenton, and Marjery his wife, and Joan her sister gave the hermitage to John Lound, chaplain of York, for his life. Witness,— John Brighton, and William Scriven, bailiffs of Pontefract. Dated 5, Henrici V.'

'Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert Laythorpe, gives the said hermitage to Henry Lacy, chaplain. Witness, —John Burnerby, and William de Wakefield, bailiffs of Pontefract. Dated 8, Henrici V.'

Robert Elys of Fairburn, Arg. grants to John Frankeye, of Warnfield, the gardens &c., for the life of John Hudyrfield, canon of the monastery of St. Oswald ; so that the said Hudyrfield have the said John Frankeye and Katherine his wife in his prayers, &c. Witness, —Thomas Draper, and John Bernyke. Dated 8, Henrici V.'

'Robert Elys, of Everingham, gentleman, gives to John Hudyrfield, prior of Rosevelle, all his right in a tenement called '*the hermitage*' in Pontefract, bound on each side by the lands of Thomas Elys, Leeds, and Eliza his wife confirms the above. Witness,—Robert Fleming, John Burton, and Thomas Challoner. Dated 9, Henrici VI.'

'Thomas Elys, of Kidhall, Esq., releaseth to the said John Hudyrfield, near the house of the friars preachers, a parcel of ground adjoining, being 30 feet broad and 90 feet long, betwixt the lands of the said Thomas Elys on the east, and the venell of the Malfay Gate on the north, &c. Witness, —John Hill, mayor of Pontefract, Robert Rishworth, and Robert Austwick, &c. Dated 12, Henry VI.'

"It is much to be regretted that Mr Fowler failed in his search for the originals of the documents printed by Mr Fox, which must have belonged to the Monastery of St. Oswald until the Dissolution, unless the property was sold at an earlier date. That they were not transcribed with perfect accuracy is evident upon careful examination. How little or how much they are inaccurate we fear it is impossible now to tell.

"The addition of the date 1368, to the first deed is an interpolation, for it was not the practice to affix the year of our Lord to such deeds, which were always dated in the year of the King's reign. But moreover it is incorrect ; 9 Richard II. was 1386.

"In the second deed, the grant to the *wife* of the hermit is as evident a misprint for his *life*.

"In the third deed, *all the same* we conjecture to mean not the hermitage spoken of previously, which Marjery and Joan already possessed, but the garden in which the Oratory was afterwards built. Our reasons for this supposition will appear presently.

" A serious discrepancy is also observable in the fact that Marjery is styled the wife of Henry Manys (7 Hen. IV. 1405), while, twelve years afterwards, (in 5 Hen. V. 1417) she receives a release in her maiden name, and in the same year is described as the wife of John Fenton. This may indicate an error in the transcription of the date of the release; but if the documents are accurately transcribed, such a discrepancy can only be explained by supposing that she resumed her maiden name during widowhood, an extravagant supposition, one would think.

" In the body of the fifth deed there is another inaccuracy. The expression Leeds, and Eliza his wife is meaningless. It is probably intended that Thomas Elys was then of Leeds; and that Eliza the wife of Robert Elys, confirmed the grant made by her husband. But then arise the questions, was Robert Elys, of Fairburn, in 8 Hen. V. the same as Robert Elys, of Everingham, in 9 Hen. VI; if so, did he marry between the dates of the two deeds; and was that the reason why his wife confirmed the second deed, and not the first? - The description of Hudyrfield as prior of ***Rosvelle***, should of course, be of St. Oswald or Nostell.

" Again, the extract from the sixth deed is evidently incorrect. Why should Elys grant to Frankye, the gardens, &c., for Hudyrfield's life on condition that Hudyrfield pray for Frankye? It would be more comprehensible if the prayers were to have been for the grantor—and not for the grantee. To allow a man the use of a garden for the life of a second person, on condition that the second person prays for him, gives rise to ideas somewhat incongruous.

"But in the last deed, there is an error even more

singular, one which, were not the internal evidence of their genuineness very strong, would go far to throw a doubt upon the whole series of documents. In the release to John Hudyrfield (12 Hen. VI. 1433) the first witness is described as John Hill, *the Mayor of Pontefract.* Now, John Hille was, it is true, mayor in 1484, and there was a John Hille mayor in 11 and 12 and 13 of Henry VII. It might therefore be supposed that 12 Henry VI. in the copy of the deed is an incorrect transcription for 12 Henry VII. But even such a supposition would not meet the difficulty, for John Hudyrfield, prior of Nostell (having ruled from 1427) died in 1472, 12 years before there was a mayor of Pontefract at all! There remain two more supersitions, each of which is possible, and of each of which there is an example in other parts of Fox's History. (1) That the attestation in question belonged to another deed, and has been affixed to this by mistake; and (2) That the description 'Mayor of Pontefract' is an interlineation for which the transcriber alone is responsible; he having, deceived by the identity of name, added the description *Mayor of Pontefract,* to the name of John Hill the grandfather, which properly belonged to John Hill the grandson.

" There appear indeed to have been three sets of deeds; of which one referred to the hermitage, its construction and freehold; another to the various presentations to it; and the third to the freehold of the more westerly garden afterwards attached to the hermitage. Of the personal history of its owners, these documents inform us that Adam de Laythorpe, and Robert, his son, began the hermitage in 1368; that after Adam's death, Robert inherited, and gave it in 1386 to (his) brother Adam, the hermit; that with Robert, the male line died out, the estate passing to coheiresses Marjery and Joan, of whom the elder had married Henry Manys, 1405; that by 1417, she was again a *feme sole,* presenting to the benefice; and that in the same year, she married with John Fenton, but died or parted with the property in 1420.

"The presentations to the hermitage by its successive owners were:—1386, to Adam, the hermit, by Robert de Laythorpe; 1405, to William Porlington, by Henry Manys, Marjery his wife, and Joan her sister; 1417, to John Lound, Chaplain, of York, by John Fenton, Marjery his wife and Joan her sister; and 1420, to Henry Lacy, Chaplain, by Joan, daughter and heiress to Robert Laythorpe. Finally in 1430, Robert Elys, of Everingham, (whose title is not clear, but who had probably inherited as a collateral heir of John de Laythorpe*) gave it absolutely to John Hudyrfield, prior of St. Oswald; who ten years before, while only a canon of the monastery, had acquired a nominal footing in the adjoining garden.

"The root of the title to the second garden, as shown by these deeds, was a release in 1417, by John Bunnyman, to Marjery and Joan; but in 1420, Robert Elys, (here described as of Fairburn), comes suddenly on the scene, granting a lease on life of the garden to John Frankeye, of Warnfield. Robert Elys was succeeded in the title by Thomas Elys, of Kidhall, who, in 1433, released the garden absolutely to Hudyrfield. Hudyrfield thus firstly allowed his life (a comparatively young one, and a healthy; he was then a canon of Nostel, and lived for 52 years afterwards), to be inserted in the lease of the garden granted to John Frankye; next he obtained for himself (persumably for his monastery) a grant of the hermitage, to the east of the garden: and finally, having obtained a grant of the garden itself, he seems to have thrown the whole into one.

"The word *extending* in the first deed is also a probable mistake; for 'the mansion of the friars preachers' is supposed to have been a furlong distant from the hermitage, though their grounds were really the bounds both of the

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* Or might have been the husband of Joan Laythorpe.

hermitage and the oratory to the south and west, the other bounds being a 'venell' to the east, now existing as a path between two properties, and the Malfay or Southgate to the north. Ignoring this word, therefore, as it might only lead us astray, let us compare the locality of the Hermitage and Oratory with the neighbouring land-marks.

"Between Friar Wood Lane and what is now called Southgate (the Malfay gate we presume of the fifteenth century), is a piece of land about 70 yards broad by about 200 yards long, which was, years ago, and (except in one or two places where the bounds are destroyed) is still, divided into five narrow strips, each from 10 yards to 16 yards broad, but as we have said about 200 yards long. All these strips face southward, and the divisions between each, singular to say, coincide with corresponding divisions between the various properties on the south side of the Market Place. If one or even two coincided, their continuity might have been considered the result of accident: but all six boundaries being continuous and parallel, the supposition is only legitimate that at one time (even long before there was a Malfay gate at all), these properties were severally united, each tenement in the Market Place having its corresponding strip of ground stretching the whole length of the distance between Market Place and Friar Wood Lane. At the time we are considering (1386 to 1432) the division must however have long since taken place, and the gardens been separated in tenure from the house property and the 'yards' attached thereto.

"The original Hermitage, so graphically and accurately described by Mr Fowler, was constructed on a piece of ground about 30 feet wide, the upper and northern portion of the second of these five strips of garden land, reckoning them from the west. It now measures only 77 feet or 78 feet, but it was then 90 feet long, the middle-age computation including the site of the Hermitage itself, now under

Southgate ; so that that thoroughfare before it was increased in width by the appropriation of these 12 feet or 13 feet must also have been but a 'venell.'

"But to proceed with the history.—After the construction of the Hermitage, Thomas Elys gave to John Hudyrfield by the deed of 1433, a similar piece of ground to that which he already possessed, which addition being cut off from the most westerly of the five strips, and added to the land already attached to the Hermitage, converted the enclosure into a convenient plot about 60 feet or 70 feet broad, and 90 ft long, a length which the latter-day encroachment of Southgate has reduced to its present dimensions of 25 yards or 26 yards. It was in this second strip, thus added to that which already contained the Hermitage, that the Oratory was constructed ; and as there is no mention of it, or even hint of its existence in any of the deeds whose abstracts Mr Fox printed, and as if it then existed, it would most assuredly have been mentioned as the Hermitage was, we can fix its date with tolerable certainty as being at least after the latest of them, 1433.

"The palmy days of Oratory and Hermitage would thus have been some time between 1433 and 1539, the date of the suppression of Nostell. When we examine the details of the two buildings for the purpose of comparing the one with the other, we notice that the Oratory apartment had a door which was fastened from the outside, while that of the Hermitage fastened from within, and are thus led to the conclusion that the Oratory was used only for temporary purposes of worship or contemplation, the Hermit's living room and more permanent abode continuing to be the Hermitage, within which he could secure himself at his convenience.

"Proceeding to criticise and compare, we observe that the steps downward to the recovered Oratory, are very weatherworn, showing that although now covered in, they were at one time exposed to the bleakest changes of the

season. This corroborates the opinion before expressed that they were at one time part of the garden, and not part of the rock ; and that they were covered in, only when the road above was widened and made by artificial means to extend over them. Indeed, when Gent visited the cave about 1730, he seems to have entered it by the inscribed doorway ; while Boothroyd, in 1808, looking for the inscription, found it as he thought wholly obliterated, being probably hidden by the brick archway which supported the newly widened road. Between 1730 and 1807, therefore, we gather that this road was widened, probably to accommodate the mail-coach traffic, which took the Southgate or lower route.

"A hasty glance at the present entrance to the Oratory, which is by a twelfth century lancet doorway, might lead a superficial observer to imagine that the date of the whole construction was much earlier than that now assigned to it. But the fact is that Dr Wright, the owner of the garden, rescued the doorway* from the destruction to which it was consigned in 1870, and inserted it in the wall, as an appropriate entrance to the Oratory.

"We have thus arrived at these facts. Land was granted or confirmed for a Hermitage in 1386, and 1405 ; in 1417, the Hermitage was spoken of as an existing tenement : in 1430 the slip of land which contained it was given to Nostell ; and in 1433, a second similar slip was added. The Oratory was then constructed, and having been in use for not more than a century, was walled up, and by the grantee of the monastic lands at the Dissolution, consigned to as complete an oblivion as he could command. Nearly three hundred years afterwards, and when its existence had been forgotten for generations, Mr Fox was enabled to transcribe the deeds relating to it, while it yet remained buried, only to be revealed by accident a quarter of a century later.

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* The history of this doorway is very interesting. It belonged to a twelfth century Chapel of St. Mary, behind the high altar of what was then St. Giles's Chapel, but is now Pontefract Parish Church. The doorway was walled up either at the Reformation, or in 1650 when St. Mary's Chapel was converted into a *quasi* Chancel. It was panelled up about half a century later, and continued so panelled and walled up till 1870. When re-opened, its mouldings were as fresh as if they had been but newly chiselled, though the surface of the stone had perished so as to crumble at the slightest touch. The builder having contracted to take the old materials, Dr. Wright purchased of him this very elegant and proportionate doorway.

"Moreover using these documents as so many stepping stones into the long since past, there may be seen in them something very much like evidence of the condition of these lands even in very early times. Five settlers seem to have taken possession of adjacent strips of land between the present Market Place and Friar Wood Lane, to have built their huts at the northern end (facing St. Oswald's Cross), and to have cultivated the lower part of the ground for their subsistence.

"Having no upper floors, these houses would then have covered at least twice as much frontage as their successors now occupy; but gradually as trading pursuits superseded those of agriculture, the tenure of the gardens would have been separated from that of the houses, while later on, even the sites of the houses would have been divided and sub-divided, the burgesses finding room and building upward, rather than laterally. So that the plot which ten, twelve, or fourteen centuries ago belonged to one family, is now so much increased in value, and so subdivided, that it supplies the needs of two or three score times as many as in those early days when its boundaries were originally fixed.

"As a somewhat similar state of things is shown by the relative position of the houses on the west side of the Beastfair, and some of the plots far away on the other side of Newgate, it is very probable that we see in those two lines of houses at right angles to each other, on two sides of what was afterwards St. Oswald's Cross and the centre of the Wapentake, the early nucleus of the Pontefract of the nineteenth century."

An illustration both of the authenticity of the deeds, and of the inaccurate manner in which, unfortunately, they were transcribed, is now at hand in the form of the original Assessment on which the Poll Tax of 1378 was collected for the West Riding.

This Roll contains "The names of all persons in the West Riding above the age of 16 years, and not notorious mendicants, and the sums charged on each according to their state and degree, fully set down." A transcript is (1880) in course of publication in the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, from which we gather that in Pontefract there were then 608 assessed persons, of whom 488 paid fourpence each, 75 tradesmen paid sixpence each, 28 paid twelvepence, 7 paid two shillings, 6 paid three and fourpence, and 4 paid half-a-mark or six and eightpence. These last four, the moneyed men of the place, were Willelmus Baylay, Marchaunt, and Johanna, his wife, who kept three servants, Nicholaus, Isabella and Agnes; Johannes Gayton, Marchaunt, and Margareta, his wife, who kept two servants, William and Matilda; Robertus de Beghall, Drapour, and Magot, his wife; and Thomas Elys, Sarjaunt and Johanna his wife, who had three servants, Robert Cok', Robert and Elizabeth, and in whom we recognise the owner of the Hermitage plot. The six who paid 40 pence were William Boteler, Osteler (*i.e.* hotel keeper), and Cecilia, his wife; John Roller, Marchaunt, and Agnes, his wife; John de Balne, Lyster (woollendraper) and Emma, his wife; William de Karleyll, Osteler, and Alice, his wife; John Clerk, Franklin, (perhaps well rendered by the modern use of gentleman) and Johanna, his wife; and John de Elmesall, Marcer, and Johanna, his wife. The seven who paid two shillings each were Thomas Bollay, Cattle dealer, and Matilda, his wife; William de Tanschelf, Barker, (perhaps tanner), and Alice, his wife; Adam Holman, Marchaunt, and Isabella, his wife; Adam Vause, Marchaunt, and Margaret,

PONTEFRACT.

A CLASSIC TOAST.

8th October, 1874.

At the banquet given by John Rhodes, Esq., of Snydale Hall, Pontefract, on October 8th, 1874, Mr T. W. Tew, in proposing the toast of "The Pontefract Park Trustees," said : The Chairman calls upon me to propose this toast. In doing so I feel that I stand upon classic ground. This toast may be called a classic toast. It may also be called a landlord's toast. But a week ago we were standing on that classic ground, and our Mayor, Mr Pearson, was laying the first brick for a reservoir to supply Pontefract with the waters of physical life. But that spot—the Park over which a Roman Road passed—has a history of its own. It is so old that if the soldiers of Agricola could now speak they could say, "Before Pontefract was we were." Seventeen centuries ago, a little to the west of that reservoir, passed and re-passed distinguished Romans, and at that very spot the fragments of Roman pottery* dug up evidence that the famous Sixth Legion halted there, in their march from Danum to Legiolium, across the ford (now Castleford), and thence to Isurium, Calcaria, and Eboracum. Suetonius Paulinus, Agricola, Hadrian, Severus, Constantine, Lollius Urbicus, all I believe passed over that part of Pontefract Park. Therefore this toast is a classic toast. It is also a landlord's toast, because the Park Trustees have leased the coal to our host of this evening, and to them credit is due for overcoming Parliamentary obstacles, and obtaining leave for the coal under the Park to be leased to so enterprising a gentleman as is our host, and for letting the subterranean wealth be brought to the surface, and utilised for the benefit of the Corporation and inhabitants of Pontefract. From the Roman occupation of Britain, through Saxon and Norman times, to the Hanoverian period of the Government of this country by the House of Brunswick, Pontefract Park was a wide " stray," over which the burgesses of Pontefract and Tanshelf had the right of depasturing horses and cattle free of cost, but under the supervision of the lord's park-keeper. This unenclosed right needed curtailment and readjustment, with the march of civilization; and therefore in the thirtieth year of the reign of George III, an Act of Parliament was obtained for dividing and enclosing round Pontefract what had been from time immemorial an open pasture of 1300 acres of land. On this enclosed portion the King's Majesty was dispossessed of all titles, rent-charges, coals, and other minerals—in short, of the freehold: and the Park Trustees were on the other hand debarred by a clause in the Act from any power of getting coal or other minerals, or in any way breaking up the surface of the ground. In 1810 there was a further Act, which created a body called " The Street Commissioners," who had power jointly with the Pontefract section of the Park Trustees to attend to the lighting, paving, and draining of this ancient town. These dignitaries numbered 33 for Pontefract, and 4 for Tanshelf. These celebrated 37 might be called the " Patres Conscripti " of Pontefract. They were chosen from the body of the ratepayers, but in this Act the " Patres Conscripti " were still debarred from any control over the coal or minerals. The " Patres Conscripti " were determined, however, to break through these two prohibitive clauses in these Acts of Parliament, and in 1869, through the advocacy of their legal clerk, Mr Carter, another Act was obtained, repealing the mineral clauses of the Park Acts of 1780 and 1810. This coal has now been let, and through the enterprise of Mr John Rhodes, Pontefract will ere long take its place in the front rank of mining enterprise, and vie in prosperity with any other West Riding town. In 1872 there was another Act which was not promoted by the "Patres Conscripti." It was a kind of Disestablishment Act, for it deprived the Park Trustees of the powers exercised jointly with the Street Commissioners, and transferred them to the Corporation. At the present time, therefore, the Park Trustees are simply custodians of the surface of the earth and of the minerals beneath.

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* The Park Hill, which was cut into in 1874, in order to form a natural basin of rock to receive the Reservoir for the Town Water, contains a vast mass of shreds of Roman Pottery, evidently the débris of a camp stationed on the spot, probably for many years. While the excavations were proceeding, and as they proceeded, Mr Richard Holmes, practically followed the workmen, and with his own hands extracted from the soil about a score of portions of broken pots. None were perfect, and in all the fraction was of clearly ancient date. In some instances the fragments were waterworn, evidently by the long-continued action of rain, as they lay neglected on the surface of the earth. They had been gradually covered up, and when found were from three to ten feet below the surface, which had accumulated upon them during the eighteen or twenty centuries which had elapsed since they were thrown where they were found. Some few were of a bright yellowish red, but generally they were of a blackish brown, and not the production of a regular pottery, though evidently made by no unaccustomed hands. They had indeed much the appearance of home-made vessels, and being brittle, because manufactured by those not accustomed to the work, they were easiily broken, and almost as easily replaced by fresh utensils manufactured in a similar homely fashion. Sixteen of the specimens were exhibited to the Royal Antiquarian Society, by the late R. N. Philips, Esq., Recorder of Pontefract.

When the Geological and West Riding Society held their meeting here in 1869, in the mayoralty of Mr John Routlidge, the Secretary, Mr Sykes Ward, remarking on a paper I had read, said I had given far too glowing an account of the value of the mineral wealth under Pontefract. I now believe I then fell rather short in my estimate of our hidden wealth. For besides the coal which the energy and capital of Mr Rhodes and the pluck of the Park Trustees is bringing to the surface, there have been discovered, at the Prince of Wales Colliery, beds of clay, and reservoirs of salt water. I have placed some of this clay under the microscope. It reveals the extinct flora of the carboniferous epoch. Stigmaria and Calamites are the plants whose decayed remains, mixed with that kind of sediment we call clay, Mr Rhodes is making into excellent bricks and sanitary pipes. His splendid kiln can turn out 15,000 bricks at one time. The salt water found is also remarkable. It is found in the deep rock down at Wakefield, again at Mirfield, and again at the Prince of Wales Colliery. It is from a magnesian limestone sea which has flowed in and been unable to ebb out. It has flowed in before the formation of the great Penine fault, near Kirkby Lonsdale. On analysis it yields strongly chloride of sodium or common salt, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of potassium. It is stronger than the water pumped up at Droitwich, and I doubt not that the enterprise of Mr Rhodes will evaporate these underground waters for salt, and that salt will be made at Pontefract equal to that made at Droitwich, and Middlesboro'. This coal of Mr Rhodes's which we can now put into our grates, and which is going to revolutionize Pontefract, by making the town the centre of a mining district, contains in its composition valuable properties. Its illuminating power is high. It contains a large percentage of olefiant gas ; and it is the yellow rays of this gas, so highly prized by gas manufacturers, which set off the charms of ladies and of their dresses at balls and evening parties so brilliantly. Little, therefore, did these Romans of old (the Sixth Legion and other veterans of war) dream of the wealth which lay stored up beneath their feet when marching over the surface of this ground from Danum to Legiolium, they rested on Pontefract Park ; and I think I did not on 4th November 1869 over value but under value the clay, coal, iron, stone, and salt of the geological rocks of Pontefract. I think the toast of "The health of the Park Trustees," as the mineral landlords of Mr J. Rhodes, a most appropriate one.

NOTE.—The Sixth Legion landed in Britain A.D. 117. Hadrian commenced to build his walls in York A.D. 120. The Northern rampart from the Forth to the Clyde was built by Lollius Urbicus about A.D. 120. The Act of 1872 was "The Urban Sanitary Act" : Mr Mark Pearson was then Mayor of Pontefract.

The following were the "Proposals for Inclosing the Open Parts of ***PONTEFRACT PARK***" according to the accompanying "eye-sketch" :—

Whereas about 900 Acres of Land within the Limits of Pontefract Park in the County of York (being the Estate of the King's Majesty in Right of his Duchy of Lancaster) now lie open and uncultivated, and by Reason of the prevailing Usage of putting certain Kinds of Cattle thereon, without Number by the Inhabitants of Pontefract and Tanshelf, at a certain Price per Head, for a limited Time every year, the said open Land is rendered of small value either to the Lessee of the Crown, or to the said Inhabitants, in Comparison of what would be derived therefrom if put into a State of Improvement ; And although such Usage cannot (as it is presumed) be supported by the said Inhabitants in Point of Law, yet as the Lessee of the Crown would not willingly be the Means of depriving the said Inhabitants of the Benefits they have so enjoyed, without procuring for them a full and ample Compensation for the same, She hath, to that End, and to the Intent the said open Land may be divided and improved for the Advantage of all Parties concerned, without Litigation, caused Application to be made to the Duchy Court for their Concurrence to the Plan for that Purpose hereinafter contained ; And hath accordingly obtained the Consent of the Chancellor and Council of the said Duchy, for carrying such Plan into Execution, in case the same shall be approved by the said Inhabitants.

We, therefore, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do offer to the said Inhabitants the following Proposals for a Division of the open Parts of the said Park, (that is to say) :

That the said Inhabitants shall have at their Choice any one of the Three Allotments (each containing 300 Acres) delineated in the above Plan, and respectively marked with the Letters A. B. C. and which Allotments are actually staked out for their View and Consideration.

Or if any Alterations can be made in the said Lines, which will render the Allotment more agreeable to the Inhabitants without materially affecting the Remainder of the Park in point of Value, such Alteration will be acquiesced in on the Part of the Crown and their Lessee.

Or if the Inhabitants are of Opinion that none of the said Allotments are equivalent to the Benefits they now enjoy, the Crown and its Lessee are willing to refer it to any Three indifferent Persons, to set out to the said Inhabitants any other Allotment which such Persons shall deem to be equivalent to the Benefits enjoyed by the said Inhabitants, without entering into the Question of Right concerning the same.

That over and above the said 300 Acres, the Crown Allotment shall be charged with an Annual Rent of £21 for ever, clear of all Taxes, to be appropriated to the Use of Trinity Hospital in the Proportion the Rent of £16 a Year, payable out of the new Inclosures called the Nursery Grounds, is now appropriated thereto, and in Lieu and Discharge thereof.

That, for preserving the Beauty of the Summit and South Side of the Ridge next the Town of Pontefract, and for affording Shade and Shelter for Cattle (in Case the Inhabitants shall make Choice of that Part), so many of the thriving Oaks on the said Summit and South Side of the Ridge, shall be left standing, as shall be thought necessary for those Purposes, to be selected and marked by the Duchy Surveyor and by such of the Gentlemen of Pontefract as shall be approved of by the Inhabitants, who shall also select a sufficient Number of Trees for convenient Shelter on the other Parts of the Town's Allotment not exceeding Fifty in Number to be also left Standing, and the Officers of the Crown will order the Residue of the Trees on the Town's Allotment to be taken down and removed within a reasonable Time to be limited for that Purpose.

That, on a Prospect of procuring Public Roads hereafter from Pontefract to Houghton and Featherstone through the Park, Drift-Ways of Forty Feet wide shall be staked out through the Park, pointing to each of those Townships ; which Drift-Ways shall for the present be used as Private Ways, but shall become Public Roads whenever Communications are obtained across the intervening Lands lying between the Park and those Two Villages, for continuing the said Roads thereto respectively.

That so long as the said Drift-Ways shall continue Private Ways, the Park Lane shall be repaired at the Expence of the Town of Pontefract, and the said Drift-Ways through the King's Allotment shall be maintained at the Expence of the Tenants of the King's Allotment : But in case those Private Ways, or either of them, shall hereafter become Public Roads, then One-half of such Public Road or Roads (whereof the Park Lane shall be deemed Part) shall be maintained at the Expence of the said Tenants, and the other Half shall be maintained by the Townships of Pontefract and Tanshelf, whereof Pontefract to maintain Three-fourths, and Tanshelf One-fourth.

That the Allotment to the Inhabitants of Pontefract and Tanshelf shall be annexed unto and for ever remain Parcel of the Borough of Pontefract, but shall not be subject to any Parochial Taxes whilst it shall remain in Common.

That the Remainder of the Park shall be declared a Vill, and subject to the Maintenance of its own Poor, &c.

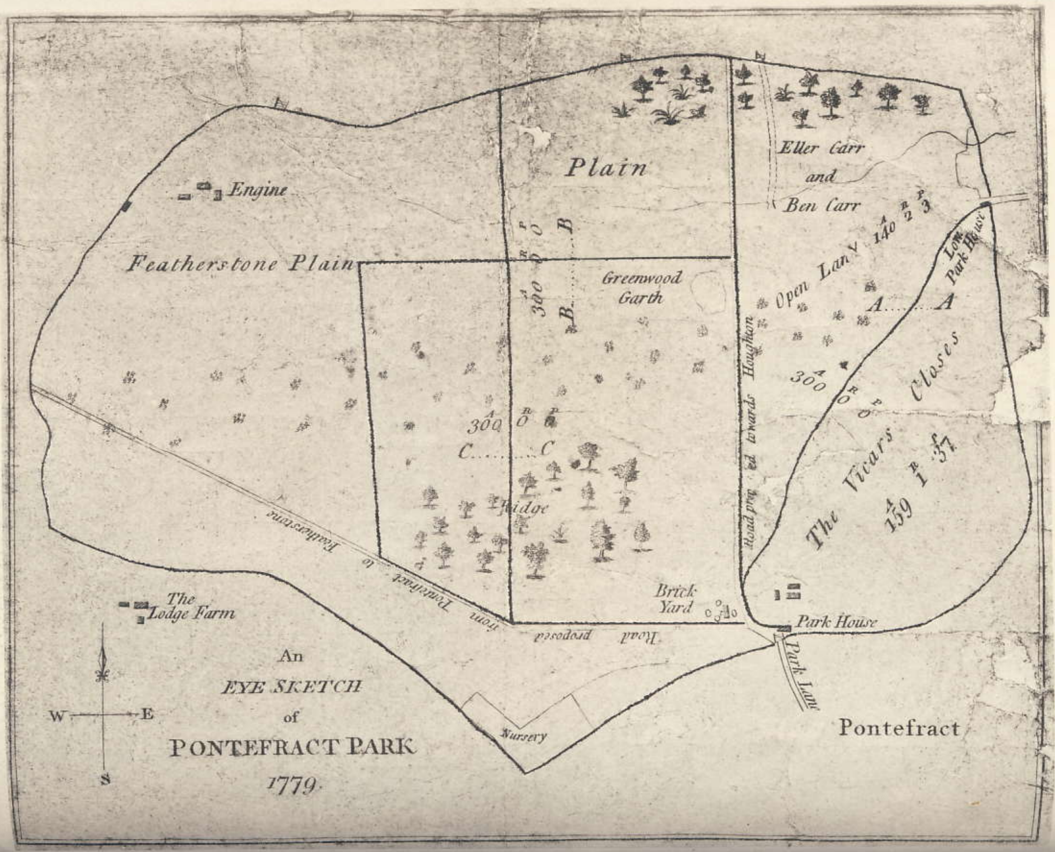
That the Fence for dividing the King's Allotment from the Allotment of the Inhabitants, shall be made and maintained at the Expence of the Crown.

That an Act of Parliament shall be obtained to establish the above Propositions without any Expence to the Inhabitants of Pontefract and Tanshelf, and that the said Inhabitants shall be at Liberty to insert in the said Act all such Clauses and Provisions for regulating the Use and Enjoyment of their own Allotment, as they shall think proper.

But as these Terms and Conditions are offered from Motives of Liberality, and with a view of securing the unanimous Consents of all Parties concerned, to an Improvement of the Lands in Question, (the Cultivation whereof will, it is conceived, be of great Convenience and Advantage to the Towns of Pontefract and Tanshelf), the Officers of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the Part of the Crown, and the Lessee desire to be understood, that these Proposals (if not acceded to) are in no respect to affect the Right of the Crown and its Lessee to the absolute Ownership of this Park, in Exclusion of the Cattle of Pontefract and Tanshelf and of all Persons whatsoever ; but on the contrary, the Officers of the Duchy and the Lessee will think themselves at full Liberty to exert that Right whenever it shall be thought fit, by inclosing and cultivating the said Park, or in such other manner as may best tend to the Improvement thereof. Given under our Hands this 12th day of October, 1779.

JOHN CROWDER, Surveyor General for
the Duchy of Lancaster.
THOMAS TAYLOR, Agent to the Right
Honourable Lady Viscountess Gallway,
Lessee of the said Park.

Not a word is necessary to elucidate this clear statement of the position, as it was thus made on behalf of the Duchy and the Lessee: it only remains to be added that of three options, the town selected C.C., the proposed New Roads to Houghton (Glass Houghton) and Featherston, forming two sides of the enclosure; and that the agreement between the various parties, which followed upon these Proposals, received legislative sanction in what is called "the Park Act" of 1780.


Plain
Eller Carr
and
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B
B
Greenwood Garth
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Low Park House
A
A
Road projected towards Houghton
300 0 0
The Vicars' Closes
159 1 37
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C
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Lodge
from Pontefract to Featherstone
Brick Yard
Park House
Park Lane
Road proposed
The Lodge Farm
W
E
S
An
EYE SKETCH
of
PONTEFRACT PARK
1779.
Nursery
Pontefract

THE GRANGE, CARLETON.

CARLETON.

CARLETON IS A village about a mile and a half from Pontefract. It is rural, pleasant and small, with a population under 300 in number. The chief pursuit of its inhabitants is agriculture, and up to now it has fortunately escaped any association with coal. Pit-hills, coke-ovens, tramways, miners' cottages, and miners' manners are so far strangers to it, and it is the devout wish of its residents that they may long so continue to be. It does, however possess a post-office, and a shop, but no Public-house.

Many changes have taken place in and about Carleton during the past thirty years. The country is less wooded, less natural, and villa residences have been erected which have somewhat destroyed its character.

There are some good houses about, notably Westhaugh, occupied by Col. and Mrs Rhodes, Carleton Lodge, once the residence of Col. Charles Wood, Carleton Villa, for 13 years the home of Thomas William Tew, and The Grange, his present abode. The Villa was afterwards taken by Mr W. H. Leatham, who for a short time was Member for the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. To this quiet retreat he retired on leaving Hemsworth Hall, and here he died, 14th November, 1889. Small and obscure Carleton is thus not without its associations, and has produced more than one Englishman who has done honour to his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wood was one of these. Born in 1790, he lived through that trying period of England's history when the genius and ambition of Napoleon were pitted against a terrified and disorganised Europe, when nation after nation fell beneath his yoke, and when Great Britain alone, by her prowess on the seas and her undaunted front in the Peninsula, presented for a time the only check to the career of universal conquest and subjugation which France was pursuing.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Wood served in the Peninsula from the time of the disastrous retreat and death of Sir John Moore, in 1809, until the year 1813, in campaigns directed by the skill of a Wellesley, and sustained with that bravery and endurance which has ever distinguished the British Army. On peace being concluded he returned home, but when Napoleon suddenly electrified all Europe by his return from Elba, and our troops were once more despatched to the Continent, Colonel Wood, as *aide-de-camp* on the staff of Lord Stewart, was again to the front. At Waterloo he commanded a troop of the 10th Hussars, and was the first to communicate to the Duke the news of the undoubted approach of the Prussian Army, which, under Blucher, defeated by Napoleon at Ligny on the 15th June, had not until the evening of the 18th been able to come to the assistance of the allies upon whom the brunt of the battle had fallen so heavily.

Colonel Wood was decorated with the Iron Cross of the Kingdom of Prussia, and, being severely wounded, returned to England, where he lived to the age of 87, dying at Carleton, 13th December, 1877. He is remembered in the village as a cheery, active little man, fond of talking of his adventurous life and quite willing to fight his battles over again to a sympathetic listener.

Carleton Lodge, where he lived, had been previously the abode of Colonel Gooch who died at Stainton in Cleveland in October 1851, and was buried at Darrington Church, where a monument has been erected to his memory. On the death of Col. Wood it was occasionally occupied by Sir Alexander Wood, a gallant Knight—loyal, brave, and true—who was Vice-Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company. He died on the 6th April (Easter Day), 1890, at Milford Haven, aged 80 years.

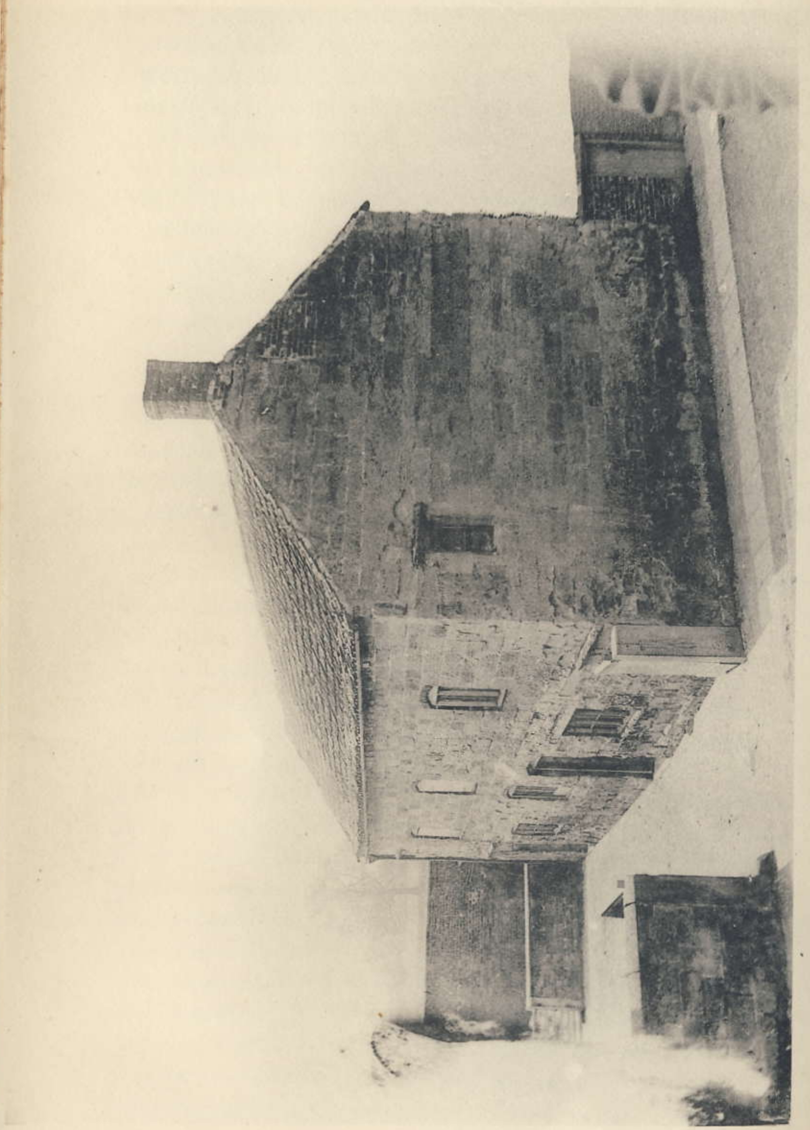
Colonel Wood purchased the Mission House of St. Michael the Archangel, as it was then called, adjoining Carleton Lodge, in 1851, from two ladies named Ann Frances and Susannah Franco, and he named it Leipsic Lodge, but how these ladies became possessed of the property does not appear.

Another noted resident of Carleton was Benjamin Jowitt at Carleton Hall. He was one of the largest landowners in Carleton, and was a member of the Society of Friends, a very wealthy and in his day, an influential community in and about Pontefract. Mr Jowitt was eccentric, yet philanthropic,and was an earnest promoter of the agitation to put down chimney sweeping by boys. As a result of the action of himself and others, various Acts of Parliament were passed during the early part of the century, those of 1834 and 1842 being very stringent. Mr Jowitt died in 1867, at the age of 78 years.

Other names might be added ; amongst them the Austwicks and the Bramhalls. To an Austwick—Allan Austwick—a mace, the pride of the Corporation of Pontefract for 200 years, was presented by Edward Talbot, second son of the then Earl of Shrewsbury. This ancient symbol does not now exist ; it was melted down in 1774, and its material used in the construction of the present emblem of Pontefract Municipal Authority. Of the Bramhalls, there appear to have been several branches, of whom the most noted was John, son of Peter Bramhall, who was born at Carleton in 1594, and baptised at Pontefract on the 18th November of that year, as the still-existing Register in Pontefract Parish Church shows. How these people got to Yorkshire, and especially to Carleton, seems obscure, as they were descended from an old Cheshire family—the Bramhalls of Bramhall Hall—but there is no doubt of the fact. John Bramhall, after entering at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, at the early age of 14, and in due course taking his degree, was ordained. He attracted the attention of Archbishop Mathews in consequence of the skill and learning he displayed in a public disputation on Transubstantiation with some Jesuits at Northallerton in 1623. He became the Archbishop's Chaplain, then Prebendary of York, and in 1630 took his Doctor's degree. About this time the Lord Deputy of Ireland was Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had represented Pontefract in the last Parliament of King James I (1624), then recently dead. Giving up all his Yorkshire appointments, in 1633, Dr Bramhall joined Wentworth in Ireland, and at his suggestion drew up and forwarded to Archbishop Laud a voluminous report upon the condition of the Irish Church. This attracted attention, and was re-printed by Jeremy Collier. In the following year, by the influence of the Lord Deputy, his patron, Dr Bramhall became Bishop of Derry. Zealous, like Laud, for the advancement and purification of the Church, he made his influence felt in his new diocese, and by his energy and ability obtained several Acts of Parliament for the purpose of reforming the abuses and scandals which prevailed. The revenues of the Church he found were being wasted or improperly applied, and in the short space of four years he recovered between thirty and forty thousand pounds of yearly income which had been, or was in process of being, alienated. This conduct made him many enemies amongst those who had benefited by former abuses, and so bitter was the resentment against him that in 1641 he was impeached by the Irish House of Commons and imprisoned, obtaining his release only by the interposition of the King.

In 1644, when, after the battle of Marston Moor, it became evident that the Royalists were losing ground, and that the Presbyterian party would have the upperhand, Bishop Bramhall left his diocese. He was absent from it, living in retirement, throughout the whole period when England was in the hands of Cromwell and the Independents. At the restoration in 1660, he returned, and was made Archbishop of Armagh, the Metropolitan See of Ireland. This high office, together with that of Speaker of the House of Commons, sitting at College Green, Dublin, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1663 at the age of 69 years.

There is a tradition that a George Fairfax had his headquarters at Carleton whilst the Parliamentarian forces were engaged upon the siege of the Castle at Pontefract. The house said to have been occupied by him, and the room where he and the other Parliamentarian generals laid their plans and held their councils, is still pointed out. It was the property of Mr Jowitt, previously mentioned, and before the erection of the present new school-buildings was used as a Dame's school. Afterwards purchased by Mr J. H. Greaves, it is now a stable and a mistal. An upper room, which was the schoolroom, contains an old fire-place from which the mantel-piece has been removed. In the stonework taken away was rudely carved the name *Fairfax*. No trace of this remains, and though there are inhabitants who have seen the mantel-piece and remember the roughly sculptured name, yet none seem to know what has become of it. The building



THE FAIRFAX COTTAGE. CARLETON.

generally has been pulled about and mutilated, but traces of old doorways and windows exist which point to its probable Tudor origin. Of the furniture or fittings three black oak chairs, said to have belonged to the Fairfax cottage, alone survive, and these have found a suitable resting-place at Carleton Grange.

The incidents of the siege of Pontefract, so well written by Mr R. Holmes, interesting as they are, can find no place in this brief notice. It may, however, be said that the Castle surrendered to the Parliament on the 24th March, 1649. The Royalist defenders obtained their liberty on the surrender, with the exception of five specially doomed men, among whom was Colonel Morris, the leader, who was hanged the following August at York. The grand old pile itself was almost entirely demolished, and the stones of which this mighty stronghold was composed became the prey of enterprising builders, the result being that several houses, barns, and even pig-styes have been constructed with material quarried from the *débris* of the feudal fortress.

Carleton possesses its village well. This, called sometimes the East Well, occasionally St. Wilfrid's, yields a never-failing supply of water, even in the dryest seasons. It is one of the feeders of the river Went, and is under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen, who as Duchess of Lancaster is Lady of the Manor. The connection between the well and Saint Wilfrid is not clearly made out, as there is no evidence to show that the haughty, intriguing founder of the Monastery of Ripon—the man of all others most instrumental in establishing the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Bishop of Rome in Northumbria—had any relations with Pontefract or Carleton.

The spiritual affairs of the village were, it is conjectured, mainly looked after in pre-Reformation days by the Black Friars of Pontefract. This was essentially a preaching Order, and evidence has been found by Mr Richard Holmes, that a certain testator, Robert Austwick, of Pontefract, left by will in 1505, a sum of 3/4 to the amendment of the road near the Cross of Carleton, from which the Friars might preach and exhort the people.

With the Reformation, troublous times fell upon this neighbourhood. Staunch in their faith, the men of Yorkshire could not be brought to recognise the supremacy of a King in Church matters. And when the sacrilegious hands of Henry VIII were laid upon the smaller monasteries—when the people saw the monks from whom they had long been accustomed to receive both spiritual blessings and temporal advantages turned out of their homes, their stately monastic buildings pillaged and unroofed, their abbey churches—the ruins of whose "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault" fill us to-day with wonder and admiration—plundered and dismantled, the men of the North rose against the Tudor tyrant, and an insurrection, commonly called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was the result. The leader was Robert Aske. His followers, chiefly Yorkshiremen, were numerous and determined. They captured York and Hull, and laid siege to Pontefract Castle. This was surrendered, and the Archbishop of York and the lord Darcy, who had taken refuge in Pontefract, joined the rebels. Like similar risings, that of Aske, of course, was eventually suppressed, and Henry took a terrible revenge. Martial law was proclaimed, and short shrift was given to either active participators or known sympathisers. This tends to show that in this part of Yorkshire there were many who held firmly to the faith of their fathers, and that no Acts of Supremacy, no "Whips* with Six Strings" could force them to deny the doctrines in which they had been brought up, or at the will of the Sovereign to transfer their spiritual allegiance from Pope to King. Carleton was looked upon for long years as a refuge and abode of the persecuted Roman Catholics, and it was the head-quarters of missionary effort of that Church in the West Riding. It was the resort of members of that wonderful organisation, the Order of Jesus, a body into whose system Loyola had so thoroughly infused his spirit that persecution was powerless to daunt its courage, Acts of Parliament impotent to check its progress. Silent, secret, demanding unquestioning obedience, the Jesuits were at one period a mighty force in Europe. Nor are they without influence to-day.

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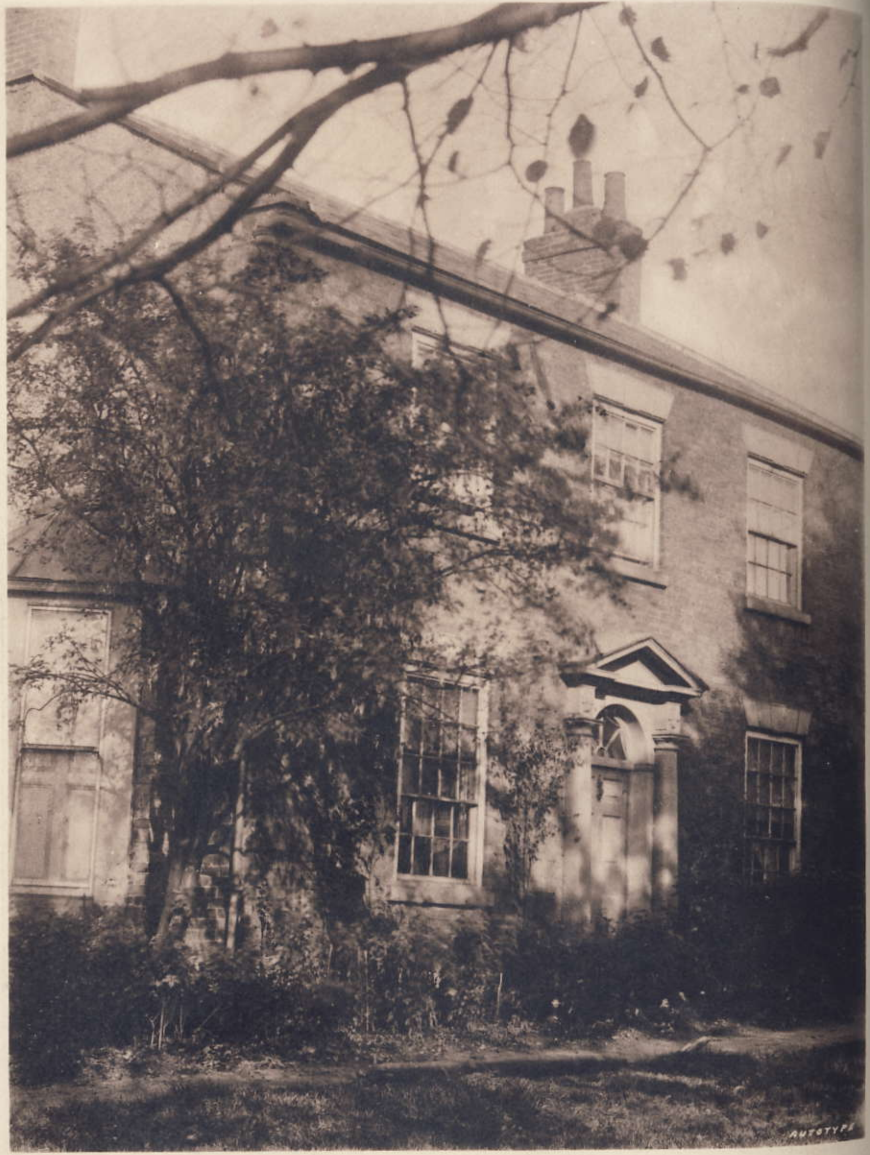
* A name given to the Statute of the Six Articles by which Henry dictated to his subjects the creed they should profess.



LEIPSIC LODGE.

This Mission down to 1800-1 occupied the house in Carleton now known as Leipsic Lodge, and a resident priest for the time being also acted as chaplain to the family at Stapleton Park. A building adjacent to the Hall was fitted up, and here a secular priest from Carleton assisted by one from Tanshelf, regularly said Mass. The Hon. E. R. Petre, who after Lord Stourton or John Baldero,possessed Stapleton, re-built there a beautiful little chapel, which in his devotion to his Mother Church he adorned with costly marbles and otherwise lavishly ornamented. The property afterwards came into the hands of Mr John Watson Barton,who bought it in 1834, and only fragments of foundations of the chapel now remain.

The last secular priest of the Jesuit Order to live in Leipsic Lodge was the Rev. Father John Louis Reeve. He was a benevolent and very popular man, and is remembered in consequence of his many acts of charity and kindness to the poor, but perhaps even better because he rode a very fast trotting pony, and used to race the stage-coaches. The Roman Catholic Mission was gradually withdrawn to Tanshelf from 1785 to 1800, but till 1833, the Rev. John Bird from Tanshelf officiated at Stapleton Chapel. They have now a chapel dedicated to Saint Joseph, as well as schools and mission rooms in Tanshelf.

Obscure as it is, Carleton has produced its "witnesses for the Faith," according to a popular tradition, though it is more than possible that the circumstances refer to another Carleton Hall, in Royston parish, near Barnsley. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the penal laws against non-conformists, whether Puritan or Roman Catholic, were rigorously enforced, and the Rev. Christopher Warton, a Carleton man, was executed at York in the year 1600, with all the barbarous and brutal detail which characterised those times. Such was the wretched fate of Christopher Warton. Nor was this all. A Dame Eleanor Hunt, whose family lived at Carleton Hall, was sentenced to death at the Lenten Assizes in the same year for harbouring the said unfortunate Father Christopher Warton. The extreme penalty was not inflicted, but after lingering in confinement for a length of time, she finally died in jail. Also a Rev. Thurston Hunt, of this village, suffered a similar horrible death at Lancaster in March, 1601. All this too in the days of "Good Queen Bess."

The old Roman Catholic Chapel* of the village, St. Michael's is still pointed out, though, like the house of Fairfax in its immediate neighbourhood, it has been turned to ignoble uses, and the services were conducted by the priest or priests who occupied Leipsic Lodge.

So far as the Church in England was concerned, Carleton was in the old parish of Pontefract. Its inhabitants went to the Churches of Saint Giles or All Saints' until the time of the Civil War, and, if religious ministrations of any kind were sought, they were supplied by the vicar or his curate for the time being. This state of things continued until the year 1846, when with a view to relieve the Vicar of Pontefract, and in order that the needs of Carleton might receive more attention, an effort was made to raise funds for the purpose of building a church. Those most closely and honourably associated with the Rev. Richard

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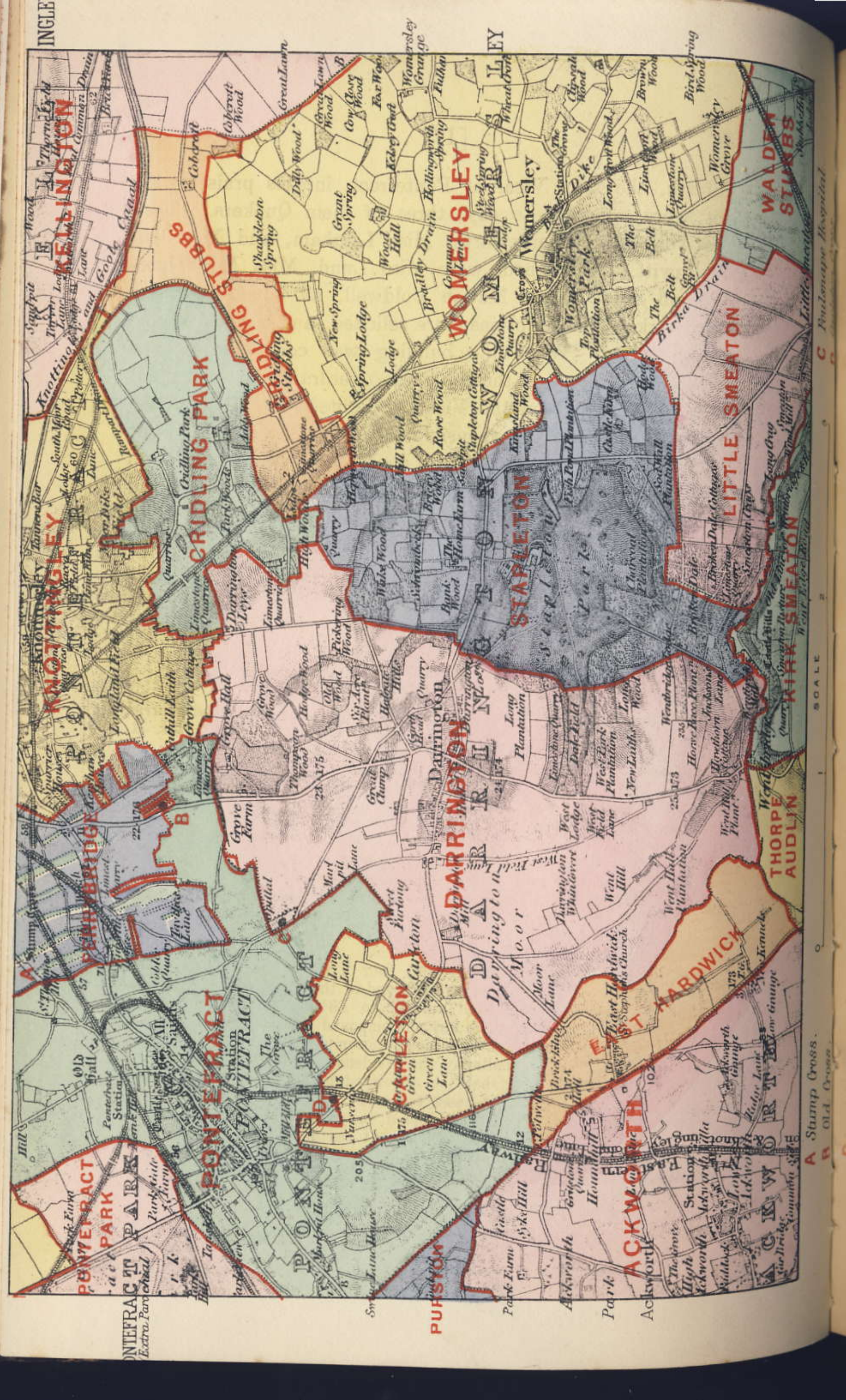
* In relation to this old building the following story is in vogue :—"On a Sunday evening about Christmas time (year unnknown) a footman from some house in the village, having come to vespers, fell asleep during the service. His presence was not observed, and the chapel, after all was concluded, was, as usual, carefully locked and secured. About midnight the manservant awoke, and was amazed when he realised his position. But his astonishment became awe when he found that he was not alone. Standing before the altar, which was lighted and draped for the service of the dead, was a priest, whom he did not recognise. Robed in black, he was evidently preparing to say Mass. Presently a deep voice rang out, "Is there anyone here to clerk this Mass ?" Seeing his Reverence's difficulty the footman replied, on the question being put the third time, "I will clerk it." And now comes the marvel. On hearing this answer the servant declared that the face of the priest beamed with joy, that it became transfigured and shone with such brilliance that he was unable to gaze upon it, but that, after a brief interval, the Mass being concluded, the light gradually died away, and without the usual priestly benedictiction, with only a faintly-murmured word of thanks, priest, altar, and funeral draping vanished, and darkness filled the chapel. How this young man spent the remainder of the night is not told, but it appears he was not released until the morning. Hastening back to the house, he was not slow to tell his marvellous vision to his fellow-servants and employers, the Hunts. There appear to have been no scoffers or unbelievers ; no question asked as to whether the footman was drunk or sober, dreaming or waking. His tale met with ready credence, and the only difficulty was the explanation. What did it mean ? Finally it was agreed that a dead-and-gone priest who, in the neglect of his duty, had failed to say a Mass for some poor mortal's soul, had been lying in purgatory all this time, and had vainly endeavoured, by midnight appearings in the chapel, to atone for his fault, but had always failed hitherto for lack of a clerk ; that the footman had relieved him from his difficulty, had set free his soul from restraint, and enabled his body to rest in peace!"



Stainforth, the then Vicar of Pontefract, in this praiseworthy object were, singular to say, three of them Quakers. Their names were Miss Wordsworth, Miss Leatham, and Mr Benjamin Jowitt. With them were Miss Lund, Miss M. Whitesmith, and Miss Fanny Mariah Coldwell, all equally zealous in good works. Subscriptions were solicited, and a considerable sum was raised. When the building was completed it was found that the account at the bank was overdrawn to the extent of £600. For this sum the Vicar of Pontefract and one of the ladies made themselves responsible. As no consecration of the church could take place, however, in consequence of the debt upon it and the absence of any endowment, Mr Jowitt and Miss Lund came forward and paid off the debt to Leatham, Tew, and Co., when after many other difficulties had been overcome, a plan was agreed upon by which an endowment fund was set on foot, the Colonel Gooch previously mentioned being one of the trustees. Towards this object Miss Lund gave £1500, and the result was the following deed of Trust : —

ENDOWMENT OF CARLETON CHURCH.

Indenture made 1st October, 1846, Between Harriet Lund and Harriet Elizabeth Leatham, both of Carleton, and W. Gooch (of Stainton), Rev. R. Stainforth, V. Green (of Birkin), and W. Mason (of Normanton).

Rehearses—distance of Carleton from Mother-Church and Vicarage. That a Chapel of Ease has been built there by voluntary subscriptions, that part of Pontefract is very populous, and that the Vicar requires additional assistance. That the said Harriet L. and H. E. L. are "desirous of providing a Fund for the purposes of securing a permanent income to a Curate who shall be appointed by the Vicar of Pontefract for the time being, and whose office it shall be to assist the said Vicar in the performance of his parochial and clerical duties at Carleton in particular, and the parish generally." That they have lately invested the sum of £1500 in the purchase of £1528/13/3, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents, and that that sum is now standing in the names of the four Trustees above mentioned.

Now This Witnesseth that the said four Trustees and the survivors shall be possessed of the said sum so invested, and in the Dividends **upon Trust,** that until the Stock invested shall amount to £3150, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents, they shall accumulate the dividends by the way of Compound Interest, in augmentation of the principal Fund; that when by means of accumulations or future donations it amounts to £3150, they shall pay the dividends or permit the same to be "received by the Curate who shall be appointed by the Vicar as aforesaid, and whose office it shall be to assist the said vicar in the performance of his parochial or clerical duties at Carleton in particular, and in the said parish generally, for his own use and benefit, as and for or towards a remuneration for the assistance he renders to the said vicar." Provided that notwithstanding it shall be lawful for the Trustees to pay all or any part of the dividends of the Stock for the time being so invested to the Curate for the time being appointed to assist the Vicar hereinbefore mentioned, for his own use and benefit, as and for or towards such renumeration as aforesaid, notwithstanding the stock shall not amount to £3150.

Provided that if any of the said Trustees shall die, resign, refuse to act, or become incapable, then and so often as that shall happen, the surviving and continuing Trustees may appoint, the retiring Trustee having a voice in the election. Provided that as soon as any two of them shall die, resign, decline. or be incapable, then immediately two new Trustees shall be appointed. Provided that the Vicar of Pontefract shall (if willing so to be and if a vacancy occurs), at all times be one of the Trustees.

The deed concludes with a clause exonerating the Trustees from all liabilities except with respect to their own defaults, and empowering them to reimburse themselves for necessary expenses.

On the first day of May, 1848, the church was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of York (the Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D.), and dedicated to Saint Michael the Archangel. The first officiating minister was the Rev. Edwin Fox, from 1847 to 1849.

Some of the earliest entries in the registers are as follows:—

BAPTISM. May 7th, 1848. Emma, daughter of Joseph and Charity Scholes. W. H. Hugall, Officiating Minister.

BURIAL. Ann Laverick, Carleton, buried 18th May, aged 73. E. Trot, Officiating Minister.

MARRIAGE. January 24th, 1849. Joseph Kenworthy, of full age, Widower, Clerk, Ackworth, son of Joshua Kenworthy, Gentleman, to Harriet Elizabeth Leatham, of full age, Spinster, Carleton, daughter of Henry Cockrell Leatham, Gentleman. George Richardson, Officiating Minister. Witnesses: Harriet Lund, Fanny Cuffe, R. Hepworth, Sarah Newall, John Crossley, M. A. Scartcliffe, E. D. Bland, Anne Liddell, J. W. Hugall, W. J. Hepworth, and M. A. Hugall. By Special Licence.

It was not until 1870 that the amount stipulated for by the Archbishop was reached and became available. By arrangement with the Vicar of Pontefract as to its apportionment, the affair was finally completed, and on the 19th of June, 1870, the Rev. Edward Barber was inducted and became the first Vicar of Carleton.

Being now a distinct parish, it of course has its own books, and the first registry of marriage is:—

September 29th, 1870. Joseph Lodge, 33, Bachelor, Farmer, Carleton, son of Thomas Lodge, Farmer, to Amy Stringer, 28, Spinster, Carleton, daughter of William Stringer, Farmer. Edward Barber, Officiating Minister. Witnesses: Benjamin Whitaker and Francis Horsfall. By Banns.

The Church is small and very neatly kept, with seats for about 160 worshippers. It consists of nave and chancel, with organ, chapel, and vestry. There is no screen, but the choir stalls, lectern, and fald, or Litany stool, are all in their recognised places. Of the stained-glass windows, that in the East has three lights, representing Our Saviour, St. Michael, and St. John, and is inscribed—"An Offering by Harriet Elizabeth Leatham, 1847." The chancel single lights, of which there are two on the South and one on the North, represent the Evangelists, Saint Matthew, Saint Mark, and Saint Luke, and were "An Offering by a father, his wife, and eight children." The father was the architect of the church—Mr Hugal. The West window is very beautiful, and represents in its two compartments Saint Peter and Saint Paul. This was the pious gift of Miss Lund. Equalling, if not excelling any is, however, the two-light window on the South side of the nave and close to the chancel. This is exceptionally beautiful both in design and colouring It is placed here to the memory of Benjamin Shepherd, 1887. In the left compartment stands John the Baptist, exclaiming *Ecce Agnus Dei*; whilst in the right is Our Saviour, *Lux Mundi*, carrying a lantern. The North-west window put in by Miss Fanny Mariah Coldwell, is a gem.

There are of course the usual parochial notices and overseers' lists hanging more or less untidily on the walls within the porch, but there is in addition a board with the following notice:—"This Church is open daily for Private Prayer." This is an announcement of so unusual a character that it is most worthy of being especially mentioned, nor can the custom be too strongly commended.

A plain cross at the East end of the tiny little God's acre in which the church so pleasantly stands marks the burial place of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wood, and that of his wife, who died 29th August, 1878. In the porch is a tablet to his memory, the epitaph on which, written by himself, is as follows. It narrates the engagements in the Peninsula and elsewhere in which he took part.

At the East end of this Churchyard
Awaiting the General Resurrection
Lie the Mortal Remains of
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wood,
Youngest son of Thomas Wood, Esq.,
And Mary, his wife,
Of Littleton,
In the County of Middlesex.
He served in the Light Division of
The Army in the Peninsula War from
1809 to the end of 1812, and was
Present at the Battles of Coa and
Busaco, in which latter carrying the
King's Color of the 52nd Light Infantry.
He was wounded, at Fuentez D'onore
At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo
And of Badajos.
Leaving the Peninsula in 1813.
He was present in Germany as A.D.C. to
Lord Stewart, with the Allied Armies
At the battles of Gross Beeren,
Dennewitz, at the siege of Wittenberg,
And at the battle of Leipsic,
At the capture of Hanover,
At the battles of Brienne, Montereau,
Arcis-sur-Aube, Fere-Champenoise, and at
The capture of Paris; besides daily affairs
At the outposts.
He was severely wounded
Whilst in command of a troop of the
10th Royal Hussars, at the Battle of
WATERLOO.
Born Dec. 4th, 1790.
Died Dec. 13, 1877.

His Widow
Susan Mary, eldest
Daughter of the late Revd. Thos. Watkins.
Of Pennoyre in the County of Brecon,
Caused this Tablet to be erected
To her Husband's memory.
She died on the 29th of August 1878,
And is buried near him in
The Churchyard.

The School and Schoolmistress's House are quite close to the new St. Michael's Church, and form a pleasant feature in the village. Towards their cost the owner of Carlton Grange was a liberal subscriber. Both by himself and his family very great interest is taken not only in the schools as a medium by which the youths of the village may gain educational advantages, but also in the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the

villagers generally. With this object, classes have been formed, and with the help of the Vicar, lectures and instruction given in a variety of subjects, whilst occasional *soirées* (similarly promoted) and musical performances, take place in the winter months.

When Carleton Hall was sold on the death of Mr Benjamin Jowitt, it became absolutely necessary to think about building new schools as the Fairfax Cottage could be no longer used as in Mr Jowitt's time for educational purposes, he dying in 1867 and the property being bought by J. H. Greaves, Esq. A movement therefore being set on foot to build new schools, Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Rhodes came forward and bought the plot of land on which the schools now stand, and at the request of the Rev. J. Armytage Rhodes of Westhaugh House the foundation stone was laid by Miss Tew, on the 9th of March. 1868. The cost of these buildings, exclusive of the land and stone fence walls, was £765.

Mr Gundill was the builder, and on the 12th Nov., 1868, they were opened by a treat to the school children and their parents, to the number of 130 or more. The Vicar of Pontefract, the Rev. Dr. Bisset; the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, of Methley; Dr. F. Horsfall, one of the School Trustees; Mr and Mrs Tew; and many others were present. During the evening, Henry Cammel, a bricklayer, who said that 48,050 bricks had been laid in the buildings, was presented with a silver watch, and Henderson, the carpenter's apprentice to John Cressey, with £1. All the bricks were led by the farmers and owners of land in the village, free of cost. The singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings. The first schoolmistress was Miss Anne Woodcock from Thorpe Audlin, and they were placed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, on March 12, 1873.

Ten years after the schools had been in use, it became necessary that the inhabitants of Carleton should consider the desirability of possessing a Vicarage House. Again the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, of Westhaugh, generously came forward and assisted most materially to carry out the proposal. The land and the Vicarage House cost £2,200. Of this sum, £600 was raised by private subscriptions in Carleton, the balance being found by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mr J. A. Davis, of Leeds, was the architect for the Vicarage House, as he had been for the Schools. This Vicarage House of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel was occupied by the Rev. Edward Barber as the first Vicar in the autumn of 1878.

As Lord Harewood possesses the Rectorial Tithes. and the Vicar of Pontefract for the time being the Vicarial dues, the endowment is small ; it is derived partly from the interest of the Col. Gooch Trustees' Fund, through Miss Lund, the Ecclesiastical and the Charity Commissioners. The whole income to the Vicar does not exceed £130 per annum.

The Carlton Altar Plate consists of :—

CHALICE— Inscribed, I.H.S. For the use of the Church of St. Michael, at Carleton in the parish of Pontefract.

PATEN— With I.H.S. in the centre, and an inscription round the rim, " + Per Crucem + et + Passionem + Tuam + Libera + Nos + Domine.

FLAGON— + Te + Laudamus + Tibi + Benedicimur.

Two Brass ALMS DISHES—With the following inscription :—

" He that soweth little shall reap little,
He that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously."

On Easter Sunday 1892, 74 Communicants received Holy Communion in this little House of God, the Reverend the Vicar officiating.

In 1870 gas mains were laid from Pontefract to Carleton, and the Church of St. Michael the Archangel was first lighted with gas for Evening Service the 4th Sunday in October, 1874.

NORTH ENTRANCE TO STAPLETON PARK

TAKEN FROM THE PARK.

STAPLETON.

IN THE TIME of King Edward the Confessor, the Manor of Stapleton, together with those of Beal, Campsall, Kellingley, and Kirk Smeaton, had been owned by Baret, Ulchil having a moiety of Stapleton. But when Domesday book was compiled, 20 years afterwards, these Manors were all in the hands of Ilbert de Lacy, who had subinfeuded most of them and had given both moieties of Stapleton to one Gislebert or Gilbert.

Gislebert had then held the manor for some little time; for subsequent to this grant, though still before the time represented by the Domesday Volume, when the Chapel of St. Clement's in the Castle of Pontefract was in course of endowment by the chief lord, Ilbert de Lacy, Gislebert made a contribution thereto; and as he was then called Gilbert son of Dama, that record, by supplying the name of one of his parents, carries the pedigree a step higher.

Stapleton was returned in the Survey as two manors: that record reading,

M. ii.—In Stapletone, Baret & Ulchil habuerunt iiii car' terre ad g'ld'; ubi possunt esse v carucas. Nunc habet Gislebertus de Ilberto. Ipse ibi ii carucatas & dimid', & iiii vill' & xii bord' cum iiii carucas, & i acra prati. Tot' m' i leuga l'g, & dim' lat'. T. R. E. val' iiij lib', mo iii lib'.	*In Stapleton, Baret and Ulchil had 4 carucates of taxable land, where there might be 5 ploughs. Now Gislebert has it from Ilbert. He himself has there 2 carucates and a half, and 4 villans and 12 bordars with 4 ploughs, and 1 acre of meadow. The whole manor is one leuga long, and a half broad. In the time of King Edward* [the Confessor, i.e. in 1065] *the value was £4; now* [in 1086] *it is £3.*

Stapleton was thus at that time a comparatively prosperous place, as judged by its geldable value; and to understand the proportion of its prosperity, it is only necessary (1) to compare its condition with that of other manors of similar extent according to the Domesday computation, and to notice in what degree each increased or decreased in value between the time of the two Surveys (which were respectively made at the end of the reign of Edward the Confessor and at the end of the reign of the Conqueror; and both of which are practically given at length in the Domesday volume); and (2) to compare the condition of the manor with that of other manors of larger or smaller extent according to our modern Survey, thereby ascertaining the relative taxable value of each.

It is not always that the Domesday computation of the whole extent of a manor is recorded; nor, when it is given, is it easy to understand on what basis it was reckoned. But there are two other manors in this neighbourhood (and only two) which are said to contain exactly as much area as that of Stapleton; and these, however widely the area may differ according to our modern method, furnish a ready means of comparison on the first-named basis.

Burg (modern name Burgwallis and now measured as 2924 acres), Little Smeaton (now 1238 acres), and Stapleton (now 1633 acres) is each said to have a total area of one leuga long, and half a leuga broad. Now whatever may be implied in Domesday book under the term "total area," or whatever in our modern system of acres was the area of a leuga long and half a leuga broad, the first of these manors had been worth only 40 shillings in the time of Edward the Confessor, while even this small value had in the time of the Domesday Survey become reduced to thirty: the second, in a moiety of which Baret, the former owner, had been permitted to remain as tenant, had been worth £6; it had "now" under the favourable circumstance of a stable ownership, increased its value to £6/14/-; while Stapleton, which in the hands of Baret and Ulchil had been worth £4, was in the unaccustomed and unpractised hands of Gislebert, of a value of £3 only.

Then with regard to its absolute value, even when the

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two fees were combined, Stapleton was one of the smallest of manors, according to our mode of survey; while it was among the largest in Domesday value, as the following table will show.

		Value		Value	
	Acres.	T. R. E.	(*a*).	Domesday.	(*b*).
Ferry(bridge)	1168	50s.	466	20s.	1168
Little Smeaton	1238	£6	206	£6/14/-	185
Knottingley	1480	£3	493	40s.	740
Stapleton	1633	£4	408	£3	544
Houghton (including Castleford)	1663	£4	409	£4	409
Smeaton	1700	£4	425	40s.	544
Kellington	1760	20s.	1760	15s.	2248
Campsall	1776	£4	444	£4	444
Owston	1875	60s.	625	40s.	938
Beal	1876	60s.	625	20s.	1876
Roall & Eggbro'	2010	60s.	670	20s.	2010
Wheldale and Fryston	2018	£4	504	30s.	1345
North Elmsall	2118	£3	706	20s.	2118
Birkin	2160	10s.	4320	10s.	4320
Milford	2301	10s.	4602	10s.	4602
Badsworth, Rogerthorp and Upton	2659	£3	886	£3	886
Burg (Wallis)	2924	40s.	1462	30s.	2193
Darrington	3110	£8	389	100s.	622

(*a*). Proportionate number of acres to produce £1 geldable value in 1065.

(*b*). do. do. in 1086.

Of these manors, the seven most prosperous at the earlier epoch were therefore prosperous in this order:—Little Smeaton, Darrington, Stapleton, Houghton, Smeaton, Campsall, Ferry. At the second epoch, the seven most prosperous were:—Little Smeaton, Houghton, Campsall, Stapleton, Darrington, Badsworth, with its associated manors, and (Kirk) Smeaton. All had maintained their prosperity but Ferry(bridge), which in common with each riparian manor had sensibly deteriorated in value; its place and position were taken by the three inland manors of Badsworth.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Gislebert had no other name so far as is known; but his son is called indifferently Hugh son of Gilbert, and Hugh de Stapleton, being, and the point cannot be insisted upon too strongly, the first inheritor of this manor who adopted that territorial name; which cognomen was therefore not brought to the place by the newcomers, but assumed by them from the name of the manor. For the Stapletons of Stapleton Park in the Parish of Darrington were not a branch of the Durham family as is sometimes supposed, and the first of the Stapletons called by this surname of Stapleton, was this Hugh, whose father was Gislebert or Gilbert, and grandfather or grandmother, Dama. The name of Stapleton was by no means hereditary so far as Hugh was concerned; but at a time when such an assumption was getting to be almost a necessity, it was assumed by him from this manor of which he was lord, on which he resided, and which as far as can be ascertained was his sole possession.

Henceforth, however, Hugh's descendants bore that name, except in some remarkable instances in which the younger branches hived out, and adopted the name of the place in which they settled. For example, Robert, the second son of Hugh, obtained a grant of land at Swillington, and thenceforth, abandoning the name of Stapleton, he became known as Robert de Swillington (or Robert son of Hugh, de Swillington), and was the head of a very important family. The youngest brother Walter also entirely dropped his patronymic, preferring to be known as "Walter the king's bailiff," or the bailiff of "Staincross and Osgoldcross."

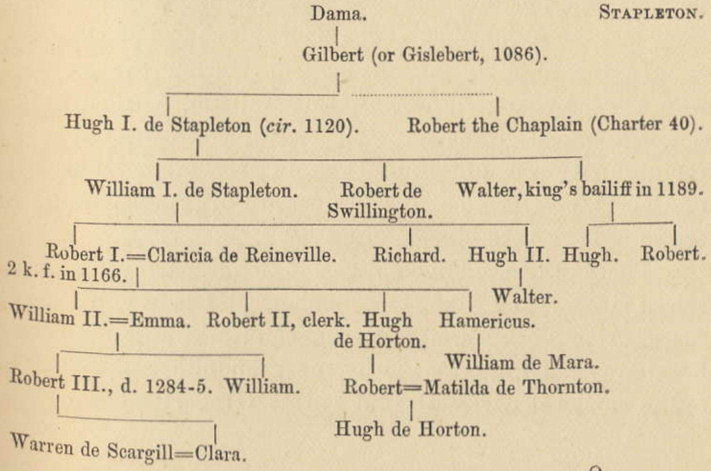
Similarly in a later generation, the great family of Hortons of Horton, near Bradford, were really Stapletons

coming from this Stapleton in Darrington; their ancestor being a later Hugh (son of Robert de Stapleton) to whom the second Robert de Lascy, about 1190, made a grant of four carucates of land at Great Horton, Little Horton, and Clayton. A memorandum of this transaction is on record in the Dodsworth MSS, vol. 118, fo. 122b, as follows:—

Robertus de Lacy, dominus Honoris de Pontefracto qui vixit tempore H. 2, & obiit 4 R. 1, dedit & concessit Hugone filio Roberti de Stapleton 4 *or* carucatas terre in feudo & Hereditate, tenendas de se pro 3am partem feodi unius militis. Scilicet in magna Horton 20 bovatas terre, in parva Horton 14 bovatas terre, et in Clayton 6 bovatas terre, cum pertinentiis. Testibus, ... Paynell and .... Raineville.	*Robert de Lacy, lord of the Honour of Pontefract, who lived in the time of Henry II, and died in the 4th of Richard I, gave and granted to Hugh son of Robert de Stapleton, 4 carucates of land in fee and inheritance. To be held from him as a third part of a knight's fee. To wit, in Great Horton 20 bovates of land, in Little Horton 14 bovates of land, and in Clayton 6 bovates of land, with their appurtenances. Witnesses, ... Paynell and .... Reineville.*

In a later generation, William son of Hamericus, the younger brother of this Hugh de Horton, similarly hived out, and had land at Whitwood and Whitwood Mere; where he was styled indifferently, "of Stapleton," "of Whitwood," and "of the Mere."

The following short pedigree, supplied by Mr Richard Holmes, of Pontefract, will make this statement clear.


STAPLETON.
Dama.
Gilbert (or Gislebert, 1086).
Hugh I. de Stapleton (*cir.* 1120).
Robert the Chaplain (Charter 40).
William I. de Stapleton.
Robert de Swillington.
Walter, king's bailiff in 1189.
Robert I.=Claricia de Reineville.
2 k. f. in 1166.
Richard.
Hugh II.
Hugh.
Robert.
Walter.
William II.=Emma.
Robert II, clerk.
Hugh de Horton.
Hamericus.
William de Mara.
Robert III., d. 1284-5.
William.
Robert=Matilda de Thornton.
Hugh de Horton.
Warren de Scargill=Clara.

It thus appears that Hugh de Stapleton, son of Gilbert, and the first to adopt the territorial name, was succeeded by his son William de Stapleton, who was followed by his son Robert, who owned two Knights' fees in 1166. This Robert obtained Cudworth through his wife Claricia, and evidently used that manor as a chief residence. He was a frequent witness to the Pontefract Charters, as was his brother Hugh, who, with him, signed one of those of the Monk Bretton house. This Robert de Stapleton was present when Robert de Lascy's younger son Henry de Lascy confirmed in 1159 to the monks of the Priory at Pontefract a grant of the church of Darrington, and of the chapel of Stapleton. Later on, he gave lands at Cudworth to the neighbouring Priory of Monk Bretton, a gift which Pope Urban III confirmed in 1186. And finally he gave some land at Armley to the monks of Kirkstall Abbey for his obit.

After his death, his widow Claricia and their son William, seem to have continued the list of benefactions. For they made a covenant with John Tyrel, the Priest of their parish church at Royston that they should have a chapel in the Hall at Cudworth, and they gave six acres of land for the privilege, on condition that the name of Robert de Stapleton should be put in the Martyrology of that church. They had the Archbishop's license for this chapel about 1200.

In the deed of gift of land at Horton the grantee, who was the younger brother of this William, is called Hugh son of Robert de Stapleton, but subsequent to the time of the grant, he was known as Hugh de Horton, or Hugh son of Robert, de Horton. Thenceforward his Stapleton origin seems to have been almost forgotten.

There was also (Burton 293) a Roger, son of Robert, son of Gregory de Stapleton, nephew and heir of Richard son of Alan Noel of Smeaton, who confirmed a grant of two bovates at Darrington made by the grandfather of Richard to the monks of Kirkstall; but as this Gregory does not fit into the pedigree, it is probable that "de Stapleton" is in his case descriptive only.

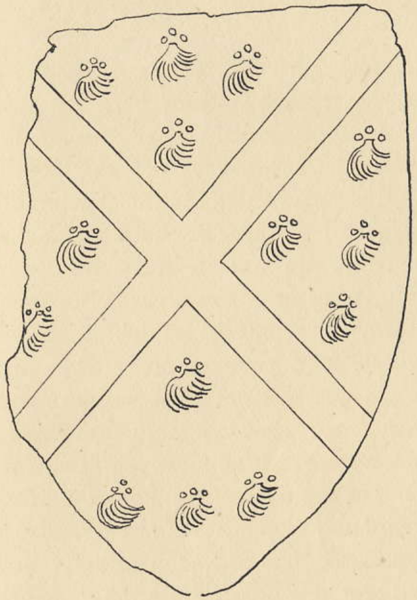
Robert, grandson of Robert and Claricia de Stapleton, and the last of his name, was one of the superior officers of the Honour of Pontefract in 1250, and the copy of a Charter which is among the MSS in the Leeds Library, in the North Riding Pedigrees III, p. 386, informs us that he had a brother William, that his mother's name was Emma, and that the coat-of-arms of the Stapletons of Darrington was a Chief *indented.* The charter certified that William brother of Robert, had had from his mother Emma a grant of lands in Bramley. It was witnessed by John de Hoderoyd seneschal of Pontefract (*cir.* 1250), Richard Grammaticus, John de Sotehill, Richard de Thornhill, Hugh de Swynlington, Richard de Tanga, William Pictevin, Alexander de Leeds, Richard de Hayeton, and John de Alta Ripa: and at its foot Mr Wilson (probably) has made a memorandum, "I sent the original of this to Dr Rawlinson, F.R.S. and F.S.A., 19 August 1751, which seal is different from the arms of Stapleton, now lord of Armley." This seal, (which as clearly as the genealogy on page 27 differentiates the Stapletons of Darrington from those of Carlton, whose use was Argent, a lion rampant Sable), is, however, misdescribed as a Fess in the Torre MSS.

Robert III, son of William II, received a grant of free warren in 39 Henry III through all his demesne land in Stapleton (Stapleton Park), Thorp Stapleton, and Cudworth, and died in 1284-5. His heirs were then under age, but even if there had been more than one in 1296 who was still a ward, she died early, and the only one to inherit was Clara de Stapleton, who, marrying Warren de Scargill about 1300, brought the name of Scargill from the North Riding to the West. This is the first Stapleton Scargill who could have borne the Ermine, a Saltire, on his shield; and as the monument in Darrington Church, figured in the engraving, is doubtless quite as early as his time, there need be no hesitation in attributing it to him, or believing that the contemporaneous lady, whose effigy is in the south aisle, was his wife, the Stapleton heiress, who though thus separated from him, has for so many years evidenced with her husband the veneration and affection which they bore to the church in which their bones were at length laid to rest.

This monument of Warren de Scargill, though somewhat injured by removals from place to place within the building, is now in what is very probably its original position, between the chantry which owes its existence to him and the chancel which he restored. The effigy is cross-legged and clothed in chain armour, and it bears a SALTIRE on what appears to have been a scallop-sown shield, but which on close examination is found to exhibit an ancient form of Ermines, of which it would be hard to find a better or finer example. The tails of each of the Ermines are not one or three or even five, which last is indeed very rare; but as many as nine; these being expanded in a most graceful curve, so fine as to have much the appearance of the ribs of a scallop-shell, for which indeed they are frequently taken. Unfortunately the shield is somewhat damaged, but it had originally four ermines in each compartment of the saltire. The same heraldry is a century and a half later on the west face of the font of the neighbouring church at Featherston, the tails having become the present conventional three in number, and the ermines being only three in each compartment but that of the base, which still exhibits the original four.

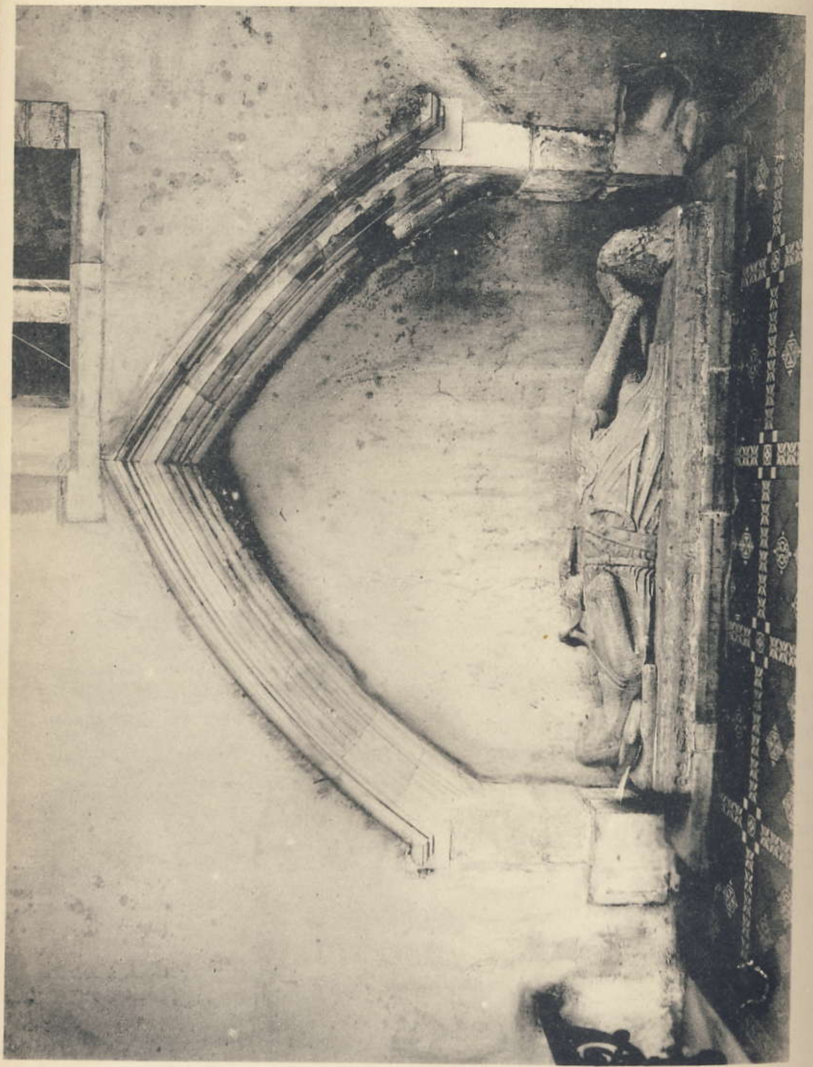
Besides the interest attaching to this unusual form of Ermine on his shield, the effigy has many other points of interest. The head of the person represented is resting on a diamond-shaped carreau which again is placed on a square cushion, neither having any discernible ornament. The

IN DARRINGTON CHURCH ON SHIELD, CIR., 1300,
AND IN FEATHERSTONE CHURCH ON FONT, CIR., 1460.



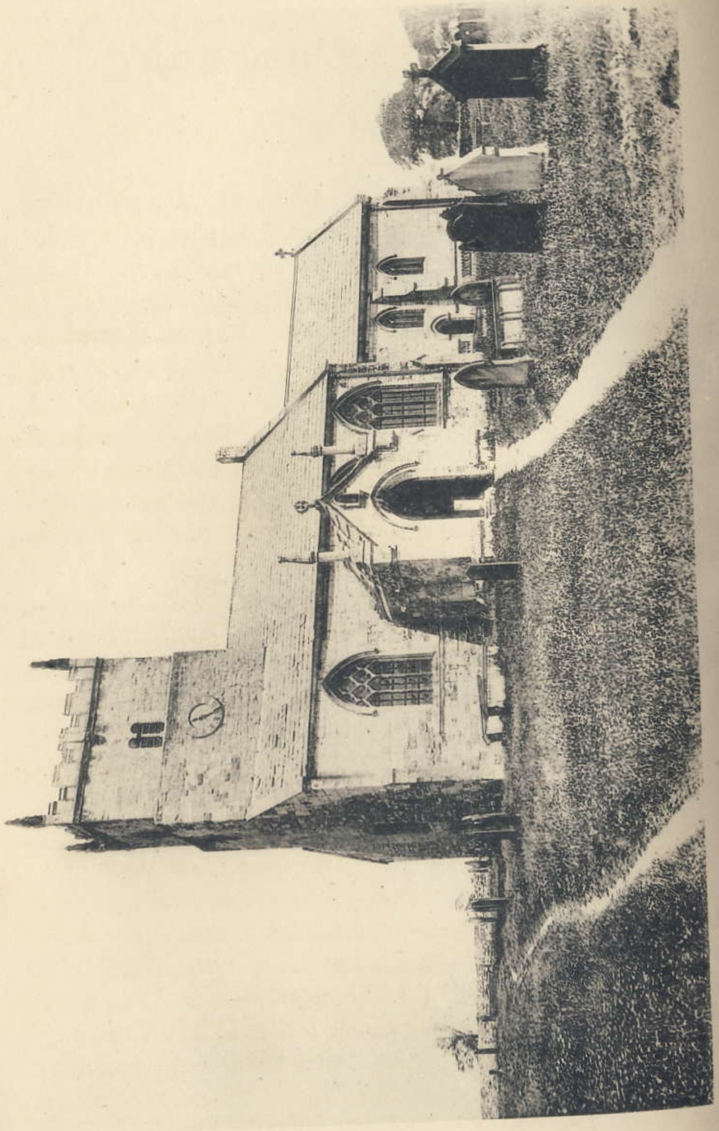
WARREN DE SCARGILL.

Ermine a Saltier gu.



MONUMENT OF WARREN DE SCARGILL,
DARRINGTON CHURCH.

Knight is cross-legged at the knee, the left leg being uppermost, and both feet resting upon what appears somewhat like a French poodle. He has two separate garments of mail—a pair of mail hose covering the lower parts of the legs, while a mailcoat, which envelopes the body, descends to his knees. Between the overlapping of these two is a pair of drawers, and above the coat of mail is a long flowing outer garment fastened with a girdle round his waist. Suspended from a broader band is his sword, both band and girdle being ornamented by alternate bosses and quatrefoils. The head has a coronet or wreath of cinquefoils, if indeed what appears like a wreath is not the band of a helmet, but the features of the face are much worn by the abrasion they have undergone during so many centuries. The left eye is perhaps the least imperfect, but the nose and lips have almost utterly disappeared. In his present, perhaps original position, the Knight lies correctly with his head to the west, but at the east end of the south aisle, lying north and south, and therefore not in the original position, is the effigy of a lady of perhaps rather earlier date than that of the knight. She has no distinguishing mark besides her dress, which is a long robe with straight folds. Her hair is done up in two bands, on each side of her face, and closely covered with a head-kerchief. The whole reads as if she were the heiress, Clara de Stapleton, who had predeceased her husband; and the mention of her effigy renders necessary and fitly introduces a few words about Darrington Church.



Church of St. Luke and St. John, Darrington.

DARRINGTON CHURCH.

The strongest evidence of the anxiety for the well-being of their immediate dependents which has always pervaded the landed gentlemen of England, is frequently found in the fabric of the Parish Church: thus Darrington Church, by its chancel and chapel, rebuilt in the days of Warren de Scargill some five or six centuries ago, and ornamented with the same quatrefoil that is to be found on the straps and decorations of the monumental effigy, shows the marks of the loving care which each successive generation of the owners of Stapleton has exercised for its enlargement and preservation, and for raising the funds necessary for the maintenance of its religious and divine services.

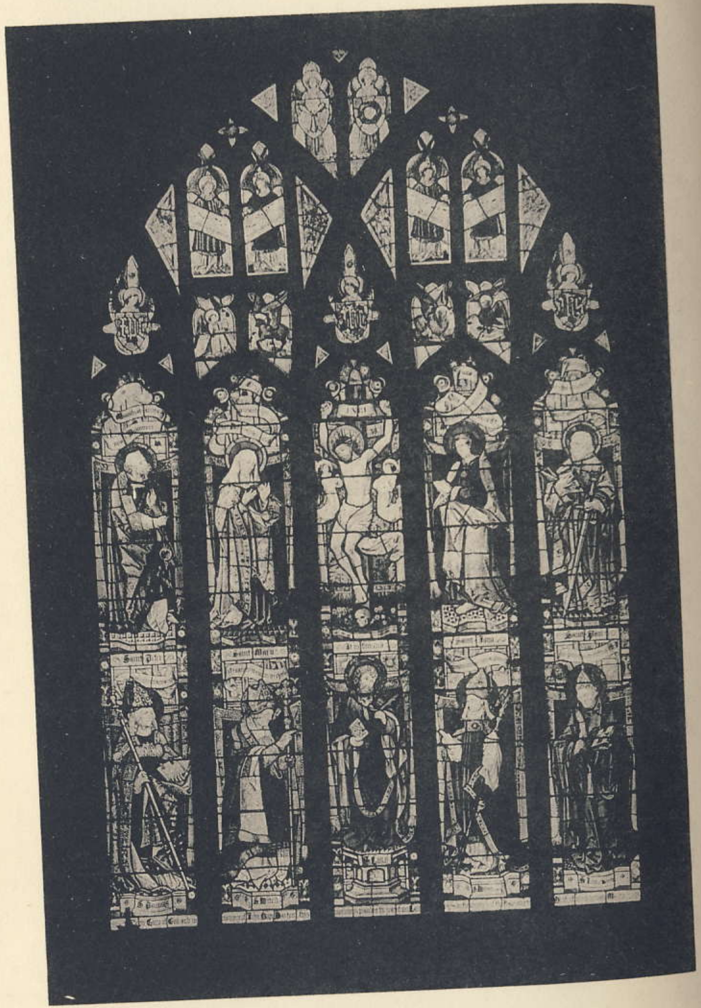
Darrington Church is the central place of worship for four hamlets within the parish, with resident landlords having in it proprietary rights of varying degrees. Towards such a church with such associations the exhibition of christian love and devotion should be expected, and how generously the successive squires of Stapleton, Darrington, Wentbridge, and Grove (or Greave as it should be called) have in the long years passed away cared for it, their quaint old church itself bears silent though eloquent testimony.

As in the past so in the present the resident landowners, the vicars and the occupiers of the lands of the four hamlets forming the parish of Darrington have with liberal gifts adorned and beautified " the House of God." The church was much improved and repaired, when the Rev. George Pease became the incumbent in 1836 ; only three years after a handsome new Vicarage House had been added to the living. But it was the influence and exertions of the last Vicar, the Rev. Digby S. Wrangham, who died 11 Jan. 1892, beloved by all who knew him for his learning and piety, which effected the restoration to the church of its 12th and 13th century architectural characteristics. Some of the principal donors were Mrs Barton, £50 ; John Hope Barton's Executors, £500 ; George Sotheran Estcourt, Esq., £350 ; the Rev. E. H. B. Estcourt, £200 ; Mrs Sayle, £140 ; Richard Thomas Lee's Executors, £200 ; Mrs (Juliana) Barton, late widow of J. W. Barton, Esq., gave the reredos ; Mrs Barton, the frontal and books, and the North Transept window partly of fragments from the 13th century glass of the old East window. Mrs Oliver filled in with coloured glass a small two light North window in memory of her husband and brother-in-law, Richard and Robert Oliver, who were born and lived at Darrington Hall, their parents being buried in the church ; and the Rev. D. S. Wrangham put in the three South windows in the Chancel to the memory of Mrs Wrangham ; while Mrs Lee of Grove Hall, in remembrance of her husband, Richard Thomas Lee, Esq., presented the Church with an organ, at a cost of £500, and made a further donation of £180 towards the general fabric.

The inscription referring to Mrs Oliver's window is as follows :—

> In memory of Robert Oliver, who died January 1834, and of Sarah Shipley his wife (widow of William Sotheron of Darrington Hall) who died October 1842, both of whom are buried in this Church. Also of their two sons, Richard Silver Oliver, who died 2nd February 1889, and is buried at Bolton Percy, and of Robert Edmund Oliver who died 12th March 1885, and is buried at Whittlebury in the county of Northampton.

Mr Wrangham's windows represent the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, and six female saints in groups of two each. Combined with Faith are the figures of S. Cecilia and S. Faith ; with Hope are S. Agnes and S. Agatha ; with Charity are S. Anne and S. Lucy. The following is the running inscription which embraces all three windows :



To the Glory of God, and in Memory of

John Hope Barton,

this Window is placed in the year of our Lord, 1878,
by the Members of the Badsworth Hunt,
of which he was Master.

To the Glory of God, in loving memory of
Agnes Augusta Wrangham,
These windows are placed here
By her brothers and her sisters,
Her husband [A.D. 1886],
Her children and her mother.

The Eastern window was given by the Committee and subscribers to the Badsworth Hunt in memory of John Hope Barton, Esq., of Stapleton Park, who was at the time of his death, the Master of the Badsworth Hunt. This is a very handsome Perpendicular window of five lights, with a number of smaller tracery openings above. In the lower lights, figures under rich architectural canopies are arranged in two rows. In the upper row, the three centre lights have a representation of the Crucifixion, Our Lord on the Cross in the centre, St. Mary the Virgin on the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right; outside in the extreme right and left lights are the figures of St. Paul and St. Peter. In the lower row, the centre compartment is occupied by a figure of St. Luke, the Patron Saint of the Church; on either side are the four Latin Doctors; St. Gregory and St. Augustine on the left, and St. Jerome and St. Ambrose on the right. Emblems of the four Evangelists, Angels holding scrolls, and emblems of Our Lord's Passion on coloured shields, occupy the tracery portions of the windows.

The Western window was filled with stained glass by Mrs Sayle to commemorate her husband and his ancestors, who had been residents at Wentbridge nearly since the Reformation. The subjects in this window are the three Archangels, St. Michael, St. Gabriel and St. Raphael, and the following is the inscription on a Tablet:

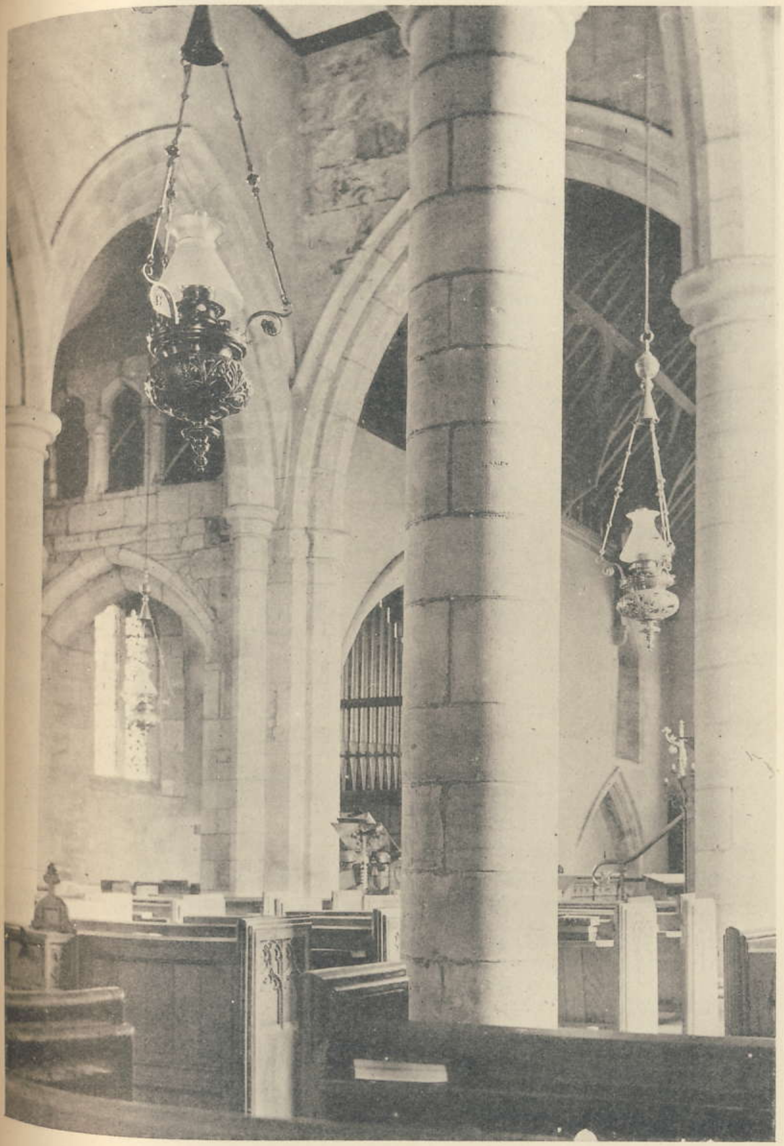
To the Glory of God and in Memory of Thomas Sayle, who died April 11 1874, this Window was erected by his wife Catherine Sayle in the year of our Lord 1880.

The surplices for the choir were given by Mrs Raikes, who had married a great nephew of Mr Raikes, of Gloucester, to whom the origination of Sunday Schools is attributed. Her gift was a thank-offering for her recovery after she had met with a severe fall at Darrington, when on a visit to the Vicarage there. The Church was re-opened for divine service by Dr Thomson, Archbishop of York, on the 14th May, 1880 ; and cost in addition to the special gifts about £2300.

Stapleton is a separate township and one of the four hamlets of Darrington, and the Vicar, being the Rector of Stapleton, has the Scargill portion of the chancel to keep in repair.

According to Mr George Lawton, one of the Proctors of the Ecclesiastical Courts of York (in his work published in the year 1840, " Collections relative to Churches and Chapels ") Darrington is dedicated to St. Luke and ALL SAINTS. But the accuracy of this dual dedication may be questioned, for one of the charters of St. John the Evangelist Pontefract, preserved at Woolley Park, which is numbered XL, specially mentions that Thurstan, Archbishop of York, dedicated " the Chapel of Stapleton " in " honour of the Lord Saviour and of St. John the Baptist." This was sometime between 1114 and 1140, in the February of which year Archbishop Thurstan died ; and among the witnesses are Hugh son of Gilbert, who had not then commenced calling himself de Stapleton, and William his son.

There is, however, the possibility that both Lawton and the Charter of Thurstan may be correct, and that there may have been a second dedication, when the Scargill Chapel was constructed ; or indeed the popular dedication may have been a divergence from Archbishop Thurstan's Charters of Dedication for some reason not now to be ascertained. But the original dedication of the Stapleton Chapel was (Teste Archbishop Thurstan who performed the ceremony) in honour of the Lord Saviour and of St John Baptist ; and on the other hand, when Thomas Mansell of Cridling made his will in 1396, he left his body to be buried in " the New



THE STAPLETON CHAPEL AND STONE ROOD LOFT.

Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, which is in the Church of All Saints of Darthington."

The Archiepiscopal Charters referred to are as follows:

XL.

Item de Thurstino archiepiscopo Eboraci.

T. dei gratia Eboraci Archiepiscopus.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, salutem in domino.

Universitas vestre notum fieri volumus pactum quod factum est inter Reginaldum priorem et monachos de Pontefracto et Robertum capellanum, super ecclesia de Dardingtona.

Defuncto siquidem G. patre ejusdem R., predicti prior et monachi predicto R. predictam ecclesiam dimiserunt, usque ad tres annos, pro xx et uno solidis per annum, medietate una in Pentecoste et altera ad festum sancti Martini, retentis in manu sua terris capelle de Stapiltona et de Dardingtona matrici ecclesie pertinentibus, et decimis garbarum totius parochie, exceptis tantum duabus garbis de decimatione divinorum utriusque ville, nobis ob illorum paupertatem, ad sustentationem suam et hospitum, id concedentibus et perpetuo confirmantibus. R. vero interim tenetur nobis respondere de episcopalibus nomine monachorum.

Si igitur ipse R. infra predictum terminum taliter erga prefatos monachos se habuerit ut acceptus sit illis, ipsam ecclesiam postea eodem pacto habebit.

Sin autem ecclesiam suam ubicumque illis placuerit collocabunt, et pro terra de Stapiltona tenentur monachi et matrix ecclesia de Dardingtona invenire residentem capellanum in predicta capella quam in honore domini salvatoris et sancti Johannis Baptiste dedicavimus.

XL.

Also from Thurstan, archbishop of York.

T., by the grace of God Archbishop of York.

To all the sons of Holy Mother church, present and to come, greeting in the Lord.

We wish the agreement concerning the Church of Darrington, *which has been made between Prior Reginald and the monks of Pontefract, and Robert the Chaplain, to become known to you all.*

Whereas G., [probably Gilbert the lord] *the father of that R*[obert], *being dead, the said prior and monks leased to the said R*[obert], *the said Church for three years, at twenty-one shillings a year, one half at Pentecost, and the other at the feast of St. Martin, keeping in their hand the lands belonging to the chapel of Stapleton, and to the mother church of Darrington, and the tithes of the sheaves of the whole parish, except only two sheaves from the tithe of the offerings of each township, we granting and confirming this for ever, on account of their poverty, for their maintenance and that of their guests. But R*[obert]*is bound to answer to us in the meantime in the name of the monks with regard to the episcopals.*

If therefore the said R[obert] *shall within the term mentioned so behave himself to the aforesaid monks that he may be accepted by them, he shall afterwards hold the Church itself on the same terms.*

But if they please, they shall place their Church elsewhere; and [in return] *for the land of Stapleton the monks and the mother church of Darrington are bound to find a resident chaplain in the aforesaid chapel, which we have dedicated in honour of the* Lord Saviour, *and of* St. John Baptist.

Hiis testibus, Waltero Abbate de Seleby, G. archidiacono, Radulfo de Sancta Columba, Magistro Waltero medico, Hugone filio Gileberti, Willelmo filio ejus, Gyraldo de Dardingtona [*i.e.*, Gerard de Ramosville].

These being witnesses, Walter, abbot of Selby, G. archdeacon, Ralph de St. Columba, Master Walter the physician, Hugh son of Gilbert, [i. e. of Stapleton], *William his son, Gerald of Darrington.*

A key to the date of this document is provided by the fact that Walter, who had been previously Prior of Pontefract, was not made Abbot of Selby till 1139. Thurstan died in 1140-1, and in the interval the monks replaced their promoted Prior by Reginald (or Rog', as he is called in Charter 59, in mistake for Reg'; here the name is given in full); and the new Prior made with Robert, the Chaplain, (possibly a son of Gilbert the lord, now dead), the agreement spoken of, which is thus clearly of 1140.

This Charter, read with No. 59, throws much light on the very early relations of the monastery of Pontefract towards their parsonage at Darrington, and shows how that living was being squeezed for the benefit and advancement of the Pontefract monks, and to supply their necessities.

XLI.

Item de Turstino Archiepiscopo Eboraci.

T. Dei gratia Eboraci Archiepiscopus.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem, et pontificalem benedictionem.

Justis postulationibns celerem debemus prebere assensum. Inde est quod ad petitionem dilecti filii nostri Roberti de Lascy, omnes terras et possessiones, tam in ecclesiis quam in ceteris rebus, quas priori et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam contulerat, auctoritatis nostre munimine vallamus.

Scilicet situm monasterii eorum in Pontefracto, et terram de Brackanhil, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa, cum capella de Knottingley, et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum capella de Stapiltona, ecclesiam de Sleiteburna cum pertinentiis

suis, et custodiam plenariam hospitalis sancti Nicholay intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum; et Ledestonam, et ecclesiam de Ledeshamia cum medietate ipsius ville, et Doddewrdam, et Withewdam, et Maram, ita ut quicunque prefatis monachis super hanc confirmationem nostram aliquam injuriam fecerit, sciat se maledictionem dei et nostram incurisse *(sic)*.

Hiis testibus, Willemo de sancta Barba *(sic)*, Waltero de Lund, Hugone de Sotevaine, Radulpho de sancta Columba.

XLI.

Also from Thurstan, Archbishop of York.

T., by the grace of God, Archbishop of York.

To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, greeting and pontifical benediction.

We ought to give speedy assent to just requests. Hence it is that at the petition of our dear son, Robert de Lascy, all the lands and possessions, as well in churches as in all other things, which he had conferred on the prior and monks of Pontefract in pure and perpetual alms, we fortify with the safeguard of our authority.

That is to say the site of their monastery in Pontefract, and the land of Brackenhill, and the church of All Saints, in that town, with the chapel of Knottingley, and the church of Kippax, with its appurtenances, and the church of Darrington, *with* the chapel of Stapleton, *the church of Slaiteburn with its appurtenances, and the full custody of the Hospital of Saint Nicholas within and without, at their disposel for the use of the poor; and Ledston, and the church of Ledsham, with half of that town, and Dodworth, and Whitwood and the Mere, so that whosoever shall commit any injury upon the aforesaid monks in respect to this our confirmation, may know himself to have incurred the curse of God and ours.*

These being witnesses, William de St. Barbara, Walter de Lund, Hugh de Sotevagina, Ralph de St. Columba.

LIX.

Carta Turstini Archiepiscopi.

T. dei gratia Eborum Archiepiscopus.

Omnibus harum litterarum inspectoribus salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Universitati vestre notum fieri volumus pactum quod factum est inter viros venerabiles Rogerum priorem et monachos de Pontefracto, et R. capellanum super ecclesia de Dardingtona.

Defuncto siquidem G. patre ejusdem R., predicti R. prior et monachi predicto R. predictam ecclesiam dimiserunt usque ad iij annos, pro xx et uno solidos per annum, retentis in manu sua terris matrici ecclesie pertinentibus, et decimis garbarum totius parochie, nobis ob illorum reverentiam ad sustentationem suam et hospitum id concedentibus. R. vero interim tenetur nobis respondere de episcopalibus, nomine monachorum.

Si igitur ipse R. infra predictum terminum taliter erga prefatos monachos se habuerit ut acceptus sit illis, ipsam ecclesiam postea eodem pacto habebit.

Sin autem ecclesiam suam ubicumque illis placuerit collocabunt.

Testibus Waltero abbate de Seleby, G. archidiacono, R. de sancta Columba.

LIX.

Charter of Thurstan the Archbishop.

T. by the grace of God, Archbishop of York.

To all examining this letter, greeting and pontifical benediction. We wish to be known to you all the agreement which was made between the venerable Roger [Reginald, correctly in 40], *Prior, and the monks of Pontefract, and R.* [Robert, in 40] *chaplain, concerning* the Church of Darrington.

Whereas G. [probably Gilbert the lord], *the father of that R*[obert the Chaplain] *being dead, the aforesaid Prior R*[eginald] *and the monks leased to the said R. the aforesaid church for three years, for twenty-one shillings a year, keeping in their hand the lands belonging to the mother church, and the tithes of the corn of all the parish, we out of regard for them allowing it for their maintenance and* [that] *of their guests. R*[obert] *is however in the meantime bound, in the name of the monks, to answer to us concerning the episcopals.*

If therefore within the aforesaid term, the said R[obert] *shall so conduct himself towards the aforesaid monks, that he may be accepted by them, he shall afterwards hold the Church itself on the same agreement.*

But if they please they shall place their Church elsewhere.

Witnesses, Walter, abbot of Selby, G. archdeacon, R[alph] *de St. Columba.*

[This is almost a duplicate of No. 40, but with three witnesses only out of seven, the names of all the local witnesses being omitted, together with all mention of the Stapleton Chapel. In No. 40 the word respond'e is given with the first two syllables at full and the contracted er in the third : here the symbol ℟ is used for Respond, and the word appears as ℟ere.

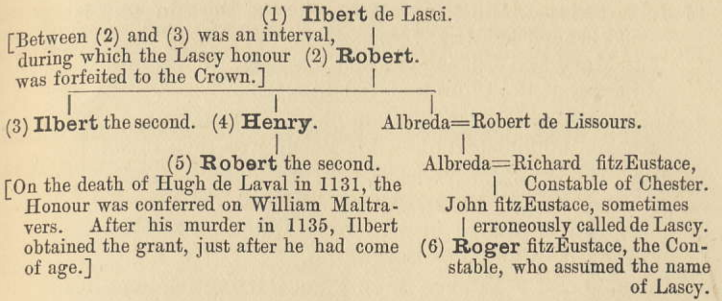
The next document belongs to the settlement which took place when the new lord succeeded, he being the first of a new family, descending in the female line.

XXVIII.	*XXVIII.*
Rogerus de Lascy, Constabularius Cestrie, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem.	*Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester, to all the sons of Holy Mother Church, greeting.*
Noverit universitas vestra monachos de Pontefracto qui patroni sunt ecclesie de Dardingtona ad petitionem nostram concessisse et dedisse vicariam ejusdem ecclesie cum omnibus suis pertiuentiis, prout Robertus de T'berge eam habuit et tenuit, Ade de Kellington clerico nostro, et ad eorum presentatienem dominum Eborum Archiepiscopum eum ad predictam vicariam admisisse.	*Know all of you that the monks of Pontefract, who are the patrons of the Church of Darrington, have at our request granted and given the vicarage of that Church with all its appurtenances, as Robert de Triberg had and held it, to Adam de Kellington, our clerk, and at their presentation the lord Archbishop of York* [Geoffrey] *has admitted him to the aforenamed vicarage.*
Et hoc maxime fercerunt intuitu divine pietatis.	*And especially have they done this from motives of piety.*
Valete in domino.	*Farewell in the Lord.*

[There is a copy of this charter in the Lansdowne MS 207.]

Adam was the parson of Kellington, thus promoted to the vicarage of Darrington. Robert de Triberg might have been the Robert appointed to the living in the time of Archbishop Thurstan ; and even if so, he would not have been the only vicar who held such a presentation for half a century. But in any case, from Charter 28 we learn that a vicarage had thus early been established there (*temp.* Roger de Lascy, 1194-1211), and subsequent charters show (1) a confirmation by the Archbishop of a pension to the monks, and (2) the tithes confirmed to them, which they continued to hold till the Dissolution.

The following is a bald outline of the descent of the Lascies, the names of the possessors of the Honour being printed in black, preceded by a figure showing the order in which they succeeded each other as lords and chief tenants of Pontefract.


(1) **Ilbert** de Lasci.
(2) **Robert.**
(3) **Ilbert** the second.
(4) **Henry.**
Albreda=Robert de Lissours.
(5) **Robert** the second.
Albreda=Richard fitzEustace, Constable of Chester.
John fitzEustace, sometimes erroneously called de Lascy.
(6) **Roger** fitzEustace, the Constable, who assumed the name of Lascy.

[Between (2) and (3) was an interval, during which the Lascy honour was forfeited to the Crown.]

[On the death of Hugh de Laval in 1131, the Honour was conferred on William Maltravers. After his murder in 1135, Ilbert obtained the grant, just after he had come of age.]

This great lordly family had died out with (5) Robert the second in 1194 ; and he was succeeded by (6) Roger fitz Eustace, a descendant of his grandfather, the great grandson of his paternal aunt, Albreda de Lascy, whose daughter of the same name had married Richard fitz Eustace, son of Eustace fitz John. This Roger fitz Eustace, Constable of Chester, then assumed the name of the male branch, and was thus the founder of a second House of de Lascy.

The following are the Testamentary Burials in Darrington Church, noted in the Torre MSS. They extend from 1396 to 1597, and throw some light upon what the different testators supposed to be the name of the Church and of its various parts during those centuries. In the earliest, the Scargill chapel is called "the New Chapel of St Mary Virgin, within the Church of All Saints" ; and in 1505 it was called St Mary's Quire, the chancel proper being in 1558 called the Quire of All Hallows. The Church is generally called simply the Parish Church, but in 1396 the name given to it is All Saints, in 1558 All Hallows, and in 1564 St Luke's, in which connection it may be noted that from time immemorial the village Fair time has been at the season of St Luke (October 18th).

12 July, 1396.—Tho Maunsell made his will (proved. . .) giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary and All Saints ; his body to be buried in the New Chappell of St. Mary Virgin, within the Church of All Saints, of Darthington.

11 July, 1434.—John Wayneflete, vicar of Derthington, made his will (proved 10 May, 1435), giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary and All Saints; and his body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Darthington.

9 April, 1496.—Robert Gill, late vicar of Darthington, dying intestate, administration of his goods was then taken.

18 May, 1505.—John Twisleton, of Daryngton, made his will (proved 4 Oct., 1503), giving his soul (*ut supra*); and his body to be buried in St. Mary's Quire, on the North side of the Parish Church of Daryngton.

15 June, 30 H 8.—Xt'pher Bradford, of Darrington, gent., made his will (proved 3 Dec., 1540), giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary and All Saints, and his body to be buried in ye parish Church of Darington.

23 July, 1558.—. . . Pagget, of Wentbrig, in ye parish of Badsworth, gent., made his will, proved 29 Jan. 1558-9, giving his soul (*ut supra*); and his body to be buried in the Quere of All hallowes, at Darrington.

14 Jan., 1558-9.—John More, of Stapilton, gent., made his will (proved 1 July, 1558), giving his soul (*ut supra*); and his body to be buried in ye Church of Darrington.

27 April, 1564.—William Skargill, of the Mannor of Cridlington (*sic*) Parke, in ye parish of Darrington, made his will (proved 5 Oct., 1564), giving his soul to God Almighty, his Creator and Redeemer; and his body to be buried in the Lady Quere in the Church of St. Luke.

3 July, 1578.—John Sotheby, of Darryngton, gent., made his will (proved 5 Mar. 1578-9), giving his soul (*ut supra*); and his body to be buried within ye Church of Darrington, near the Font.

22 July, 1592.—Ann Anne, late wife of Gabriell Anne, of Cridling park, gent., made her will (proved 5 Oct., 1592), giving her soul (*ut supra*); and her body to be buried in her parish Church of Darrington, near unto her late husband, Gabriel Anne.

21 Aug., 1597.—Isabel Sotheby, of Darrington, widow, made her will (proved 3 Oct., 1597), giving her soul to God Almighty her Creator, and Jesus Xt her Redeemer, and her body to be buried in ye parish Church of Darrington.

DARRINGTON CHURCH BELLS, &c.

The Church seems to have had, at least since the fourteenth century, three bells, and it never had more.

The fourteenth century Bells may be attributed to that era, vigorous though short, which witnessed the construction of the chancel, the erection of the Scargill Chapel, and so much other work done in or soon after the time of that Warren de Scargill who acquired the estate by marriage with the heiress Clara de Stapleton, and whose effigy is still in the church. It is probable that those bells, three in number, were dedicated respectively to the three Archangels, Raphael, Michael, and Gabriel. Of these three early bells, only the second, that originally dedicated to St Michael, remains, but the reading of the inscription plainly infers that it was one of a set. Probably the first and third became cracked; for the tenor was renewed towards the close of Mr Waugh's vicariate, and the first bell was supplied in the time of Mr Samuel Walker.

1. The inscription on the smallest bell is purely mundane. The Georgian dullness and self-glorification of the donor has succeeded the pious ascription of the previous half-century. The inscription is:—*SAMUEL WALKER, ESQ., BENIAMIN SALES. CHURCHWARDENS.* 1722, Sales being a bell-founder's mistake for Saile, or Sayle. This bell is 32 inches in diameter and tuned to the note of D.

2. The partial inscription on the fourteenth century bell is HUJUS STE MICHAELIS: and its finial is a pair of crowned heads, king and queen, of a full face, as on the coins of the early Edwards. The king has a flowing moustache, and the crowns have three rays each. This bell is 34 inches in diameter, and sounds C sharp.

3. There is no evidence as to the circumstances under

which this bell was renewed. But it has an ornamental band composed of a repetition of the founder's mark S.S. EBOR. between two bells. This, which shows that it was the production of a York foundry then in considerable repute, is repeated round the whole circumference of the bell. Above it is the inscription in another ornamental band: ***GLORIA DEO IN ALTISSIMIS*** 1678. This bell is 36 inches in diameter, and sounds the note A sharp.

The changes that can be rung upon these bells are only six in number. They are obtained by what is called "hunting" by bell-ringers. The hunting course alone will produce all the changes possible. Thus:—2-1-3; 2-3-1: 3-2-1; 3-1-2: 1-3-2; and 1-2-3.

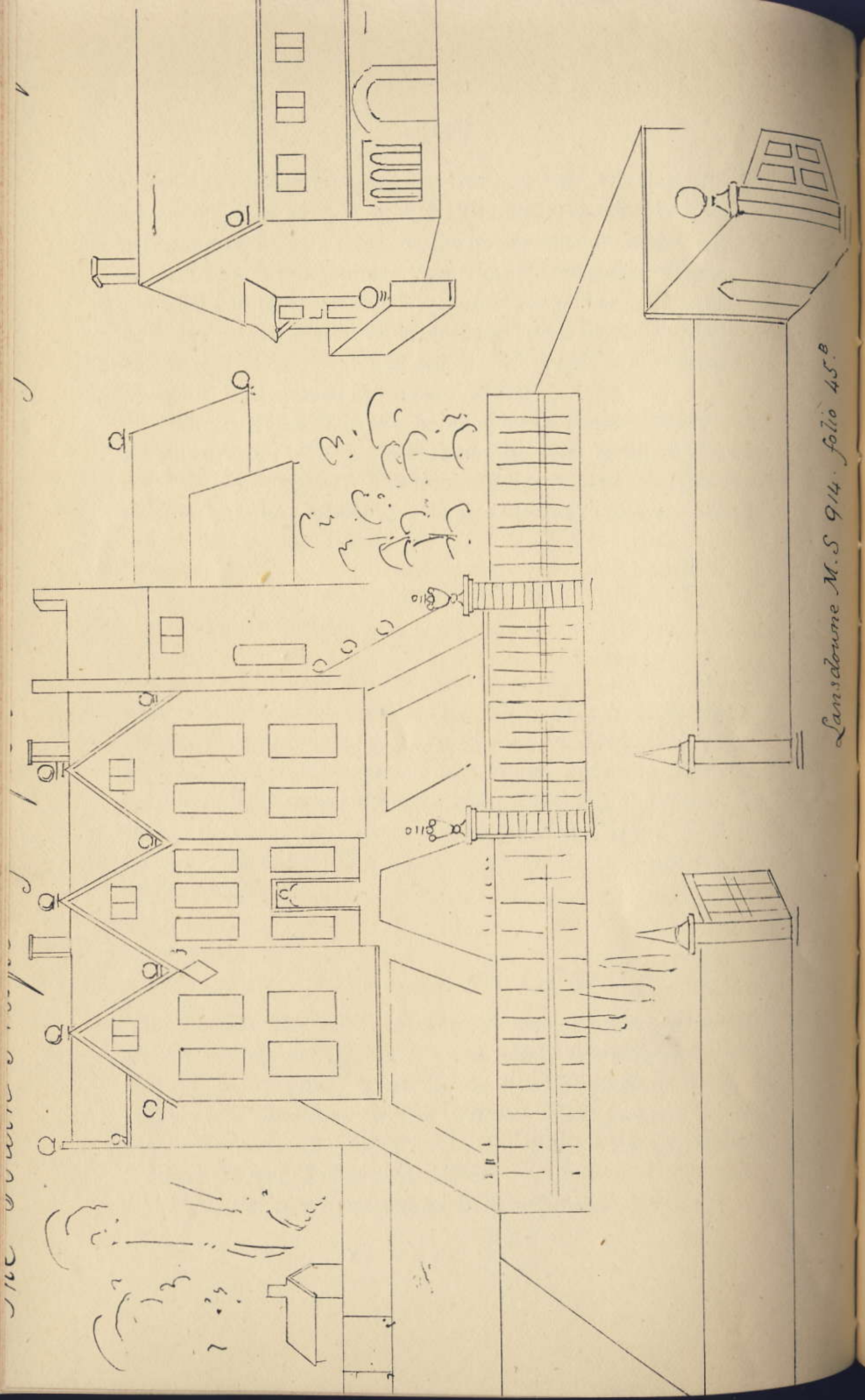
THE CLOCK

Is a modern piece of mechanism. It replaced in 1870 a much older and honoured indicator of Time, a Pre-Reformation clock. The present one, made by Hall of York, was placed in the Tower in memory of Lucy Sarah Sotheron Estcourt, only child of Frank Sotheron, wife of the Right Honourable F. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council; born the 23rd day of May 1811; died the 1st day of July 1870.

THE SUNDIAL

Just outside the S.W. corner of the entrance porch is a good example of its time. The shaft is octagonal and 2 feet 9¼ in height. It stands on a well-moulded block of magnesian limestone 3 feet across. The gnomon of the dial is 6 inches in height. On the plate is engraved:— "James Farrar, Pontefract, 1728."

The dial is set two points N.E. of true N.



Lansdowne M.S 914. folio 45.B

STAPLETON MANOR.

This seems to have remained in the possession of the Scargills for some two hundred years, though subject to family arrangements; for in 1 Richard II [1377], there was a Final Concord in the King's Court, by which William, son of Warren Scargill, Kt., and Joan his wife, surrendered it to his brother John. This John, however, does not appear in the list of contributories to the Poll Tax in the following year; but William de Scargill, junior, is registered at Thorpe Stapleton, being assessed at 20/-, the amount charged on knights or those who ought to have taken on themselves that rank. The Fine may therefore imply a division of the properties whereby the father held Little Smeaton, his elder son and namesake held Thorpe Stapleton, and his younger son John had Stapleton in Darrington.

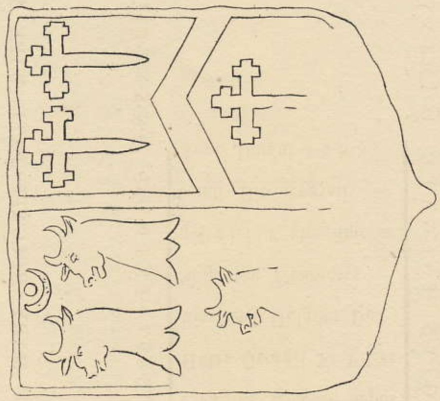
It is not clear how the Manor finally left the Scargills, with whom it remained till about the end of the fifteenth century; but in 1545, four messuages with lands in Thorp (Stapleton), Darrington, Kirk Smeaton, and Stapleton passed from Bartholomew Methley, gent., to Robert Houldsworth, clerk; and two years afterwards the same Robert Houldsworth acquired six messuages with lands in Wentbridge, Thorp, Darrington, Smeaton, Worsborough, and Stapleton, from John St. Paul, Esq., and Ann, his wife. Some of these with other lands passed in 1556 from Thomas Houldsworth to Robert Waterhouse, gent., and John Waterhouse his son and heir apparent, while in 1560, William Scargill acquired from Robert Neweth a messuage and a cottage with lands in Stapleton. But all ultimately came into the possession of Thomas Holgate, of Pontefract, nephew, heir, and executor of Abp Robert Holgate, who will be remembered as having life, and his first wife's life. Also to the said Francis £20 in money Although I bestowed on my daughter Luce, a portion on her marriage, my will is that my executors bestow £10 of [upon] a silver salte and a dozen of spoones. To her son, Thomas Byard, he leaves 40/-. To her daughter, Katherine, one quye [heifer]. To Thomas, eldest son of my late brother Edward Holgate, £10. To William, my said brother's son, £3/6/8, and to his sister, Katherine, as much. To Thomas Holgate, my nephew William's son, 20/-. To Thomas Spencer, my godson a quye of two years old, and an ewe with her lamb, and to everie of his brothers and sisters an ewe and a lambe.

The residue was given to his son, George Holgate, the executor, who proved the will 28 July, 1601.

George, the eldest son, died in July, 1623, without children, and does not appear to have had any memorial whatever except the mention, sixty years afterwards, on the tombstone of his nephew George, where he is called " Lord " of Stapleton, a title given to none other.

In his will, dated 10 July, 1623, and proved on Oct. 7 in the same year, he bequeaths his soul to God, and his body to be buried in the church of Donnington (a mistake of the copyist, which it is necessary to notice, as the testator has been classed among those buried at that place). He leaves to the Vicar of Darrington "in leiwe of omitted tythes, if any such have beene, a piece of gold of twentwo shillings valew."—To Robert Thorpe, for his long and faithful service, 20/- yearly "out of my fields in Stapleton."—To my servant, George Holgate, £10, to be paid when he is twenty-one.—To my servant, Barbara Savile, £3/6/8 which I desire my wife "to put forward for the best profit" till she be married or come to the full age of twenty-one years.—To my brother Bartholomew, £40 and an annuity of £10 for life.—To my brother Byard, [that is his sister's husband], a piece of twenty-two shillings, and to my sister Byard, peece (*sic*), and to each of their children a piece of like value.—To my brother Francis Holgate, £10 towards the payment of his debts: also all his farm in Stapleton for

IN DARRINGTON CHURCH.



THOMAS HOLGATE,

ON HIS TOMBSTONE. 1601.

Or—Three bulls' heads erect, erased sable, two and one, differenced by a crescent, Holgate; Impaling argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchee, sable.

HEARE LYETH THE

BODYE OF MARY HOLGATE LATE WIFE TO GEORG

HOLGATE OF STAPLETON

GEN WHO DYED THE 27 DAYE OF OCTO ANNO

DOMINI
1656.

HEARE LYETH THE
BODY OF FRANCES
HOLGATE LATE
WIFE TO GEORGE
HOLGATE SON
NE OF FRANCIS
HOLGATE OF ST
APPLETON GE
NT WHOE DEP
ARTED THIS
LIFE THE 2D OF
OCTOBER 1654.

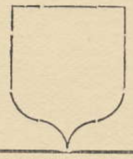
HIC IACET

GEORGIVS HOLGATE DOMINVS DE STAP

LETON QVI OBIIT

30 DIE IVLII ANNO DOMINI 1623.

Hic Etiam jacet
Georgius Holgate nepos
Hvivs Georgii Et Filivs
Francisci Holgate De
Stapleton Generosvs
qvi obiit vicessimo se
condi Die Avgvsti
Anno Domni 1 6 8 3.



HEARE LYETH THE BODY
ES OF THO. HOLGATE
OF STAPLETON GENT
WHO DESEASED THE
29 OF APRIL 1601 &
KATERIN HIS WIFE THE
DAVGHTER OF BARTHOL
TRIGOT ESQVIER WHO
DECEASED THE 7 OF FEB
1[5]87 BY WHOME HE HAD
ISSVE GEORGE · BARTHOL ·
FANCIS · LVCIE · & ANNE.
SOLI DEO GLORIA.

his life and my part of Darrington tythes, which is my inheritance and was purchased by my father.—To the said Francis, my windmill at Darrington, and the two acres of arable land, where the mill doth stand, for his life.—To George and Thomas, the sons of the said Francis, "the whole profits of my farm at Stapleton, bought of William Judd, for their education in learning until they come to twenty-one years of age. My wife, Mary, to have the tuition, government, and education of them."—To my wife, "all my lands and rent in Stapleton for her life," she to be sole executrix.

On his death the Manor of Stapleton went to his next brother Bartholomew, described as of Ardsley; the widow of George being provided for by a rent-charge of £10 on lands at Darrington and Wentbridge, for the lives of herself and of George and Thomas, sons of Francis Holgate, the youngest brother; an act which led to the continuance in the parish of these two and their families, although the property and manor of Stapleton shortly passed away from the name. The settlement of this rent-charge, which is dated 27th April, 1624, and the knowledge of which is obtained from the rent-roll of the Archbishop of York (Addl. MS. 925), was probably a preliminary to the alienation of the manor, for Bartholomew, who inherited almost immediately, sold his possessions to Sir John Savile, Knt., of Howley, who, in 1628, became Baron Savile, of Pontefract, and continued Lord of Stapleton till his death in 1630.

The second son, Bartholomew Holgate, who died in 1626, at Ardsley, received no memorial in Darrington Church.

Francis, the third son, who signed the Herald's Pedigree in 1612, died in poor circumstances, and as he left no will, administration was taken out on Dec. 14, 1635, some months after his death, by Peter Briggs, of Stapleton, apparently a creditor.

The descendants of Francis probably recovered their position, for it is to the memory of George, the eldest son of this Francis, and to the two wives of the two George Holgates, that the two other tombstones are dedicated. George, who was not of age at the time of the death of his father, married Frances Vicars, who died Oct. 2, 1654, and was buried immediately in front of the altar, space being reserved to the right for the body of the bereaved husband. (His second wife was Mary Elwick, of Arksey, who was buried there on 15 Sept., 1660.)

Two years afterwards, when Mary Vicars (probably an aunt of Frances), widow of the first George Holgate, deceased on 27 Oct., 1656, she was buried in the grave of Frances, on the borders of whose stone an inscription was placed to her memory.

George Holgate lived till 1683, when he was buried between his first wife and his grandfather, space being left on his gravestone for records of his children. But none such were placed, either to the memory of his own children or to that of any of the nine other children of his father, or even to that of his father himself.

Sir John Savile, the purchaser of the manor, was one of the most remarkable men of his generation, and his honours are still on record in the church of St. Mary's, Batley. Shortly after he purchased the property he was made a peer as Baron Savile, of Pontefract, in 1628, and he died in 1630, leaving Stapleton to his daughter Anne, the widow of Piers (or Peter Leigh).

The following extracts from his very lengthy will are sufficiently curious to bear printing, even if it were not for the light they throw on the way in which this manor was intended to descend.

After preliminaries, the will continued :—

> "Consideringe neverthelesse the declynation of Nature in me by reason of myne age, And observinge withall the incertayntie of Man's lyfe upon earth, expectinge my dissolution in god's appoyuted tyme, doe hereby make my last Will and testament in writinge in mann' and forme followinge :—
>
> "First, I commend myselfe and my wayes for that small tyme that I have yett to live to his gratious government and p'tection beseechinge him so to blesse me therein that they may be a passage to his eternall rest and glorie. And I doe most humbly pray him in Christ Jesus, my sole & assured mediator with him, throughe whose death and obedience onely I hope that my sinnes being cleansed. I ame justified and adopted a coeheire with him of this Eternall Kingdome, that when he shall call for my soule and take it out of this pryson of my fleshe he will then receyve it into his heavenly tabernacles with the resydue of his electe there to live and raygne with him in glory."

The testator then provides that—

> "Thomas Viscount Savile, my sonne, and all other persons seized or any waies interested of or in the manner of Stapleton and lands in Stapilton, *wch I lately purchased of Bartholomew Holgate*, gent, or of or in the lands in Clynte and in the p'ish of Ripley, & forest of Knaresborough, late the inheritance of or otherwyse in righte and Equite heretofore belonginge to Margaret Clapham, widdowe, shall and doe ratifie and confirme unto my twoo younger sonnes, Robert Savile and Edmund Savile," * * * "a residue of 99 yeares, in the manner of Barwicke in Elmett, & all the manner or lor'pp of Scoles, with messuages belonging. And whereas Heresey Nevell and John Purden doe stand seized of the same," * "for my use, &c." * "I will that my executrix and the said Hersey Nevill & John Purden shal" sell the said manors, to pay my debts, and that "the overplus and surplusage shallbe and remayne to my said executrixe hereafter named to her oune use."

He then disposed of the lease of his forge,—for the worthy peer was a great iron-master—and appointed "Anne Leigh, widdow, late wyfe of Peirce Leigh, esquire, deceased, sole executrix." This was "published" on the 16th August 1630;" but by a schedule "published" on the 27th, Lord Savile varied his disposition of property, especially that of Stapleton. After giving to "Francis Savile one thousand pounds in Liew and full satisfaction of hir portion," to the servants various amounts—"to my daughter, Copley, tenn pounds," he bequeathed Barwick and Scoles and Stapleton, and lands in Barwick and Stapleton, not to his younger sons, as had been his original intention, but to Anne Leigh and her heirs to satisfy these bequests.

He left the residue to his daughter, Anne, and finally gave "to Robert Savile and his heirs" "all my lands" in Clint.

The manor of Stapleton thus devolved upon the testator's daughter Anne, and on the death of her son, killed in a duel in 1640, his three sisters became co-heirs to it. These were

(1.) Francis, who married (1) Mauger Vavasour, of Weston ; (2) Lawrence Parsons.

(2.) Margaret, who married Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside.

(3.) Elizabeth, who married Richard Standish.

Mrs Leigh survived till 1655, when she died at Ulleskelf Hall, and was buried on July 13th, at Kirkby Wharfe. Her will (P.C.C. 12th Sept., 1655), mentions her three daughters, and as while making small bequests she complains that there was little left in her "own power to dispose of," and as she does not mention Stapleton, it appears as if the partition of the manor into three had either been already effected, or that without any special bequest, it took place at her death.

Whether the Parsons portion had been previously obtained by Mr James Greenwood is not clear, but on the 15th May, 1661, he was the purchaser of one-third of the manor from Thomas Braithwaite and Margaret, his wife, and of a second third from Richard Standish and Elizabeth, his wife. He might have had previous possession of the other third; or might have been able subsequently to complete the purchase; all that is certain is that by June 10th, 1702, his son James had reunited the divided interests in the lordship, and that as an undivided manor and inheritance, he then sold the whole to Samuel Walker.

Henceforward all is clear, for the various deeds are registered at Wakefield. On 23rd Oct., 1710, Samuel Walker sells to Nathaniel Wilson, Merchant, York, all the manor of Stapleton, and all the messuages occupied by James Greenwood, of Stapleton, William Jackson, Thomas Barratt, Matthew Beale, Richard Shackleton, Francis Adde, Edmund Burlington, James Foster, Michael Shackleton, Roger Burton, William Banks, John Proctor, Francis, Heaton, Martin Hadley, John Kellam, John Ryley, Henry Hanley, Henry Greenwood and George Briggs. This may be taken as a list of the inhabitant householders of Stapleton. On 6th May, 1721, the manor and its appurtenances were re-conveyed to Samuel Walker, the second rehearsal of the names of the tenants varying slightly in the spelling of many of the names, and omitting (perhaps by accident) the name of John Ryley. There is a further conveyance on 9th Dec., 1736 (KK 48, 62) to Anthony Lowther, of Byram, when the messuages are said to have been occupied by Samuel Walker, Joseph Wright, Joseph Oliver, Edward Rhodes, Widdow Nordon, Thomas Walker, George Goodyear, and Matthew Beale; and it may be noticed that during the intervening quarter of a century the names had shrunk to little over a third, and that the name of Matthew Beale only is on both lists.

On 14th May, 1743 (RR 361, 467) the Right Hon. Henry Vice Count (for such is the curious way in which Viscount is spelt) Lonsdale, the representative of Anthony Lowther, and Samuel Walker, sold all the manor or lordship of Stapleton, and all the messuages belonging to the said manor to John Smith, of Newland.

On May 12 and 13, 1749, (AB. 276, 367) there was a further lease and release of the manor &c. between

1 John Silvester Smith, of Newland, an infant of about 14 years, son and heir of John Smith, late of Newland, Esq., deceased; Allan Johnson the younger, of Wakefield, and Katherine his wife (late Katherine Popplewell, spinster); and Elizabeth Popplewell, of Wakefield, spinster:

2 Lawrence Rawstorne, of Preston, Lancashire, Esq.; Samuel Walker, late of Wakefield, now of Newark-upon-Trent, Esq. (eldest son and heir-apparent of Samuel Walker, hereinafter named); the Rev. William Rawstorne, clerk, rector of Badsworth, and Elizabeth, his wife, (daughter of the said Samuel Walker, hereinafter named):

3 Mary Cheetham, of Birthwaite, widow:

4 Samuel Walker, of Stapleton, Esq.: and

5 John Boldero, of London, banker.

The next document registered at Wakefield with regard to this property is (AX. 8, 11), a lease and release dated August 2 and 3, 1762; the lease being between

1 John Boldero, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, Esq.

2 Edwin Lascelles, of Gawthorpe Hall, Esq. [the baron Harewood of 1790], and Daniel Lascelles, of Plomton in the county of York, Esq.

And the release being between

1 John Boldero and Hester Boldero, his wife:

2 Edward Lascelles, of the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, Middlesex, Esq. (the baron Harewood of the 2nd Creation in 1796), eldest son of Edward

Lascelles, late of the island of Barbadoes, Esq., deceased [where he died in 1747]: and

3 Edwin Lascelles and Daniel Lascelles.

Purporting to be a conveyance from the said John Boldero to the said Edwin Lascelles and Daniel Lascelles, of all the manor or reputed manor of Stapleton, and all that capital messuage or mansion house, and lands, &c., and all other messuages, lands, &c., of him the said John Boldero, situate, lying and being in Stapleton, Cridling Stubbs, Womersley and Darrington.

There was a concurrent indenture of sale registered at the same time (AX. 10, 12) between

1 John Boldero, of St. Andrew, Holborn, and Hester his wife; and

2 Edward Lascelles, son of Edward Lascelles, Barbadoes, deceased; Edwin Lascelles, executor of the last-named Edward Lascelles, deceased; and Daniel Lascelles of Plompton.

Purporting to be a bargain and sale from the said John Boldero to the said Edwin Lascelles and David Lascelles, of all that the manor or reputed manor of Stapleton, as described in AX. 8, 11, registered herewith.

This Edward Lascelles improved Stapleton mansion by building the handsome and spacious hall and the inner hall with staircase of stone. He inherited in 1795 the family estates in succession to his cousin, at whose death the title became extinct. It was revived in the person of the one-time owner of Stapleton, who was created Baron Harewood in 1796, and Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood in 1812. He died in 1820.

But the interest of the Lascelles family in Stapleton Park had long terminated, for on the 23rd and 24th March, 1789, there was a lease, release, and bargain and sale (DA. 530, 602) between

1 Edward Lascelles, of Harewood House; Edward Lascelles, of St. Mary-le-bone, and Ann his wife (late Ann Chaloner, spinster); Edward Lascelles, eldest son and heir-apparent of the first named Edward Lascelles and Ann his wife: and

2 The Right Hon. Charles Philip Stourton, Baron of Stourton, Wilts.

1 Edwin Lascelles:

2 Edward Lascelles and Ann his wife; Edward Lascelles, their son; the Hon. John Douglas and Frances his wife, late Frances Lascelles, spinster (the elder of the two daughters of the said Edward Lascelles, the father, and Ann his wife):

3 Henry Lascelles (the only younger son of the said Edward Lascelles, the father, and Ann his wife), [who ultimately became the 2nd Earl Harewood;] and

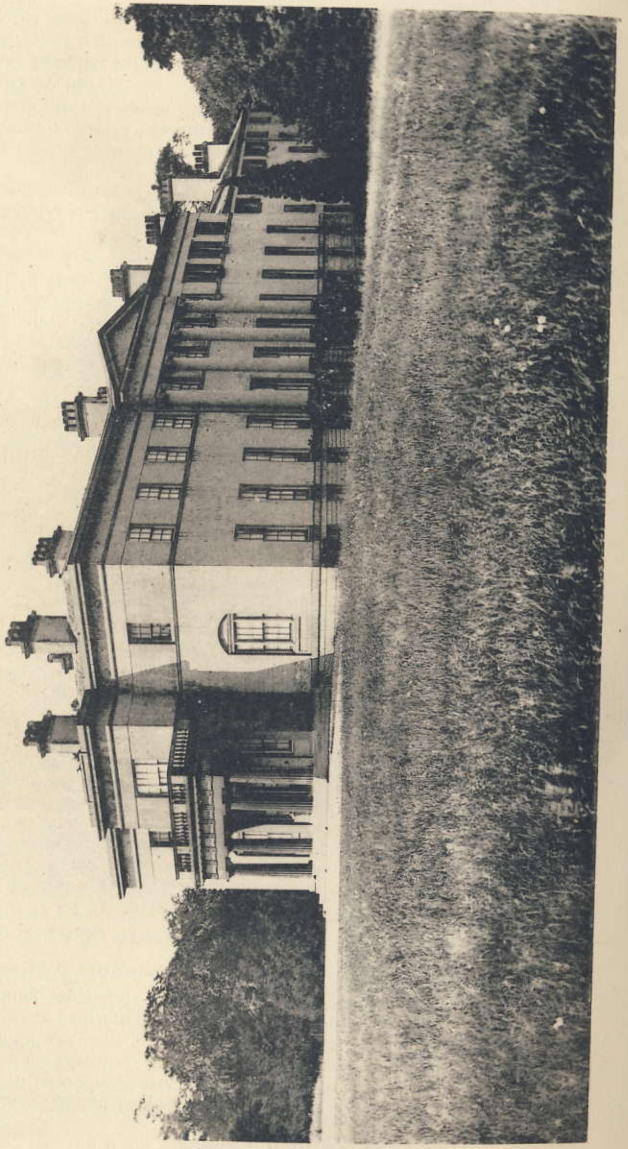
4 The Right Hon. Charles Philip Lord Stourton.

1 Edwin Lascelles;

2 Edward Lascelles and Ann his wife, and Edward Lascelles their son; and

3 Right Hon. Charles Philip Lord Stourton.

All that the manor of Stapleton, and all that capital mansion house and lands in Stapleton, &c.



STAPLETON PARK.

On the following 15th Sept. these deeds were registered at Wakefield, accompanied by a second deed leasing the property to Robert Edward, Lord Petre.

During part of the seventeenth century, there had been a Roman Catholic interest at Stapleton, and with the coming of Lord Stourton, and Lord Petre it returned. In the English Catholic Mission Registers by John Orlebar Payne, M.A., is this entry :—" On the 12th July, 1775, the Hon. Charles Philip Stourton, of Witham Place, County of Essex, took to his wife, the Hon. Mary Langdale, the 2nd daughter of the Right Hon. Marmaduke Langdale, Baron of Holme in Spalding Moor, and his wife, Constantia. They received the nuptial benediction at Holme in the presence of many witnesses."

There is also another entry which states :—" On the 5th May, 1784, at Holme Hall, died Catherine Stourton, fifth and youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Stourton, who made their residence there while their house at Stourton Place (Stapleton), near Ferrybridge, was fitting up for them." This seems to imply that Lord Stourton had had possession of the house five years before he definitely purchased it.

Lord Stourton considerably enlarged the Park at Stapleton, and it is said improved the mansion, rendered portions of it more comfortable for habitation, and planted on the estate a hundred thousand trees. He was the last resident who kept a "jester."

In addition, he fitted up and beautified an enclosed dilapidated building, long known as the "ancient chapel," which was built as an integral part of the fabric of the mansion, but was used only for religious purposes during the time of its Roman Catholic owners. There is, however, no mention of this chapel in any of the title deeds, when founded, or by whom served.

Father Foley in the 5th volume of his "Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, p. 721, says that "Carlton was a mission of the Residence of St. Michael the head quarters of which residence was withdrawn to Tanshelf between 1785 and 1801."

The annual letters of the Residence, says Foley (vol. 5th, p. 683) for the year 1688, mention "That in a village called Carleton, lived Father John Edisford," but this was probably Carlton near Royston. The last missioner named by Father Foley is Father William Allan, 1780-1.

"The Old English Catholic Missions" mentions that "the Roman Catholic Mission in the Parish of Pontefract was founded about the year 1800, the congregation having at that time removed from a chapel in the Parish of Pontefract, to Tanshelf." From the time the Roman Catholic Mission was gradually being withdrawn from Carleton to the period when the present St. Joseph's Chapel was established at Tanshelf, between 1780 and 1800, the Romanists met at a house then held by their priests in Pontefract.

After the Reformation the priests who ministered to Roman Catholics in England had to hide themselves in consequence of the Penal Laws. They were disqualified from holding Corporate Offices in 1667; from being members of Parliament by an Act of 1691; forbidden to possess arms in 1695; and to marry Protestants in 1708. They were also subject to other disabilities under the Rump Acts of 1651 and 1652.*

It would seem that the Chapel at Stapleton Mansion was served by priests for the time being, from the Mission House of St. Michael, Carleton, or Tanshelf. When there was a Roman Catholic family residing at Stapleton, that is at intervals for half a century from 1784 to 1834, there was a priest at Carleton assisting one at Tanshelf, until Stapleton estate was sold once more in 1834, by the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, who was the last of the Roman Catholic families living at the hall. These priests were from the English College of Douai, in France.

The Pontefract Roman Catholic Register No. 381, opens in 1787, and it was sent away in 1840, either to Stonyhurst or London. It is now at Somerset House. The Rev. Father Martin Brey, in charge of the mission at Tanshelf, says that Father R. Barrow was the first priest named in the register. He died or left in 1784. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Howard, who had an assistant in the Rev. Jean Bris, a Frenchman. John Baptist Fountain succeeded in 1810, and John Louis Reeve in 1816.

This J. Louis Reeve was the last secular priest who resided at the Mission House, Carleton, and served at Stapleton chapel twice between 1816 and 1828. He died 1st January, 1844, at Ross, in Herefordshire, aged 68. He is said to have laboured with the Rev. William Waterton, until the latter left in 1826. From 1826 the Rev. Father Cookson was at Tanshelf; in October, 1829, the Rev. Edward Pugh; and in 1833, the Rev. John Bird, who was the first Jesuit mentioned in the Registers.

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* As an illustration of the animosity of the 17th century against Papists, it may be stated that in 1679, Philip Heptinstall, George Holgate, Elizabeth wife of Philip Heptinstall, and Peter Heptinstall his son were all fined at Rotherham Sessions for being Popish Recusants. At this date some of the Holgate descendants were living at Little Smeaton. In 1680, William Nicholson of Barkstone Hall, with his wife Margaret, and Anne, Mary, and William their children were imprisoned in York Castle for being Popish Recusants. In 1691, Margaret Nicholson of Barkstone Hall, widow, was again sent to York Castle for "Recusancy" as it is called, where she died in the following year. The following is a current traditionary history concerning these Nicholsons. In 1732, Alexander Nicholson of Barkstone married Irene daughter of Thomas More of Bamboro' Hall, a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas More, the famous Lord Chancellor of England under Henry VIII. Alexander and Irene Nicholson had five children. Irene their daughter married Sylvester Seall, Saul, or Seale, of Stubbs Hall. Frances her sister married Sir John Swale. Mary died a nun in France. Joseph and Hugh, the only sons of Alexander and Irene were turned out of their home by their father for becoming Protestants. They lived with some cousins of the name of Nicholson at Luddenden, who also had joined the Church of England. One of these was in business at Halifax as a Bookseller and Printer about 1826. In 1762, Sylvester Saul or Seale married Catherine Heptinstall of Little Smeaton. His son Thomas Saul or Seale in 1797 married Anne Elizabeth Addy of Cudworth Moor; Edward Naylor of Byram in 1826 married Anna Saul, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Elizabeth Saul. Thomas Woodcock of Kirk Smeaton in 1853 married Elizabeth Naylor, the daughter of Edward and Anna Naylor. Thomas and Anne Elizabeth Saul were the last of the Roman Catholic families from Walden Stubbs Hall, who attended service in the chapel of Stapleton Hall. They rode on horseback. Elizabeth was very stout and she rode pillion fashion. To balance the pillion saddle with her weight a servant boy rode on the opposite side to his mistress. Husband and wife being far too heavy for one horse, they had to have two horses to convey them to Stapleton, and back to Walden Stubbs Hall. The Sauls now call themselves Seals. They are still in this district and Wakefield, and are the workers of several extensive stone quarries in the West Riding.

In 1834, the last of the Roman Catholic families being about to sell Stapleton to a Protestant owner, the Stapleton chapel was dismantled.

By a deed dated 23rd and 24th Sept., 1800 (registered at Wakefield, E.N. 279, 379), Lord Stourton, (who is said to have planted at Stapleton, during his eleven years of tenure, at least a hundred thousand trees) did "for a consideration" grant, bargain, and confirm Stapleton Manor, &c., "formerly in the tenure of John Baldero, banker, London, late of Edward Lascelles, now of Charles Philip Lord Stourton, his under-tenants and assigns," to Robert Edward, (9th) Lord Petre, whose first wife, Anne Howard, was the younger half-sister of Lord Stourton's mother, Winifred; the two being nieces* to Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk, and having become, at his death in 1717, co-heiress to the baronies of Howard, Furnival, Strange of Blackmore, Talbot, Braose of Gower, Dacre of Gillesland, Greystock, Ferrers of Wemme, Gifford of Brimsfield, and Verdon.

The Petre family, it may be mentioned, owed their territorial possessions to the spoils they derived from the destruction of the monasteries, Sir William Petre, Kt., L.L.D., being one of the secretaries of state to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1572, and his son John was raised to the peerage on the 21st July, 1603, under the title of Baron Petre, of Writtle, in Essex.

By a deed of lease and release dated 4th and 5th February, 1806, the Right Hon. (10th) Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, Essex, son of the purchaser in 1800, and others, sold "the manor or lordship of Stapleton" to Ellis Leckonby Hodgson, Esquire, whose elder son, Captain Ellis Hodgson, afterwards became Treasurer of the West Riding, while Thomas Bent Hodgson, his second son, was the popular master of the Badsworth Hunt, living for some years on one of the farms of the Stapleton estate called Castle Farm. As a Whig he was elected Registrar for the West Riding on the 24th November, 1842, in opposition to the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, a Tory, and Mr James Stephenson, a nominal opponent. It was a severe contest between Hodgson and Lascelles, and when the poll was declared on the following day, the numbers were found to be :—

Thomas Bent Hodgson..	1712	votes
The Hon. Arthur Lascelles	1680	,,
Mr. James Stephenson..	1	,,
Majority for Thomas Bent Hodgson ..	32	,,

Mr T. B. Hodgson then lived at Snydale Hall, his sister Mary Ellen having married the Rev. Henry John Torre, a descendant of the compiler of the Torre MSS, and the owner of that historic dwelling. At Snydale Hall, Mr Hodgson died with great suddenness on Easter Day, April 5th, 1863, having been to divine service at Normanton Church, in apparently his usual health. He was 71 years old and was buried at Skelton on the 9th.

Mr Hodgson owned Stapleton for eight and a half years only; for on August 5th, 1814, a deed of agreement (GA 631-760) was entered into between Mr Ellis Leckonby Hodgson, T. B. Hodgson, and others, by which Juliana Barbara Lady Petre, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Edward, 9th Lord Petre, deceased, purchased "the manor or lordship of Stapleton" for £70,000, and on July 8 and 9,

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* Debrett's Peerage has two conflicting statements with respect to this relationship. On page 521 under Norfolk, it is stated incorrectly, that the 8th and 9th dukes of Norfolk were father and son; but on p. 506 under Mowbray and Stourton the correct relationship is given; that the two dukes were uncles to the two sisters, Winifred and Anne.

1816, she conveyed the whole, with land in Darrington and Little Smeaton, and pews in the churches in Womersley and Kirk Smeaton, previously purchased by an indenture dated March 24 and 25, 1815, to her only son the Hon. Edward Robert Petre.

The Hon. Edward Robert as he had been called, to distinguish him from his elder half-brother Robert Edward, afterwards 10th Lord Petre, was the son of Robert Edward the 9th Lord, by his second wife Juliana Barbara, daughter of Henry Howard of Glossop, Esquire, and sister to Bernard Edward, 15th Duke of Norfolk. The Hon. Edward Robert married 21st July, 1829, Laura Maria, daughter of Lord Stafford, by whom he had one daughter, who died in early life. On attaining his majority he became lord of the manors of Selby, Brayton, Thorpe Willoughby, Hambleton, Monk Fryston, Hillam, Wilstrop, and Cowthorpe, and the owner of other estates and tithes, yielding about £18,000 a year; but even this splendid income was unequal to the enormous expenditure he incurred. He greatly added to the architectural beauty of the mansion, ornamented one of the principal fronts with four well-proportioned Ionic pilasters, supporting a pediment; and erected the Doric portico of four columns on another side, making it the entrance from the outside to the Lascelles Hall within.

On the east front he built a new wing to the mansion, and at the north-east corner, substituted for the chapel of Lord Stourton a larger and more beautiful one for the worship of God according to Roman Catholic rites and ceremonies. Its interior was handsomely decorated. The east end of the chapel was divided into three alcoves, within which were the High Altar, and two shrines dedicated to St. Edward and Our Lady. The High Altar was in the centre alcove, and was adorned with Corinthian pillars. The three altars were of marble. The west end of the chapel was fitted with a gallery resting on four white marble pillars. This gallery

had an organ and was furnished with seats for a choir. The side windows of the chapel had circular heads, which were filled with ordinary cathedral glass, and attached to the chapel was a handsome vestry room; but all this magnificence was dismantled before the sale in 1833.

The Hon. Edward Robert Petre had taken an active part in politics in the Liberal interest, was high sheriff of Yorkshire, Lord Mayor of York in 1830, and at the general election of 1832 was returned to Parliament as a member for that city. He sat for but one Parliament, and having sold Stapleton, he did not seek re-election to the next in 1835.

The Hon. Edward Robert Petre in 1827 won the St. Leger, with a mare called "Matilda." The name of the jockey who rode this mare was J. Robinson, and twenty-six horses started for the great classic race. He also won the same race in 1828, with a horse called "Colonel," and again in 1829, with a horse called "Rowton," a thrice repeated victory by one owner which is still without parallel.

In commemoration of this great good luck he added to the stables of Stapleton a turret, and therein placed a clock and a bell. This bell was used as the "Angelus bell" at chapel services, and the clock was named by the neighbours "Matilda" on account of the weather-cock on the top of the clock tower bearing, to commemorate Matilda's victory, a representation of the race-horse and jockey with the winning post in the distance. "Matilda" has faithfully recorded accurate time to the people of Darrington, and the other three hamlets in the parish ever since it was constructed, and all labour work is still arranged by the agricultural and other inhabitant tillers of the soil according to the hour of day or night which the clock "Matilda" strikes. Within the bell turret chamber is a clock face, with a brass dial having a reversed set of indicators. This also indicates the time, and round this dial is inscribed "James Berry, Pontefract, 1827."

Twelve paintings used to hang in the saddle room of these stables. One is signed "J. F. Herring, 1817," and another "J.F.H." The remaining ten pictures are unsigned. They went with the hereditament at the time of the sale from the Hon. Edward Robert Petre to J. W. Barton, Esq. and they have only lately been removed from their place in the saddle-room, where they were left because they were not adequately appreciated in the mansion. They have been carefully restored and their frames re-gilt. They are all of the same size, 34 by 36 inches, or kit-cat size ; and they hang in the entrance hall and the staircase-landing above. They are all genuine paintings by this great delineator of horse flesh.

In the Entrance Hall.

No. 1 Outside of a stable, and a man.
No. 2 Horse in Paddock "Orville,"' signed "J. F. Herring, 1817."
No. 3 Black horse in paddock.
No. 4 Horse saddled and bridled, and a groom in hunting costume.
No. 5 Black hunter.
No. 6 Chestnut horse in paddock, signed "J. F. H."
No. 7 Bay horse in paddock with dog.
No. 8 Horse, with gentleman mounted in hunting costume, and a pack of hounds. (The letter C. is branded on one of the hounds)

On the Staircase.

No. 9 Coach horse in harness and dog in the stable-yard.
No. 10 Nag horse and dog in meadow.
No. 11 Pack of hounds, fox and horse.
No. 12 Two horses in a meadow.

According to the fashion of the times "strong ale" was brewed at most large mansions ; and the capacious cellars at Stapleton contained several vats of ale, each of which was named after a celebrated race horse. At the Hon. E. R. Petre's sale this ale was drawn off and sold in bottles.

It may be remarked that the Badsworth Hunt was formed in the year 1720, when Osgoldcross and Agbrigg Wapentakes were first hunted, and for 15 years by one of the Brights of Badsworth. From 1739 to 1769 Mr Spencer and Sir Rowland Vine hunted portions of Osgoldcross ; then for eight years the first Lord Darlington up to 1777 ; from

1780 to 1795 Mr W. Wrightson, of Cusworth, hunted the country ; and he was succeeded by Sir E. Dodsworth, who resigned ; from 1795 to 1802, there were Mr Godfrey Wentworth and Sir Edward Smythe ; Sir Thomas Pilkington and Sir Rowland Winn ; in the year 1802, the Earl of Dartmouth. In 1803 to 1811 the Earl of Darlington brought the Raby pack of hounds into the Badsworth country for part of the season. He resided at Bilham Hall. From 1811 to 1814 Sir William Gerard was at the head of the hunt, and he was succeeded for one season by Mr William Chaworth. Sir Bellingham Graham followed for two seasons ; then the popular Mr Thomas Bent Hodgson in 1817 ; followed by the Hon. Edward Robert Petre from 1826 ; the Right Hon. Lord Hawke, of Womersley, from 1838 to 1869 ; next Mr John Hope Barton, until 1876 ; then by Mr C. B. E. Wright, who has now retired from the Mastership and management of the Hunt, and been succeeded by Lieut-Col. Ramsden, of Rogerthorp manor.

The manor of Stapleton, mansion, park, and about one thousand acres of land were put up for sale by auction at Garraway's Coffee House, 'Change Alley, Corn Hill, London, on Thursday, the 30th May, 1833, by Farebrother and Company, auctioneers. The timber and plantations included in the purchase were estimated to be of the fixed value of £20,000.

In the Wakefield Registry of Deeds is recorded the assignment, dated 15th March, 1834, to Henry Barton, Esq., of Burton, in trust for John Watson Barton, of Saxby, Lincolnshire, of the manor or lordship of Stapleton "heretofore called Stourton House, but now commonly called by the name of Stapleton Park, &c." by the Hon. Edward Robert Petre ; also on the same date, there was executed a release of judgment (LR. 379, 363) against the Hon. Edward Robert Petre for the sum of £4,400 debt, and £13 4s. costs.

Finally there was registered, 2 April, 1834, (LU. 122, 127), a lease and release, whereby the Hon. Edward Robert Petre and others did bargain, sell and confirm unto Mr John Watson Barton, all the manor and lordship of Stapleton.

Mr Petre died on the 8 June, 1848, in his 53rd year; this property having changed ownership thirteen times in 173 years, between James Greenwood and John Watson Barton, Esq.

Thomas Holgate, the father; Thomas Holgate the son, died 29 April 1601; George Holgate died 22 Aug. 1623; Bartholomew Holgate to Sir John Savile.

Sir John Savile, lord Savile, died 1630; Anne Leigh, his daughter, inherited; 1640..her three daughters became co-heirs.

15 May, 1661..James Greenwood acquired two of the thirds.

10 June, 1702..His son James sold to Samuel Walker.

23 Oct., 1710..Samuel Walker to Nathaniel Wilson.

6 May, 1721..Nathaniel Wilson to Samuel Walker.

9 Dec., 1736..Samuel Walker to Hon. Anthony Lowther of Byram.

14 May, 1743..Viscount Lonsdale to John Smith of Newland.

12 May, 1749..John Silvester Smith his son, to John Boldero of London.

3 Aug., 1762..John Boldero to Edward, Edwin and Daniel Lascelles.

24 Mar., 1789..Edwin and Edward Lascelles to Charles Philip 16th Lord Stourton.

24 Sept., 1800..Lord Stourton to Robert Edward 9th Lord Petre, who died 1801.

5 Feb., 1806..Robert Edward 10th Lord Petre to Ellis Leckonby Hodgson.

5 Aug., 1814..Ellis Leckonby Hodgson to Juliana Barbara Lady Petre, 2nd wife and widow of the 9th lord.

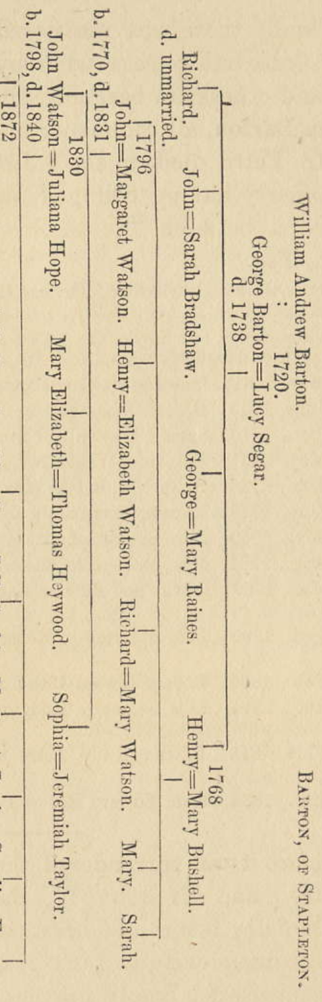
8 July, 1816..Juliana, Lady Petre to Hon. Edward Robert Petre her only son.

15 Mar., 1834..Hon. Edward Robert Petre to John Watson Barton.

Before it was surrendered, the chapel was dismantled by Mr Petre; and Mr John W. Barton afterwards altered it into a laundry below and bedrooms above, Mrs John Hope Barton, subsequently in 1881-2, fitting the upper room for its present use for family prayers.

The following is a pedigree of the Bartons of Stapleton:—

Barton, of Stapleton.


William Andrew Barton.
1720.
George Barton=Lucy Segar.
d. 1738
Richard. d. unmarried.
John=Sarah Bradshaw.
George=Mary Raines.
1768
Henry=Mary Bushell.
1796
John=Margaret Watson.
b. 1770, d. 1831
Henry=Elizabeth Watson.
Richard=Mary Watson.
Mary.
Sarah.
1830
John Watson=Juliana Hope.
b. 1798, d. 1840
Mary Elizabeth=Thomas Heywood.
Sophia=Jeremiah Taylor.
1872
John Hope=Florence Mary Annabella Ramsden.
b. 1833, d. 1876.
Mary Jane.
Julia Sophia.
Margaret.
Louisa.
Caroline.
Frances.
Henry John Hope, b 1873; of Christ Church, Oxford.

Arms: *Az.* a Fess, between three Bucks' Heads, cabossed *argent* (Burke's Landed Gentry gives the Fess *or*, and charges it with a martlet *gules*, between two acorns, leaved, ppr; but the addition is not used at Stapleton).

Crest: An Acorn *or*, leaved *vert*.

Motto: Crescitur Cultu.

William Andrew Barton is stated to have been a scion of the Smithills line, and he purchased from Sir Thomas Savage the estate of Deanwater, Chester, which descended after him to George Barton. In 1768 Henry Barton, his youngest son married Mary, daughter of Joseph Bushell, of Neston, Chester. John, Henry and Richard, his sons, three brothers, married Margaret, Elizabeth, and Mary Watson, three sisters.

Henry Barton, their father, who had acquired considerable property as a merchant at Manchester, purchased the estates of Swinton, and Ward Hall, Lancaster; and his eldest son, John Barton, of Swinton, County Lancaster, and Saxby, County Lincoln, was born in 1770 and died 1831; he was a D.L. of Lincolnshire. He entered into partnership with his father, and by his talents and industry, integrity and worth, raised himself to the highest station among the merchants of his time. John Watson Barton, his son, and the purchaser of Stapleton Park in 1834, became a J.P. and D.L. He married 29 Jan., 1830, Juliana, second daughter of James Hope, of Edinburgh. He caught a cold after shooting in the beautiful woods of Stapleton, and on returning home was taken ill with an attack of inflammation, to which he succumbed after a few days' suffering. He died 22nd December, 1840; born 1798.

His only son, John Hope Barton, was born 3rd Oct., 1833, and was therefore a minor at the time of his father's untimely death. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding. He was high sheriff of the county of York, 1863, and M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford. He was one of the Trustees of Stephen Cawood's Charity at East Hardwick, and Master of the Badsworth Hunt, from the death of Lord Hawke to 1876. John Hope Barton married 30 April, 1872, Florence Mary Annabella, daughter of Henry James Ramsden, of Oxton Hall, by the Hon. Frederica Selina Law, his wife, who was a daughter of Edward, the first and famous Lord Ellenborough.

Mr J. H. Barton died suddenly in the hunting field, near Kirkhouse Green, on March 20, 1876, leaving an only son, born 1873, Henry John Hope Barton.

The Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, Mr Pickard of the office of Register of Deeds at Wakefield, Mr Matthewman, and others have been most kind in having the old title deeds, examined for this sketch of the manor of Stapleton. They find that the oldest existing deed is dated 1661, and that its terms are very general. "All that the Manor of Stapleton and the Hall, capital messuage or tenement, wherein James Greenwood then dwelt, and all and singular, the House, Edifices, Cottages, Barns, Buildings, etc., thereunto belonging, &c."

The Greenwoods, who thus became the owners in 1661, at first let the house to Mr George Fairfax, a descendant of an honourable line and himself a distinguished mathematician, whose wife was Dorothy, daughter of Gervase Falconer. He was the only son of his father, Dr. William Fairfax, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Vicar of East Ham, who was ejected from his living by the Puritans, and imprisoned at Ely House, his wife and children being turned out of doors. Four of his children are registered here.

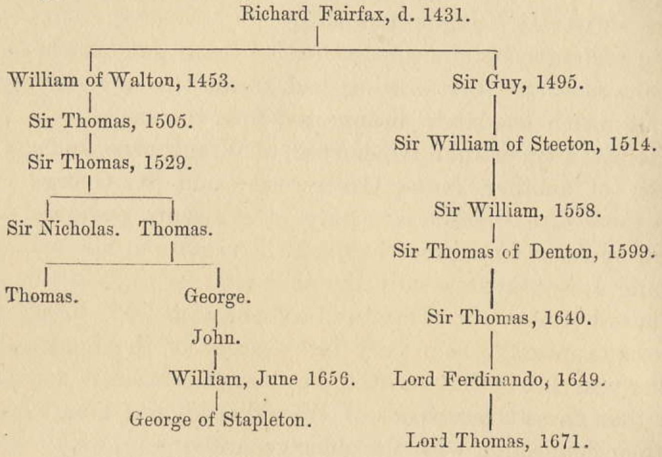
1663, Oct. 19.—Mary, daughter of Mr George Fairefax, was baptised; buried Oct. 21st.
1664, Dec. 17.—Willm, son of Mr Georg Fairefax, was baptised; buried Dec. 22.
1666, April 17.—Dorithy, daughter of George Fairefax, gentleman, baptised.
1668, Aug. 28.—George, son of Mr George Fairfaxe, baptised.

His daughter, Dorothy, is generally stated to have been born at Womersley, but in error; for not only is her register of baptism at Darrington, but in the entry at Womersley, she is expressly stated to have been "the daughter of George Farefax, of Stapleton," which is in the parish of Darrington. This perhaps settles the point, and indicates that the entry at Womersley was merely in compliment, and akin to the registration a quarter of a century afterwards, at Darrington, of the burial of Mr Booth and Mr Savile, which had really taken place in the Chapel of St. Botolph's, at Knottingley, three or four miles off.

Though descended from an elder branch, Mr George

Fairfax was only distantly related to the Fairfaxes of Denton. Their common ancestor—from whom they were distant eight generations—was Richard Fairfax, of Walton, who died in 1431.

The following sketch Pedigree will exhibit this relationship, the dates being those of deaths :—



Richard Fairfax, who died in 1431, had a numerous family, but with only two of them is this pedigree concerned, William Fairfax, of Walton Hall, near Wakefield, who died in 1453, and Sir Guy, who lived as much as forty-two years longer and died in 1495. His length of years enabled him to consolidate his position, and to make the junior branch of more importance than the senior. It was further strengthened by his son and grandson, each a Sir William of Steeton, who died, the one in 1514, and the other in 1558.

The second William was followed by Sir Thomas, of Denton, who lived till the close of the century. His son, a second Sir Thomas, who died in 1640, was the father of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, who contributed so unwillingly to the fatal conclusion of the struggle between King and Parliament. He died shortly before King Charles was beheaded, and his son, Thomas, the great general, died in 1671, he being the seventh in descent from Richard Fairfax. The eighth in descent of the elder branch was George Fairfax, of Stapleton Hall. George Fairfax was thus the seventh cousin half removed of his contemporary, Lord Fairfax, who though belonging to a younger branch, had out-stripped his elder relations in wordly honours and fame.

The registers contain the records of three generations of Greenwoods, the first having had at one time a stately memorial which has lately disappeared from the sacred edifice. He was a son of John Greenwood, of Wrenthorpe, and a grandson of another James Greenwood; and St. George records those three generations only in a meagre pedigree given in by John Greenwood at the 1612 visitation, his son the young James Greenwood being then ætat 9.

Thoresby, however, (Ducatus Leodiensis pp. 169, 170), gives what appears to be a very full descent of the family from the year 1154; but in fact, he does not trace it any higher than these Greenwoods of Wrenthorpe, and fails to show their connection with the older generations.

Until 1879, the tombs of the Greenwoods were in the Stapleton chantry, which is now used as a vestry behind the organ, and not in the chancel among their predecessors, the Holgates; but during the restoration of the church, that year, they were removed into the churchyard. An ill-fate befel the larger ; for either in the displacement from its original position, in the removal into the churchyard, or from ill-usage to which it was then subject, the massive stone was broken across, and the inscription plate detached. Treated as rubbish, all was perishing, but the plate was begged from the workmen and preserved for thirteen years by Mr William Shackleton, of Pateley Bridge, by whom it has now been returned, and through whom it has been placed in the hands of the vicar for restoration to its ancient home.

The following is the inscription:

ARMS :—SABLE ; *a chevron ermines, between three saltires two and one, argent : on an escutcheon, a chevron charged with ermines, between three leopards heads erased, two and one.*

CREST :—*A demi-lion rampant couped, holding a saltier.*

Here are conserv'd the remaines of
James Grenewood, of Stapleton, Gent.,
Who by Mary his wife, daughter &
Co-heir of Francis Belhouse of New-
som, Gent. had 9 *children, whereof* 6
sones survive. viz., James · Fra · Hen · Jo ·
Cha· & Will· He dyed the 13 *of October,*
in the 67 *yeare of his age A.D.* 1670.

By his industrious prouidence and mirit.
Affable temper, & peace making spirit,
Fatherly care, conjugall love vnstain'd,
A good repute, & precious memory he gaind.

The church retains one other Greenwood memorial, a small tomb slab to the memory of James Greenwood, a child of two years, "The first son, so called" of Mr James Greenwood the second, and which like the larger monument was lying neglected in the churchyard till Mrs Barton rescued it, and had it placed in the floor of the south aisle. The following is the wording of the inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of James, son of James Greenwood, of Stapleton, Gent., who was baptized, Aug. 26th, 1678, and buryed Octob. 10th, 1680.

A pathetic rehearsal of the phraseology of the Register. Not "born and died," but "baptised and buried" is the wording of this memorial. Otherwise, by comparison, it could be ascertained at what age the infant was baptised, and how long after death interment took place. Probably, however, birth and baptism occurred on successive days and burial followed death on the same day, for it was only when expensive funerals and the use of wooden coffins began to prevail, that delay between death and burial came to be considerable, or indeed more than that of a few hours.

The following memorial, erected to a stranger who seems to have met with his death while casually travelling through

the parish, deserves transcription. It is cut in what would now a days be called an illiterate manner, the large and small letters being used almost indiscriminately, even in the middle of words. This there is no attempt to reproduce here :—

To the Memory of that Ivst, and Ivdiciovs Dealer. that piously Well disposed Gentleman MR. ALEXANDER BLAIR of Aberdein in Scotland, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and Merchant Factor to several parts of France and Scotland, Who died the 28th of Iuly 1671 in the 50th year of his age, by an Apoplexy, suddenly falling from his horse, of which he dyed, three days after, to the great Grief of his disconsolate Widdow, Mrs Izabella Bruce, now Blair, who hath fixed This Stone for his Remembrance.

Here sleeps obscvrely (till that Gloriovs Day
(Shall disinvelop his Ecclipsed Clay)
A syncere sovl whom, though death did devest
of life so soon svrprised in an Arrest,
yet left him time to put in Bail, and by
A three dayes Respite, well prepared to die.
Nor may we deem, he was with more hast hurld
Then with Good speed from this prepostrovs world
where by his peacefvl converse he did antedate
A prefruition of his present State
For why? his life was one continued Act
of kindness both in circumstance and Fact
Whose best devotion did consist in Deeds,
Not in Gay blossomd Flowers but fruitful seeds
Sown with a liberal Hand, and chearfull Heart
Seldom more prone to purchase, then t' impart,
Friends, kindred, Neighbovrs, (if decay'd, or poor)
Kindly consider'd from his stock And store,
As thovgh those eartly *(sic)*; Blessings which heaven sent
were in A literal sense, not Given, bvt lent.
These he Retvrn'd so largely At his Death
As if he ment to re-imbvrse his Breath,
And live Again remembered in the Grave
By those fair Legacies he freely Gave.
Rest then blest BLAIR! Blest in thy blood And name,
Blest in thy well born Consort, And the Fame
of Piovs Deeds, Rest heer till that most ivst
Ivdge, shall Redeem And raise thee from the dvst.

The following Greenwood entries are registered at Darrington :—

1670, Oct. 16.—Mr James Greenwood, buried.
1683, Dec. 27.—Mrs Mary Greenwood, widdow, was buryed.

1676, June 8.—William, son of James Greenwood, gent', baptised.
1677, Aug. 14.—Francis, son of Mr James Greenewood, baptised.
1678, Aug. 26.—James, son of Mr James Greenwood, baptised ; buryed Oct. 19, 1680.
1679, Sept. 5.—Mary, daughter of Mr Jams Greewood (*sic*) baptised.
1680, 8ber. 11.—John, ye son of Mr Greenwood, christened.
1682, May 9.—Frances, daughter of James Greenwood, christened.
1683, Dec. 31.—Henry, son of Mr James Greenwood, was baptised.

1690, Nov. 17.—Bathalina, ye daughter of Mr James Greenwood, baptised.
1695, Dec. 22.—Brudenell, son of Mr James Greenwood, baptised.
1698, Sept. 7.—James, a s'cond son so called of Mr James Greenwood, buryed.

The name of Mrs. Greenwood is not once mentioned in the registers. She was Frances, daughter of William Farrer, of Ewood Hall, near Halifax, who died at Stapleton, while on a visit to his daughter. He was buried under a large altar tomb, with very handsome and perfect stone legs, carved *alto relievo* as freely as if they had been of wood. The inscription is on a small brass plate in the centre, and the fine condition of the monument may be due to its having been in use for many years as an altar, which may indeed perhaps have been its original purpose. At the 1879 restoration of the church, it was brought down to the west end, where it now occupies some considerable space. The inscription, which is preceded by a coat of arms, the well-known three silver horse shoes, on a black bend (not engrailed, however, as usual), is as follows:—

Here lyeth ye body of William
Farrer, Esquire, late of Ewood-Hall,
in Midgly, within ye vicaridge of
Halyfax. He dyed October ye 8th,
1684.

He was buried on the 9th, as we learn from the Register.

The will of Mr James Greenwood (registered at Wakefield F 250, 340, dated 18 Dec., 1712, proved 5 Aug., 1713), is a very interesting document, though too long to be quoted in full. He is described as "of the city of York, gentleman," and he gives to Frances Greenwood [his wife] all those two Farms in Darrington with Lease of Tythes from the archbishop, which I hold for three lives." He gives "the Annuities I have purchased from Mr Roundhill for my four children, Mary, Frances, Elizabeth, and Brudenell, £30 each, all to my wife, except my daughter Mary, which I assigned to her on her marriage." "To my Executrix, the house in Swinegate with furniture and lease which I hold from the Lord Bishop of Chester, with everything else real and personal. She to provide necessaries for my children hereafter mentioned."

Then he makes bequests to his children in order. "To his son William, Rector of Darfield, a shilling, he having over and above his education received his full share and portion;" with a similar amount to his daughter Mary, his son Francis Greenwood, his son John, his son Henry, his son Charles, to Frances, Elizabeth, Bathalina, and Brudenell, with a similar declaration that each had previously received his or her full share or portion, and a desire to his executrix that she should consider Charles further. He leaves 21s. 6d. each to his brother Henry and his wife, to Joseph Greenwood and his wife, and to his son [son-in-law] Cox. He gives the remainder to his wife, to distribute after her decease among the descendants of both of them.

Leaving no other memorial in Darrington church than that of his father and of his son, James Greenwood of Stapleton, returned to York with Frances his wife, where he died in 1713. But William Greenwood, his son and heir apparent, who became Rector of Darfield three years afterwards, had concurred in an indenture dated 10th June, 1702, by which the manor or lordship of Stapleton passed, together with all messuages, cottages, lands, &c., to the said manor belonging, to Samuel Walker, of York, gentleman. And so terminated the Greenwood possession.

The Walker memorials are in the Church Tower, and on some tomb stones in the chancel, in line with those of the Holgate family. The purchaser attained a great age.

HERE was Buried Samuel
Walker, Esqr., late of Stapleton
House, who died the Sixth
day of June, 1753, in the ninet[y]
first year of his Age.
He was an *Honest* Man.
Near this place was
Buried Elisabeth, his wife,
who died the 27th Day

of July, 1755,
in the 77th Year of her
Age.

Here Lyeth the Body
of Elizabeth, Daughter
of Samuel Walker,
of Stapleton, Gent, who [died]
[t]*he 16th of Decemb.,*
1717, Aged 6 Years.
HERE
Lyeth the Body of Oswald
Walker, Son of SAML.,
WALKER, Esq. ; late of
Stapleton, who died ye
[7] of December, 1750.

The inscription on this last stone is ambiguous. It is really the joint memorial of Elizabeth, daughter of the first Samuel Walker, and of Oswald, son of the second; which Oswald was of a date thirty-three years later. Nothing, however, of these facts can be gathered from the inscription on the stone itself, which is very misleading.

The family of the first Samuel Walker (1662-1753) like that of his predecessor, was large. He probably married about 1700, for his eldest son, the second Samuel and the father of Oswald, seems to have been born before the purchase of Stapleton in 1702. At least there is no entry of his baptism in the Darrington Registers, while in the Wakefield Registry (AB 276, 367) he is named as "son and heir-apparent," and therefore the eldest.

The following are extracts from the Darrington Registers:—

Baptised 1704 June 8, Margret, Daughter of Mr Samuel Walker.
Baptised 1711 April 12, Elizabeth, Dau: of Samuel Walker, Esq.
  Buried 1717 19 Dec.
Baptised 1712 Aug. 21, Henry, son of Samuel Walker, Esq.
Baptised 1713 Sept 17, William, son of Saml Walker, Esq.
Baptised 1714 5 January 20, Thomas, son to Samuel Walker, Esq.
  Buried 1715 June 30
Baptised 1717 June 17, Mary. the daughter of Samuell Walker, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife.
  Buried 1718 May 14.
Baptised 1718 July 21, Elliss, the son of Samll Walker, Esqr., was Baptized by Mr Burrow.
Baptised 1719 June 21, Elizabeth, d. of Samuel Walker, gent.
Baptised 1720 July 31st, Faith, D. of Samuel Walker, Gent.
  Buried 1720 Aug 5.

It is to Samuel Walker the first, that the Church of Darrington is indebted for the completion of the Bells as they now hang in the Church Tower, and whose name has been shown (see p. 45) to be on the smallest of the three.

It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact that during his first year of occupation, some horse races were organized—perhaps established at Stapleton; for it is incidentally recorded in "Yorkshire Diaries" (Surtees Society, vol. 77, p. 101) that there were races at Stapleton-in-Darrington on 1 and 2 Sept., 1703, and that on that occasion, the Queen's Plate (Queen Ann) was run for and won by Mr Metcalfe.

Mr Walker seems to have bought above his means, and in the early portion of his ownership to have been pressed in a pecuniary sense, for on 23 Oct., 1710, the estate was mortgaged to Nathaniel Wilson, of York. The pressure was but temporary however, for on 6 May, 1721, the year before the small bell was founded, the property was reconveyed to "Samuel Walker, the elder, of Stapleton."

But on 10th December, 1736, the end came, and he passed the manor or lordship of Stapleton, and all messuages, cottages, lands, &c., whatsoever, to the said manor belonging, to the Hon. Anthony Lowther, of Byram; and on July 17, 1741, as "Samuel the elder, of Stapleton," he executed in favour of "Samuel Walker the younger, of Wakefield, Bachelor of Physick" a deed of Lease and Release of "all those two messuages or farms and closes in Stapleton, in the occupation of Francis Scholey and Edward Rhodes." This Joshua Walker the son, moreover, concurred in the 1749 deed, under the name and description of "Samuel Walker, late of Wakefield, now of Newark-upon-Trent."

Of Samuel Walker the second, some few facts may thus be recovered. He was in the medical profession, and in the early part of his career resided in Pontefract, where he held so good a position that he was elected an Alderman of the Borough on 28 January, 1718-9. Three months afterwards, while his aldermanic honours were yet fresh, he married at Darrington.

Samuel Walker and Martha Medley, of ye Parish of Pontefract both, mar'd Apr 1719, with Licence from Mr Drake, Surr'.

But as he never became mayor, it is probable that he soon removed from the town. In any case he is described (OO 484. 703 *ante*) as "of Wakefield, Batchelor of Physick," in 1741, and (AB, 276, 367 *ante*), "late of Wakefield, now of Newark-upon-Trent," in 1749.

He must have returned once more to Pontefract before the close of his life, but with an enduring love for the place, and the church where his father, his sister, and his child lay buried; for the Darrington Burial Register contains the following notices of him:—

7 Dec., 1750, Oswald, son of Samuel Walker, of Pontefract (as on the monument).

June 9, 1753, Samuel Walker, Esq., of ye Parish of Pontefract, was buried.

No monumental inscription, however, now records his merits, no tablet memorializes his name; and with him ceased the intimate connection of Pontefract and Stapleton, which was begun with the Holgates, and had been carried on intermittently for nearly two centuries.

A BENEFACTOR.

To the close of the time of Mr Samuel Walker at the Hall, and that of "Mr Burrow" at the Vicarage, who baptised Mr Walker's son Elliss in 1718, (and concerning whom some few particulars have been recovered, which will appear later on), belongs a very interesting memorial to another benefactor of the parish, whose name is preserved in Pontefract also, as the virtual founder of the present Market Cross there, on the site of the old St. Oswald Cross. Of that ancient cross not the slightest memorial now remains, except an engraving in Gough's Camden, which it is doubtful whether he did not intend for Stump Cross; and it might have referred to either. There was an intention to build a balustrade on the roof, but it is not clear that this was done, and the Market Cross, founded to the memory of Solomon Dupier, probably remains pretty much as his widow built it. It bears an inscription on its south face stating that it was "Erected by Mrs Elizabeth Dupier, relict of Solomon Dupier, gentleman, in a cheerful and generous compliance with his benevolent intention, 1734."

Solomon Dupier is thought to have been one of the Spanish garrison of Gibraltar at the time it was captured by Sir George Rooke, in 1704, and it is hinted that there had been some good understanding between them, previous to the attack made on that place. As it is euphemistically put, "the success of the attack might, in part, have been owing to the services which he rendered;" a statement, which, if it means anything, means that Solomon Dupier helped to betray Gibraltar to the English commander.

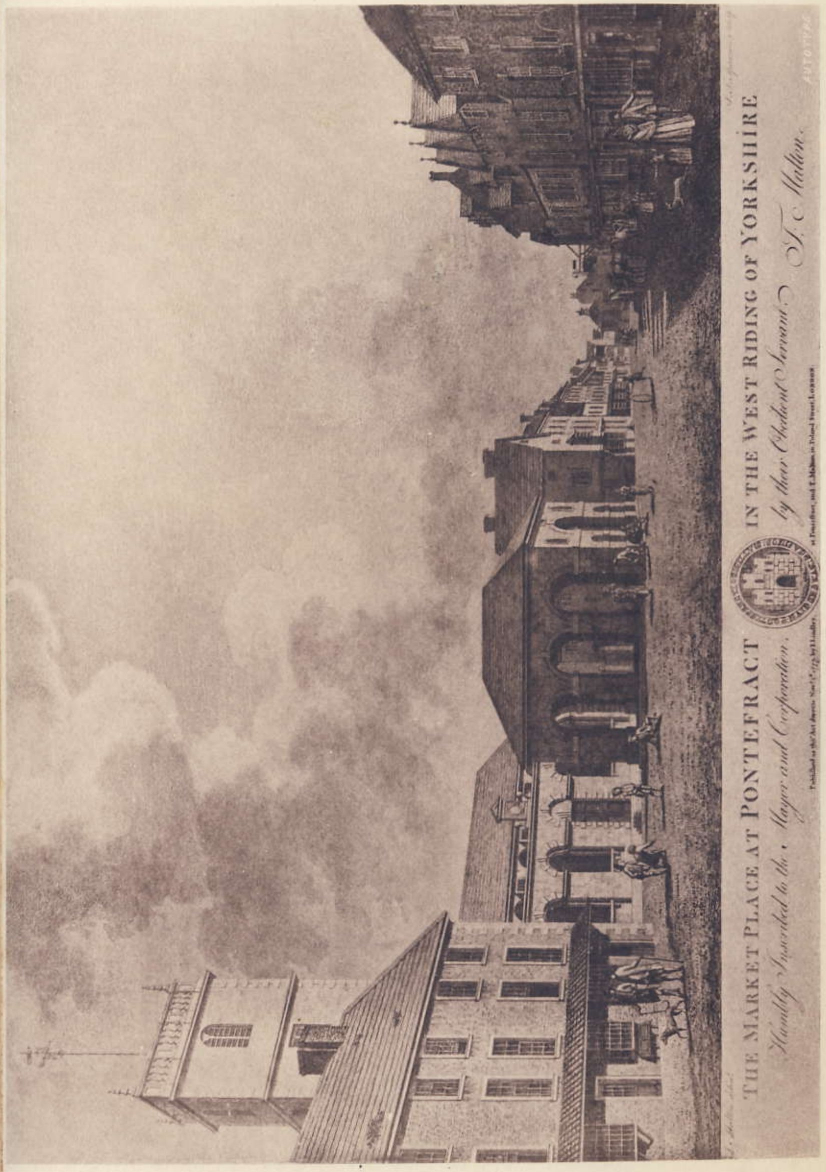
But however that may be, at the surrender he came to England, and with Capt. Lay, who also had been with Rooke, settled in Pontefract, where tradition alleges that he was a pensioner. He was a substantial benefactor to Darrington, for by his last will he left to that parish four acres at Carleton, near Snaith, the income of which is still distributed among the poor of the township.

The following inscription to his memory is on a tablet on the south wall of the chancel of Darrington Church.

In Hope of a Bleſsed Reſurrection
Underneath
Are depoſited the remains
of
Solomon Dupeer
Late of the Pariſh of Pontefract, Gent.,
who departed this Life ye 20th Day of Augst
In the Year of our Lord, MDCC XXXII
His sorrowful Widow
Put up this Stone
In memory of her respected and beloved Husband.

The Remains of Elizabeth
Relict of the Above Said
Solomon Dupeer
are alſo here depoſited
She di'd January ye 31st 1744 : 5
Aged 78 Years.

It may be noticed that at Darrington the name was in each case spelt Dupeer: at Pontefract it had been spelt Dupier; though both the inscriptions had been placed under the superintendence of the widow, who is indeed represented as the active agent.


THE MARKET PLACE AT PONTEFRACT IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
Humbly Inscribed to the Mayor and Corporation, by their Obedient Servant, T. Malton.

PONTEFRACT MARKET CROSS AND OLD MOOT HALL.

A FORMER VICAR.

The Rev. Robert Burrow, from 1717 to 1754 vicar of St. Lukes's, Darrington, and Rector of Stapleton, must have been a remarkable man, and it may be matter of some wonder that, with his activity and influence, he did not succeed in obtaining promotion from his vicarage. His father, Thomas Burrow, of Clapham, in Surrey, (died Dec. 8, 1724; will dated April 4, 1719, proved Jan. 15, 1724-5) had three sons:—

(1) Christopher Burrow, of Hatton Garden, London, who married, and had issue, Robert, an East Indian Director.
(2) Robert Burrow, vicar of Darrington.
(3) Sir James Burrow, Knt., of Starborough Castle, Kent.

This youngest died in 1782, without children, aged about 80, but the eldest, who predeceased him, left a son, Robert, of Holwood Hill, Keston, Kent, who became executor to his uncle Sir James. This last was probably of the half-blood only, but, if so, the name of neither of the mothers is on record.

The Rev. Robert Burrow, son of Mr Thomas Burrow, of an old Kentish family* (perhaps on Oct. 20, 1711, M.A. from Queen's College, Oxford), was instituted vicar of Darrington on October 7, 1717. As all his children were born and baptised there, the eldest in December, 1718, it may be presumed that Mr Burrow married about the time he took possession of his preferment. The name of his wife was Mary Waller, but neither the place nor the exact date of their marriage is on record. Some time in the early part of his vicariate, as may be judged from its style, perhaps in preparation for his marriage, he built, or rather, partially rebuilt the vicarage house, on which he placed a shield bearing his coat of arms. This still remains in good condition above the doorway. The house, which is situated immediately to the south of the church, facing the high road, is now used as a schoolmaster's residence, the site and buildings having been exchanged for the site of the present vicarage about 60 years ago, when the late incumbent, the Rev. George Pease, followed the example of his predecessor of the previous century, in rebuilding his vicarage house. In this latter case, however, the building was thorough, on a new site; but Mr Burrow had contented himself with facing, re-flooring, and re-roofing the old building, which is substantially of the 13th or 14th century, faced and adapted to the requirements of about 1720.

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* See Hasted's History of Kent I. iii note e.

The Burrow coat of arms as displayed on this Old Vicarage is :—

Parti per pale, 3 fleurs de lys, 2 and 1 :
Impaling as many walnut leaves on a bend cotised.
MOTTO : *Considerate Lilia* (Consider the Lilies, alluding to the fleurs de lys).
CREST : A falcon with out-stretched wings, gorged with a ducal coronet.

This motto and impalement are of an allusive kind of heraldry, the *Wal*nut leaves apparently referring to the lady's name *Wall*er.

Mr Burrow had five children, all boys, two only of whom reached manhood.

	Baptised.	Buried.
1718,	Dec. 5.—Robert, son of Robert Burrow,	Dec. 8, 1718.
1720,	April 9.—John, his son.	
1722,	May 18.—Christopher his son,	June 21, 1732.
1723,	July 11.—James, his son.	
1725,	March 26.—Robert, his son,	Mar. 18, 1726-7.

He died in the early part of 1754, but his wife survived him fourteen years. He held the vicarage till his death, though he spent some of his latter years at York, perhaps for convenience of medical assistance. The names of two of his curates, Francis Drake and John Perry, are on record, and their descriptions help to show how Mr Burrow gradually separated himself from the parish.

On May 27, 1745, Francis Drake was licensed as assistant curate, with a stipend of £25 a year, and the surplice fees. This was the son of the Eboracum Francis, and Vicar of Womersley, and in 1753, after holding the curacy for eight years, he was appointed Lecturer of Pontefract on the Fothergill foundation, and his place had to be supplied at Darrington. His original appointment there rather implies that it commenced under a resident vicar; but it had probably developed into a sole charge.

He was succeeded on Oct. 8 of that year by John Perry, clerk, who was licensed to be curate, as if with sole charge. But this last engagement terminated very early, for a new vicar, Rev. John Jones, was on March 2, 1754, collated and instituted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of Rev. Robert Burrow.

Mr Burrow had employed the printing press on several occasions, and published several pieces, during the first decade of his residence at Darrington. In 1723, the year before his father's death, he was chaplain to Sir Gerard Conyers, Lord Mayor of London, and preached the inaugural sermon, which was afterwards published under the title of "Civil Society and Government, vindicated from the charge of being Founded on and Preserved by Dishonest Arts. A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, at the Guild Hall Chapel, on September 28, 1723, being the Day of Election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. By Robert Burrow, L.L.D., Vicar of Darrington in Yorkshire, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Sir Gerard Conyers, Lord Mayor: London, 1723."

This, a pamphlet of 32 pages, is preserved in the British Museum, where its press number is 693. d. 7. On its title Mr Burrow styles himself L.L.D., a title which he used after about 1720, and which does not appear to be an Oxford degree, or at least it is not in the published lists.

Some months afterwards Dr. Burrow published a volume of 184 pages under the title of "Meletemata Darringtoniana;

an Essay upon Divine Providence," but an appendix containing a "few more words" added 84 pages to the bulk, which was extended to 292 by a preface, or rather a postscript in the form of a preface. This last is dated as having been "Written at Darrington, near Pontefract, on the feast of All Saints, Nov. 1, 1724," and "Revised at London, April 14, 1725" Its B.M. press number is 854. c. 19.

In 1726, he amplified the 1723 sermon under the title of "A Dissertation on the Happy Influences of Society merely Civil; in relation to the improvements and Ornaments of the Mind. With a Commonition touching more especially the revived errors antiently ascribed to Epicurus pertaining to this subject. By Robert Burrow, Doctor of Laws, London, 1726." But still he considered this volume (698. c. 7.) as only a "first advance to prepare the way to considerations of still greater importance, inasmuch as they affect us as being members not only of Civil Society, but also of the Church of Christ"; although there seems to have been no publication of any further elaboration of his subject.

His literary efforts, so far as publications were concerned. ceased with this volume, except that he published an Assize Sermon in 1729, under the title of "A Sermon preached in the Metropolitical Church of St. Peter, York, on Sunday, June 20, 1729, at the Assizes held at York, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Page, and Mr Baron Hale. By Robert Burrow, L.L.D. Published at the request of the High Sheriff, and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury," whose names are given, and include William Ward, Doctor of Laws, foreman; John Twistleton, Thomas Fothergill, William Sotheron, Richard Braithwait, William Kitchingman, and John Sotheron, who were all his immediate neighbours at Darrington. This is the only volume of Dr Burrow's in the Bodleian.

The quarter of a century which remained to him after the publication of this Assize Sermon was a literary blank, and Dr. Burrow, who as we have said, lived there towards

the close of his life, died at York in 1753-4, being buried at Acomb, or Ascham, according to his testamentary disposition (will dated York, 19 Sept., 1752, proved PC.C. March 1, 1754.) As the register of Acomb is unfortunately defective about that time, and moreover the transcripts at York are missing—a coincidence so unusual as to almost imply fraudulent malpractice—the exact date of his death or burial cannot be ascertained, but of the fact there can be no doubt, for in his son's diary, the diarist records a visit to his father's grave at Acomb in 1764.

The Rev. Robert Burrow, L.L.D., was the first of his father's family to go the way of all flesh, and in his will he bequeaths "to my wife £600, besides the annuity she has already from my brother, James Burrow, and also another annuity of £25, charged by this my will to be paid by my son John" * * "to my brother, Christopher, £100," and "to my brother, James, £100."

He then gives

> "To my son, John Burrow, all my share and interest in an undivided Estate which was my Father's, lying in the Parish of Christ Church in Surry, and also four hundred pounds on condition that he shall pay yearly to his mother by half-yearly payments as long as she shall live, the sum of twenty-five pounds, and in case I should survive him, which may God avert, I give the said interest and share which I have in the aforesaid Land Estate to my Brothers, Christopher and James Burrow, in equal shares, on condition that they shall well and truly pay the aforesaid annuity.

This would have been a practical disinheriting of James, the younger, but that the testator instructs his executors to pay to him

> "The sum of Eighteen Pounds, by half-yearly payments, or lay out such money sufficient to purchase such an annuity for him during his life."

The testator also leaves to his son John, all his books and writings, and any jewels and plate accruing after his sister Jane's decease, which thus appears to have been somewhat recent, and he gives his "large Silver Waiter" to his brother Christopher, and the other plate with "two Diamond Stay Hooks, my Silver Chest and Canisters for Tea," &c., to his wife.

He thus appears to have died in somewhat good case, his two sons being also in tolerably good circumstance. He mentions his sister Jane, about whom no more can be gathered, and desires to be buried at a small expense, viz., under twenty pounds, in some uncrowded or vacant part of a Churchyard out of a City, and if it shall please God that my decease shall be at York, that I may be buried in the Churchyard at Acomb." To the document, which was dated at York, Sept. 19, 1752, is attached a codicil in which he again mentions his son James, and also Mrs Penelope Waller. By the codicil, which is of the same date as the will, he left £400 to be invested at the discretion of his executors for the subsistence of his son James, the executors being his brothers Christopher and James Burrow, with the testator's eldest son "John Burrow, now on a voyage to the East Indies, in the service of the East India Company."

James Burrow, who was then thirty years old, must have fully justified the opinions of his friends as to his improvidence, for in 1754 the £400, or £420 with interest, had dwindled considerably "in *paying his debts* and otherwise for his benefit," and there was but a residue of £226/17/6, which amount was laid out in the purchase of £220 three per cent. Bank Annuities for his benefit and that of Frances his wife, or the survivor.

A pedigree of the Burrow family, prepared by Sir James Burrow for the use of Mr Hasted, in his History of Kent, is now in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 5487.) It contains no more than is given in the previous pages, but it gives the arms with more particulars than can be gathered from the stone. They were, it appears,

Azure, 3 fleurs de lys, *Ermine*.
Crest, a Falcon, *Ermine*, with wings displayed, environed with a ducal coronet,
or; beaked and belled, *or*.

The only work of Dr. Burrow in the Bodleian is his Assize Sermon of 1729. It occupies 27 pages; the 28th being an advertisement of "Meletemata Darringtoniana, as lately published, written by the same author, and sold by Richard Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry."

Dr. Burrow would have been about 66 years old at his death in 1754 (assuming that he was the M.A. at Queen's College) and Jane, his sister, predeceased him. His two brothers outlived him; the youngest surviving till 1782, being then 80 years old.

Dr. Burrow's surviving sons were John and James. The elder, who at his death is described as of Henley-on-Thames, died Jan. 7, 1789. The younger, who in his better days was of Staple Inn, was for some years steward to Mr Harvey of Womersley, and died on January 30, 1797, being then stated to be aged 75 years, (though in his 75th year would have been a more correct statement of the case). He was then a member of the Charterhouse, to which he had been admitted on Feb. 4th, 1789, within a month of the death of his brother.

There is one peculiarity with reference to his birthday that is worth noting. He was baptised, according to the original register, on July 17, 1723; which date his father erased, substituting July 11th, as a corrected date. But he himself in his diaries reckoned his birthday as July 23rd, and rather prided himself on the fact that it occurred on St. Margaret's Day, Margaret being his mother's name. The question, therefore, arises whether, at the time of the alteration in the Style in 1752, when 11 days were omitted from the calendar, he refused to accept the year as thus shortened, and reckoned his year according to the Old Style, adopting the revised calendar in other respects.

But it was some little time, and after some little uncertainty, before he settled upon the 23rd for his natal day; since in his diary for 1765, he at first marked that important day as occurring on the 21st, and having so done deliberately erased the record, and made an insertion under July 20th, that that day was his birthday. The episode affords a curious illustration of the many petty difficulties which arose in every day life from the alteration of the Calendar in 1752. "Give us back our eleven days," the cry of the crowd, was the outcome of the inconveniences which affected many of all orders. This uncertainty of Mr Burrow as to when he should celebrate the day of his birth, is an instance of the general dislocation which necessarily followed the change in the style. For September 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the year 1752 never existed in the English Calendar. September 2 was Wednesday, and the following day was Thursday, September 14. So that a year reckoned from July 11, 1752, to July 11, 1753, contained only 354 days instead of 365. No wonder then that Mr James Burrow and others hesitated to say that they had completed a year of life or a year of tenancy when they had enjoyed only 354 days of possession.

There was a good estate in Kent situate at Longfield, Stone, and Swanscombe, in the County of Kent, settled upon Christopher, the eldest son, at his marriage, by Mr Thomas Burrow, of Clapham, which had been in the possession of the Burrow family from the time of Queen Elizabeth; but the main property of the younger branch was the estate alluded to in Dr. Burrow's will. It was an "hereditary descendible family estate," part of the manor of the Old Paris Garden, and acquired by Thomas Burrow, of Clapham. The property being copyhold and subject to some peculiar tenures, Robert Burrow's two sons, grandsons of the original holder, seem to have fallen at loggerheads concerning it, especially

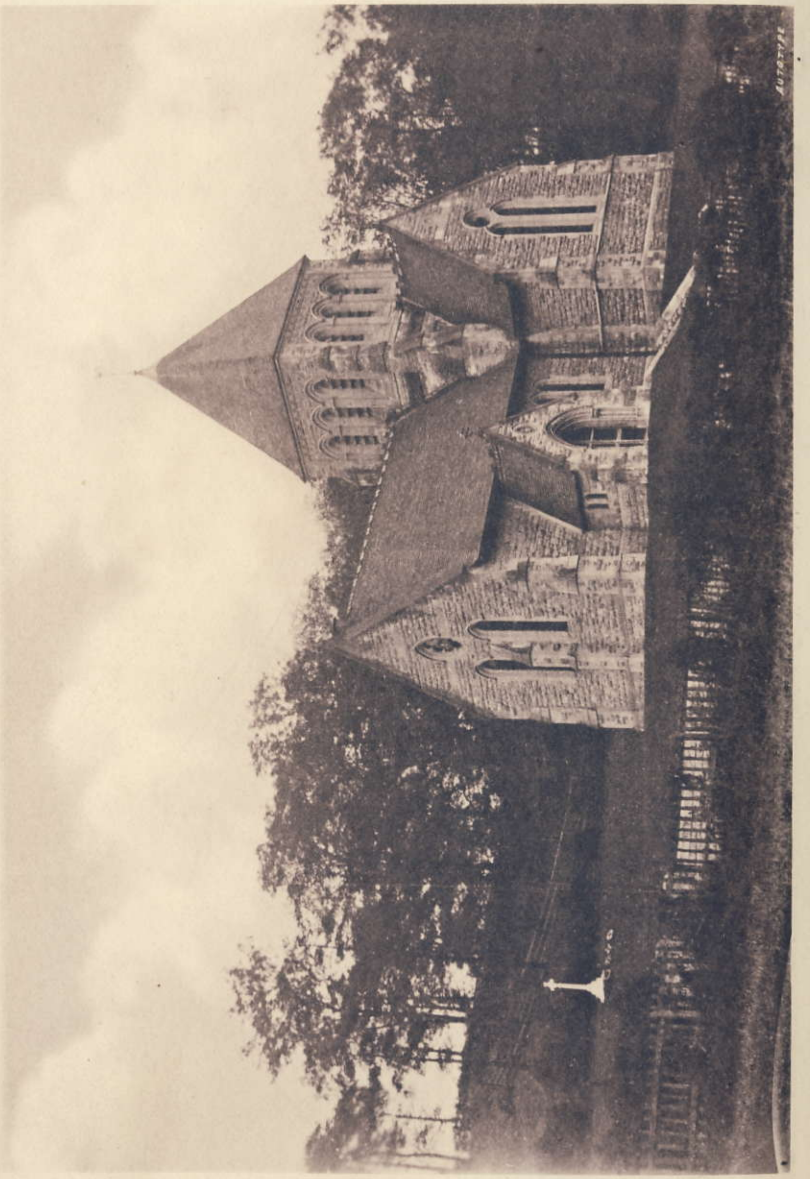
as James felt that the will of his father was an injustice to himself. Squabbles and disputes arose concerning the property, and the result was that each brother died in poor circumstances.

John became bankrupt in 1778 or 1779, as is evident by the will of his uncle, the Knight, who having bequeathed him £3000 in 1770, revoked the legacy by a codicil made in 1779, but gave it to Christopher's son, Robert, to bestow it for John's good, though in order to save it from his creditors, he himself was not allowed to handle it.

John's affairs were thrown into Chancery as a consequence of his bankruptcy, and among the papers preserved is a curious affidavit made by one John Perry, a tailor, of the Strand, London, who had been "employed by the said John Burrow as his Taylor for many years," and who, on 28th Feb., 1798, had a claim on him for £64/18/10, and sent in his bill, with the result that Mr Burrow promised to pay on the next Quarter day, 25th March. The amount not being paid,

> This deponent further saith That he this Deponent did some short time after call at the house of the said John Burrow (being then No. 4 in Burrow's Buildings, in the great Road, on the Surrey side of Black Friar's Bridge) in order to demand payment of the said debt.

This fixes Mr John Burrow as living on his own property, and that his bankruptcy had not occurred in March, 1778.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WENTBRIDGE.

WENTBRIDGE.

Mrs John Hope Barton erected a beautiful church at Wentbridge, a village on the estate, to her husband's memory. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, in Nov., 1878, by Dr. Thomson, late Archbishop of York.

Curiously enough there was at Wentbridge, on the opposite side of the river Went, a Medieval Chapel dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. This has been proved from a reference to certain wills at York. The situation of this chapel was behind the building once well known as the "Bay Horse Inn." The foundations of the chapel are still in the ground. The internal dimensions of the chapel seem to have been 30 yards by 24 yards in breadth. The site is used as a stack yard by Mr Hollings, who occupies the inn as a house and the farm attached. The chapel had forty-two yew trees around it, now there are only the remains of three. Each measures about four feet in circumference, shewing their age and the antiquity of the ruins. The will of James Thwaites, dean of the free chapel of St. Clement's, with the Castle of Pontefract, and probably the only Prior of Pontefract who ever made one, is dated 13 October, 1545, and proved at York on the last of the month. It bequeaths to Sir Hugh Moseley, Priest of Wentbridge, to sing for him a whole year at Wentbridge, a certain sum of money, £4 13s. 4d. as an extra fee. This clearly implies a chapel or chantry in which to sing. It is a remarkable coincidence that the new church of St. John's and the old chapel of St. John's should both bear the name of Saint John.

It is surmised, with some probability, that at the Dissolution, the existence of this chapel was concealed, and that the priest continued to hold the property as a private person, ultimately selling it or disposing of it by will.

The following is not only interesting in itself, but is interesting as being the will of the disestablished Prior of the monastery of Saint John the Evangelist, probably the only Prior of Pontefract who ever made a will. He was a Pontefract man of a good family, and on the suppression of his monastery, on November 24, 1539, was allowed to retain the deanery of St. Clement in the Castle. As his will is dated 13th October, 1545, and was proved on the last of the month, it is clear that it was written in his last illness, while he was in immediate peril of death, and that he died within the month.

Of the pre-Reformation incumbents of Pontefract whom the Dissolution Commissioners found in possession, he was evidently the first to pass away. Sir John Barker, the Vicar of All Saints, who had himself been presented by this testator only in 1538, held his living for thirty years—indeed, throughout all the changes. He survived Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and lived till the tenth of Elizabeth; while Sir Roger Frickley, of St. Giles's, and Robert Day, the former Prior of the Black Friars, are named in this document as living legatees. It is interesting to see that the last named thus remained in the neighbourhood, and that he continued to hold a small incumbency which, though not sufficient to keep him out of debt, must at least have saved him from the beggary which is alleged to have been the lot of so many of the former holders of the suppressed foundations. And it is still more interesting to note that both this incumbency of Lumby (if it were, indeed, such), and the chapelry of Wentbridge, held at the time by Sir Hugh Moseley, have each disappeared, and left no trace behind, except foundations.

In Dei nomine, Amen. The xiiith day of Octobre in the yere of oure Lorde God ml vc xlv, I James Thwaites, dean of the fre Chappell of sancte Clement in Pountfret, seke of bodie and holl of remembrance, thanks be to god, doth ordaine and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge; that is to saye, I bequeathe my soull to almightie God, and to the grayes [grace] *of oure blissed ladie virgyne his mother, and to all the holie company in heaven, my bodie to be buried wher it shall*

please God. [That is, at the place of his decease.]

First, I will and bequeathe for my corse presant [his mortuary, or the present made with his corpse] *accordinge to the rate of the King's Acte therof made.* [At this time the mortuary was by scale in proportion to the value of the property of the deceased. At Pontefract, according to the custom of that church, it had formerly been the best beast of the testator.]

Also I bequeath to Robert Medleton my Sustez [sister's] *sone, xxli* [£20] *of the some of xxxl* [£30] *which Charles Jakson owethe unto me in case it may be obtenyd, also iiiili* [£4] *which the saide Robert Midleton doth owe me, nowe beinge in his handes.*

Also I bequeath to Robert Thwates of Hadilsay xli [£10] *Residue of the said xxxli* [£30] *if it may be gotten as is abovesaide.*

Also I bequeath to the p'rish church of All Hallos [All Hallows: All Saints] *in Pountfret towardes the Churche warke and reparations of anornaments* [ornaments] *xs.*

Also I bequeath to Womersley churche for the same entent, xs.

Also I bequeath to Darington church for the same purpose, xs.

Also I bequeath to Leddesham churche, xs.

Also I bequeath to Kipax church, xs.

[These five churches were those to which, as Prior of Pontefract, the testator had the presentation with somewhat of a proprietary interest, as legal successor of the founders.]

Also I bequeath to Margaret, my servant, vis viiid.

Also I bequeath to Alison Warde, of xiij yere of aige, vis viijd.

Also I bequeath to Chrofer [Christopher] *Thwates, my servaunt, xs.*

Also I bequeathe to Robert Webster my servaunt, vjs viiid.

Also I will and bequeath to Sir Robert Daye [the late head of the Pontefract Blackfriars], *preste at Lombie,* [Lumby, near Sherburn] *iijli vs that he oweth unto me, to pray for my soull.*

Also I will and bequeath to Sir Robert Morres curate of sancte John's in Yorke, xxs.

Also I bequeath to Sir Hughe Moseley, prest of Wentbridge, [not *at* Wentbridge as at Lumby; but *of* Wentbridge] *to singe for me a holl* [whole] *yere at Wentbrigge* [which implies a chapel or chantry, in which to sing], *iiijli xiijs iiijd.*

Also I will and bequeth to Agnes Bates, wif of Thomas Bates, my best chales [chalice] *my best corporas,* [corporas, or corporal] *with the cases, and one superaltare.*

Also I will and bequeath to Richarde Thwates my naturall brother [to distinguish him from Thomas Bates, the testator's sister's husband] *my lesse chales, a corporas with the case and a superaltare.*

[These two clauses help to indicate to how large an extent the furniture of the disestablished places of worship had become private possessions.]

Also I will and bequeath to Sir Roger Frikley [of St. Giles's], *of Ponntefret, xxs to pray for me.*

Also I will and bequeath to all my god children in Pountfret, every one of theme, vjs viijd. And to every one of my god childer dwellinge withoute Pountefrett xijd.

Also I will and bequeathe to my sister Elizabethe Midleton, widue, towe corporases with the cases.

Also I will and bequeathe to the mendinge of Feribridge and Castilforth brigge, [the two bridges over the Aire nearest Pontefract] *to either of theme, vjs viijd.*

Also I will to be delte to power [poor] *folke in Ponntefrett, xxs. to pray for me.*

Also I will that the saide Sir Robert Morres have my shorte gowne faced with crissell satten.

Also I will to the saide Sir Roger Frikley a side gowne at Ponntefrett, faced with chamlett.

Also I will and bequeathe to Jennet Gillam, wif of Robert Gillame of Leddesham, xls.

The Residue of my goodes not bequeathed, my detts paide, and this my last will and testament fulfilled, I *will and bequeathe to the saide Richarde Thwates, Elizabeth Midilton, widue, and Agnes Bates, wif of Thomas Bates* [his brother and sisters] *whome I make myne executors of this my last will and testament to dispose the saide goodes in dedes of charitie for the helthe of my soull and all christen soules, as shall seme goode by ther discressions.*

Also I will that the saide Sir Robert Morres and Sir Hugh Moseley [the priest of Wentbridge] *be supervisors of this my last will and testament to se the same performed and fulfilled as my truste is in theme.*

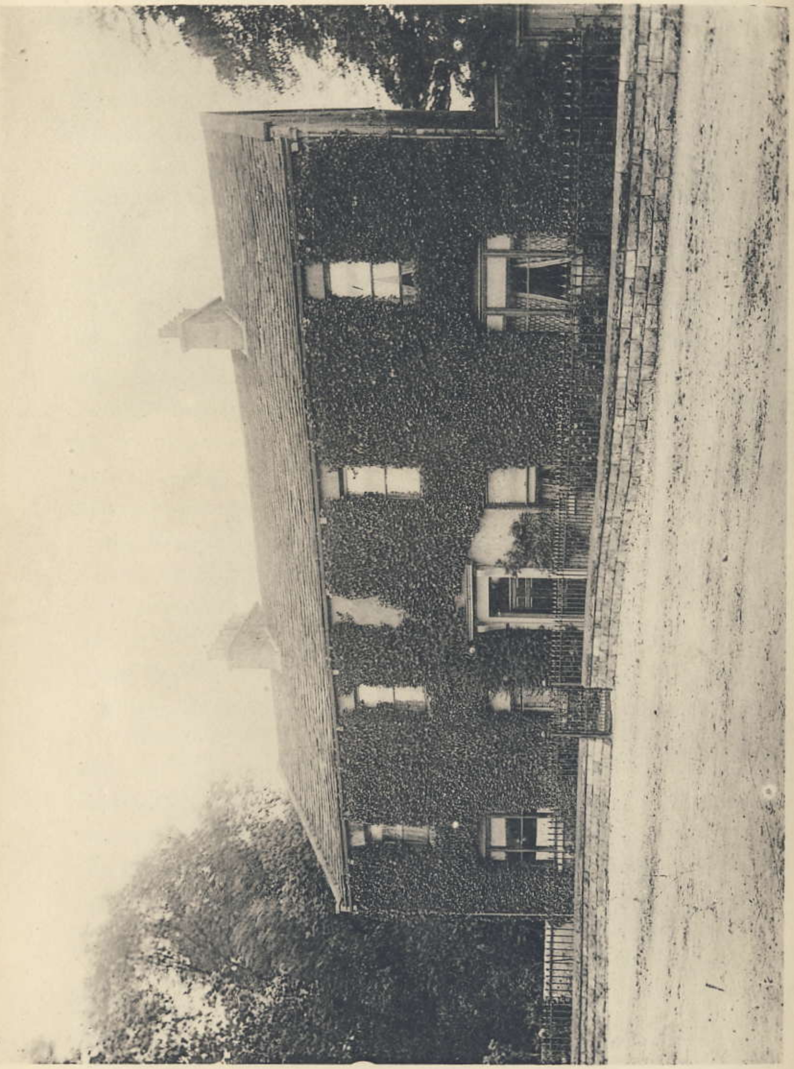
And I bequeath to either of theme for ther paynes tenne shillings, thes beinge witnesses Chrofer [Christopher] *Clerke, Sir Anthony Florauncie* [Sir Anthony Florence was incumbent of the chantry of St. John Baptist, in St. John's Church at Ouse Bridge End, York, where Sir Robert Morris was the curate], *John Warrence, John Hutton, John Meltonbie, Thomas Verenshay of of Ponntefrett, Michaell Clerk, and divers other as Sir Robert Morris, curate of Sancte John, is, at Owse brige ende.*

Proved the last of October 1545.
—York Wills, xiii 67.

Here, by the will of James Thwaites is a settled priest at Wentbridge, Sir Hugh Moseley, with a settled income appointed to perform a particular service and yet able to add to his work by undertaking additional duty at the dictation of some one who selected him to serve for a whole year and to sing for him for £4/13/4. How long Sir H. Moseley remained at this chapel after the expiration of the year, there is no evidence as yet to show. He was probably a poor struggling man, to whom the £4/13/4 was a benefit, and it may be that he had no other income except that which he derived from the casual alms of the faithful, and perhaps from the cultivation of some few rods of land attached to Saint John's Chapel.

But then arises the question what ultimately became of the land (if any) when he died; who succeeded him in his incumbency, or who inherited the possessions. There is no clue at present to lead to the satisfaction of these inquiries. No other will, no deed, no evidence of any description has come to light to elucidate the question.

The "Bay Horse Inn" at Wentbridge, exists as an hostelry no longer. In or about the year 1836, Osgoldcross was divided for police purposes, into two divisions, Upper and Lower; and at this inn the petty sessions of the Upper division were held until the 29th June, 1874, when they were



The Bay Horse Inn, Wentbridge.

transferred from Wentbridge to the West Riding Court House at Pontefract. Mr William Hall was at that time the superintendent of the police for the upper division.

When the sessions were removed that celebrated hostelry took down its sign board, and its licence was not renewed. It is now occupied by John Hollings as a farm house.

The following is a list of magistrates of this division, who assembled at the "Bay Horse Inn" for the administration of justice in 1874, when the meeting for magisterial business was transferred to the Court House, Pontefract:—

UPPER OSGOLDCROSS DIVISION.

Meet at Wentbridge every alternate Monday.
There is also a Meeting held at Pontefract every Saturday.

Charles Winn, Esq.	Nostell Priory, near Wakefield
Richard Thomas Lee, Esq.	Grove Hall, Knottingley
John Mason Hepworth, Esq.	Ackworth, near Pontefract
The Right Honorable Lord Houghton	Fryston Hall, near Pontefract
Richard Heywood Jones	Badsworth Hall, near Pontefract
The Right Honorable John Parker	71, Onslow Square, London, S.W.
Jeremiah Bourne Faviell, Esq.	Campsmount, near Doncaster
George Anne, Esq.	Burghwallis, near Doncaster
John Hope Barton, Esq.	Stapleton Park, near Pontefract
William Peel, Esq.	Ackworth Park, near Pontefract
Thomas William Tew, Esq.	Carlton Villa, Pontefract
Frederick Bacon Frank, Esq.	Campsall Hall, near Doncaster
Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq.	Owston Hall, near Doncaster
Theophilus Peel, Esq.	Ackworth Park, near Pontefract
Hugh Longueville Jones, Esq.	Elmsall Lodge, near Pontefract
Edward Moorhouse, Esq.	Knottingley
Daniel Neilson, Esq.	Hundhill, near Pontefract
Leonard Jaques, Esq.	Wentbridge House, near Pontefract
Adam Jessop, Esq.	Castleford
Wilfrid Francis Tempest, Esq.	Ackworth Grange, near Pontefract
John Hatfeild, Esq.	Skellow Grange, near Doncaster
Percy Sandford Nevile, Esq.	Skelbrooke Park, near Doncaster
George Cooke Yarborough, Esq.	Campsmount, near Doncaster

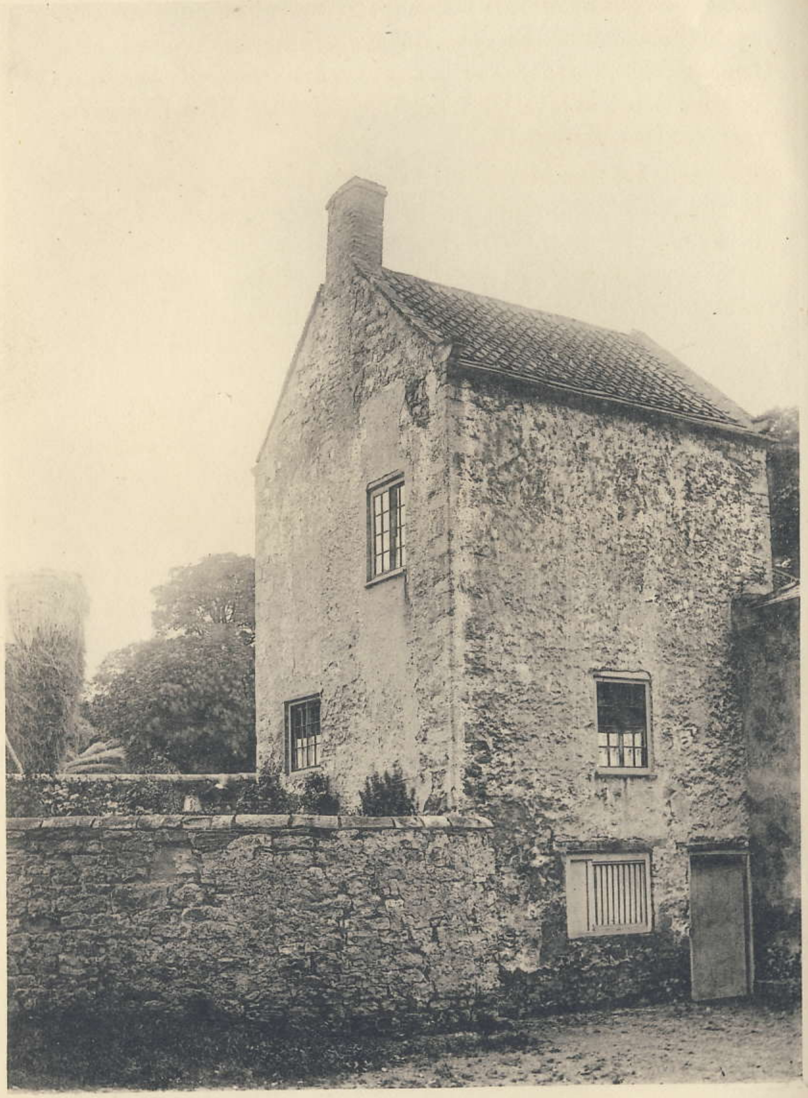
From forty to fifty years ago a tribe of gipsies of exceptional physique, used annually to roam about Wentbridge, Stapleton, Skelbrook, Barnsdale, &c., especially in the hunting season. As many, it is said, as fifteen to twenty used to follow the Badsworth hounds, mounted upon well-bred and spirited horses. The women gipsies were dressed in brown habits, their heads being ornamented with large brown felt hats decked with large red feathers. The men wore knee breeches, blue stockings, low shoes with silver buckles, and short brown velvet jackets with brass buttons; and it is said that both men and women when mounted on their spirited hunting steeds were handsome in appearance. The men were in demand at Christmas time and at the autumn feasts of the neighbouring villages, and they were occasionally invited to perform their quaint music at some of the principal houses and statutes about Wentbridge, for they were most skilful players on their violins.

As an instance of the wealth of these singular people, it is said that one of the gipsies having stolen a horse, the rest offered a bribe of £5000 to the Justices sitting at the "Bay Horse Inn" if they would not send the case to York Assizes. But the Justices were not to be bribed, and so the unfortunate man was sent to York for trial, and received as his sentence fourteen years transportation.

The "Fox Feast" of the Badsworth Hunt was annually held at the "Bay Horse Inn" until 1874. It was given by the Hunt Committee to all the game keepers of the large landed proprietors in the district. And there was a merry gathering on the occasion.

Many are the queer stories told by the old keepers and watchers of fifty years ago, concerning their encounters with poachers and other depredators after game. One is still in vogue, that during the time Mr Petre was in possession of Stapleton, his gamekeeper met a gang of poachers in the Horse Race Plantation. The keepers were savagely attacked by these trespassers, and during the struggle one of them named Lambert (whose father was landlord of the Bay Horse Inn), fired at one of the keepers. The shot took the hair from the top of his head without penetrating the skin. Lambert escaped and hid himself under the bridge on the road leading from Went Hill to Darrington Wind Mill. There he

WENTBRIDGE.



OLD BLUE BELL INN, WENTBRIDGE.

remained concealed three days; and was ultimately assisted by his friends and got out of the country, disguised as a female. He was heard of twenty years ago and was then holding a respectable position in the United States Government of Washington.

Another celebrated inn at Wentbridge, on the Great North Road, at the junction of the diversion of the old road, is the old "Blue Bell," now kept by Thomas Dawson. The date on the sign board is 1633; the inscription over the door runs thus:—

"The old Blue Bell on Wentbridge Hill.
The old sign is existing still,
And may be seen inside the house."

The old sign board is very much decayed. It is of oak. The outline of a blue bell can still be traced on it. The signboard measures 26 by 24 inches; its date can be discerned; it has had the name of the occupier painted upon it; and this is said to read like "Daniel Pierson." A John Pierson was there in 1860. On the back of the board is a "royal crown" faintly discernible, as if there had been an earlier inn under another name than the Blue Bell.

There is a story told at this old inn by many people who are still living of Dan Woodcock, an old watcher and keeper to the Rev. Thomas and Lady Louisa Cator, who lived at Skelbrook Park. The keeper was small in stature, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, but what he lacked in height he made up for in courage, and he was the terror of the poachers who infested his locality. One evening in the shooting season, Dan was sitting in the "Blue Bell Inn" refreshing himself after a tiring day's walk when two notorious poachers entered the house. Dan recognised them at once as old experts in snaring game. He was resting in a dark corner of the public room of the inn, and knowing who these visitors were by name and occupation, he pretended to be asleep. The men, thinking him to be the worse for drink and unable to observe what was passing, began talking over their schemes. They had with them a large costly silk net and other appliances for poaching, and they planned to go to a certain field on the Skelbrook estate, where they knew there were likely to be several coveys of partridges. In this field it was agreed between them, in Woodcock's hearing, that they would try and net the birds that night, and in due time the men departed for their sport. Daniel Woodcock then awoke from his assumed slumbers, and borrowed a thacking knife from his friend Dan Pierson, the landlord, sharpened it well, and went by a side path to this particular field, and to the side of the enclosure at which from the quarter the wind was blowing, he suspected the poachers would begin to drag their net over the narrow field. He then fixed the knife in the middle of the field, and hid himself behind the fence. Dan Woodcock waited some time, but at last he heard the feet of two men coming towards him, dragging a net after the manner peculiar to poachers. The net was cut clean in two by the blade, on which Dan set up a shout and a great laugh, and the two poachers fled in haste, taking the two halves of their net and their other appliances with them. Dan used to say the silk net must have cost five or six pounds sterling. The poachers returned to the inn and gave the knife to Pierson, who then told them it was the keeper they saw in the corner before they left.

There were two other inns at Wentbridge existing at the commencement of this century; the "Swan Inn," and the "Gate." The cottages between Thorpe Lane corner and the "Bay Horse Inn" stable yard were then all one house. One Roger Marshall was the "inn holder" of the "Swan" at the end of the sixteenth century. His Will is dated 9th Oct., 1602, and it was proved at York 27th January, 1602-3. In his Will he mentions a daughter of the name of Victoria, which sounds almost of the 19th century.

The "Gate Inn" was one of the favourite stations of the Hero "NEVISON." Robert Blowers was one of the "inn holders." The "Gate" was opposite the "Swan." It was a brick building, the gable end fronting the street. It is still standing. The beam of wood from which the sign board hung still projects from the walls of the house into the street. Nevison will ever be an interesting personage who really performed the feat with which fiction, rendered by William Harrison Ainsworth in his "Rookwood," has credited Dick Turpin. There are good grounds for believing that this "knight of the road" did actually accomplish the feat of riding from London to York in one day. He was of pleasing manners, of large stature, and very great courage. "Nevison" says Raine, may be appropriately called "the Claude Duval of the North." The chroniclers of his deeds have told of his daring and his charities, for he gave away to the poor much of the money he took from the rich. He was hanged at last at York on 4 May, 1684. Charles II christened him "Swift Nick." His name and his deeds were long sung in local doggrel; witness the following: —

> Did you ever hear tell of that hero,
>   Bold Nevison, that was his name?
> He rode about like a great hero,
>   And with that he gained great fame.
>
> He maintain'd himself like a gentleman,
>   Besides, he was good to the poor.
> He rode about like a bold hero,
>   And he gain'd himself favour therefore.
>
> (Old Ballad).

Dick Turpin was a much greater rascal than Nevison, having been in turn highwayman, horse stealer, and murderer. Turpin was eventually hanged at York, April 17th, 1739.

Witches used to infest the woods and places around Wentbridge. The most celebrated and best remembered of these sorceresses was one Mary Pannel, of Ledsham, who lived in a rude hut of her own construction at Ledsham, Sheepate Wood, and Norton. She led a roving kind of life, working mischief by her tongue and hands wherever she wandered, laying a kind of black mail where she could obtain it from foolish people who chose, through fear of her witchcraft, to pay her in order to be unmolested.

William Witham, of Ledstone, who died in 1593, was popularly supposed to have been bewitched to death by Mary Pannell. For this and very many other supposed sorceries she was accused and convicted at York in 1603, and executed by burning in the ferocious and cruel manner of those times, on a hill near Ledstone Hall, which, to this day is called "Mary Pannell Hill."

In 1622 six persons were executed at York for witchcraft. One Mathew Hopkins and his assistants were regularly appointed and authorized witch finders, and undertook to clear this and any other locality of witches for the sum of twenty shillings yearly. It is a very common thing between Ferrybridge and Doncaster to see the mountain ash tree growing round about the old halls and farm houses, and to see old horse shoes hung about doors and windows. The trees were planted and the horse shoes suspended, for the purpose of keeping the witches away and breaking their spells.

Wentbridge is also noted for the occasional visitations of those famous archers and freebooters at the beginning of the 13th century, Robin Hood and Little John. Near Little John's Well in Hamphall Stubbs, Robin Hood is said to have robbed the Bishop of Hereford, and afterwards to have made him dance in his boots on the spot, which is still called "Bishop's Tree Root." According to tradition, Robin Hood was allowed to bleed to death by a nun of Kirklees, to whom he had applied to take from him a portion of his redundant blood in December 1247. The cross or obelisk under which he is buried, stands near a plantation, and bears no inscription, but the epitaph may have been engraved upon a tomb

stone which has ceased to exist. It is said to have been in these words:—

Hear, undernead dis Latil Stean
Laiz Robert, Earl of Huntington ;
Nea Arcir VER as hie so geud.
An pipl Kauld him Robin Hood.
Sick utlauz as hi an iz men,
Vil Inglande nivr si agen.

Lord Tennyson's drama, *The Foresters, Robin Hood, and Maid Marian* has revived the interest for these personages in this locality, and made them live again in the woods and glades from Nottingham to Kirklees. Lord Tennyson has thrown around the incidents of their lives and all their wanderings a fresh sense of woodland life, with its forest games and rough freedom, and the attractions which both had for those into whose very blood "the soul of the woods had passed,"

The lusty life of wood and underwood,
Hawk, buzzard, jay, the mavis and the merle,
The tawny squirrel vaulting thro' the boughs,
The deer, the highbacked polecat, the wild boar,
The burrowing badger.

Many antiquaries will have it that Robin Hood and all his band are merely creations of popular fancy, he himself being one of the early figures of Teutonic mythology. In this play, at all events, even if Sherwood never knew him, he lives. In more than one scene his character stands in full relief; and there are not half-a-dozen pages without some touch of felicitous observation, some glimpse of the endless secret beauties of our land, and happy phrases revealing unnoted sides of nature. Here and there, in stately lines in unison with the theme, the poet expresses patriotism in its loftiest and purest mood.

Upon reading *The Foresters* it is easy to understand the passion for the wild wood, the joys of many a "houseless head beneath the sun and stars," and why the legend has ever been popular. To many weary generations Robin Hood was the symbol of the true freeman. He, though attainted and outlawed, was to the downtrodden serf the rebuker and chastiser of the powerful and cruel.

> Fifty leagues
> Of woodlands hear and know my horn, that scares
> The Baron at the torture of his churls,
> The pillage of his vassals.

From these days to the time when the Great North Road was rendered fit for swift coaches, Wentbridge was a place dangerous to honest travellers. No one, if it could be avoided, ever passed through Wentbridge between sunset and sunrise ; and gentlemen, like the writer's grandfather, made their wills before they journeyed from York to London.

Notice must not be omitted of a peculiar interest attaching to the name of Thomas Braithwait, of Ambleside, who married one of the co-heiresses of the Stapleton Manor. He was cousin to Drunken Barnaby, or Richard Braithwait, a gentleman and learned man, who possessed a good freehold domain in the county of Westmoreland, who was born in 1588, died at East Appleton, March 1673, and whose journal of his tours through England, written in parallel columns of rhyming Latin and English, is so well known.

Their common grandfather, Robert Braithwait, owned Burneside, and married Alice, daughter of John Williamson, of Melbeck. His eldest son, Thomas, purchased Warcop, and was knighted ; and in his will, proved at York on the 28th May, 1610, he mentions his nephew Thomas, afterwards the owner of a third of Stapleton, as husband of one of the co-heiresses. Sir Thomas had by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Bindloss, five daughters and two sons, Thomas, also knighted, who was with Charles II at Breda in 1650, and Richard, "Barnabee," the poet, who like so many of his family improved his position by marriage with a lady of property, the heiress of Catterick. [See page 103.]

The following are Braithwait's notes in this neighbourhood, in his third journal, on the road from Doncaster to Tadcaster :—

ROBIN HOOD'S WELL.

Nescit sitis artem modi	Thirst knows neither meane nor measure,
Puteum Roberti Hoodi	Robin Hood's Well was my treasure ;
Veni & liquente vena	In a common *dish enchained,
*Vincto catino *catena*	I my furious thirst restrained :
Tollens sitim, parcum odi,	And because I drunk the deeper,
Solvens obulum custodi.	I paid two farthings to the Keeper.

* *Viventes venæ, spinæ, catinusque catenæ,*
Sunt Robin Hoodi nota trophæa sui.

*A *well, thorne, dish* hung in an *iron chaine,*
For monuments of *Robin Hood* remaine.

WENTBRIDGE.

*Veni *Wentbrig ubi plagæ*	Thence to **Wentbrig*, where vile wretches,
Terræ, maris, vivunt sagæ	Hideous hags and odious witches,
Vultu torto & anili,	Writhen count'nance and mis-shapen—
Et conditione vili :	Are by some foule *Bugbeare* taken :
His infernæ manent sedes,	These infernal seats inherit,
Quæ cum inferis ineunt fædus.	Who contract with such a Spirit.
**Rupe cavedia struxit inedia,*	*In a rock Want built her booth,
Queis oscitantèr latuit accedia.	Where no creature dwels but Sloth.

This was a very evident allusion to Mary Pannell and her supposed practices, with a play upon the words Want and Went.

FERRYBRIDGE.

Veni Ferrybrig, *vietus,*	Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,
Pede lassus, mente lætus,	Surfoot, but in spirit cheered ;
Ut gustassem uvam vini,	I the grape no sooner tasted
Fructum salubrem acini :	Than my melancholy wasted ;
Sævior factus sum quàm Aper,	Never was wild boare more fellish,
Licet vini lenis sapor.	Though the wine did smally relish.

PONTEFRACT.

Veni * Pomfrait *ubi miram*	Thence to **Pomfrait*, as long since is,
Arcem, † Anglis *regibus diram ;*	Fatall to our †*English* Princes ;
‡ Laseris *ortu celebrandam*	For the choicest ‡*Licorice* crowned,
Variis gestis memorandam :	And for sundry acts renowned.

* *Hic repetunt ortum tristissima funera Regum,*
Quæ lachrymas oculis excutiere meis.

* The tragick stage of English kings stood here,
Which to their urns payes tribute with a Teare.

† *Regibus* Anglorum *dedit arx tua dira ruinam,*
Hoc titulo fatum cerne S::::: tuum.

†Here stood that fatall Theatre of Kings,
Which for revenge mounts up with aery wings.

It may be noted that S*****, may stand for either Stuart or Savile, and that Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, was at the time of Braithwait's poem, a large proprietor at Pontefract, and the main cultivator of the liquorice plant. His "cakes" were some 3 inches in diameter and were stamped with his crest, an owl on a torce, over his initials G. S. The owl on a torce has since degenerated into a small bird on a five barred farm-gate.

‡ *Latùs in rupem Laser est sita dulcis arentem,*
Veste nova Veris floribus aucta novis.

‡Here *Licorice* grows upon their mellowed banks,
Decking the Spring with her delicious plants.

And thus Richard Braithwait, (R.B.) or (BA) R (NA) BEE, as he called himself, gossipped his way along the Great North Road, skirting the manor of which his cousin, Thomas, at the time owned a third, and of which he seems to have had so peculiar a knowledge.

The country all the way from Stapleton and Carleton to Wentbridge, up to 1812, when the Enclosure Act was obtained, was admirably suited for the convenience of "knights of the road," as they were called, and depredators of all kinds upon a terrified and innocent public. The lusty life of the wood and underwood had attractions irresistible to the freebooter, and they made Wentbridge the headquarters of their nefarious callings. With the advent however of stage coaches and railroads, county police and highway boards, wild life in these woods and glades is left to romance and history, and has passed away for ever.

Some wild animals still exist, as the fox, the badger, the otter, and the rabbit. The late Mr. J. H. Barton did his best, like a true sportsman as he was, to encourage these animals to feel at home once more in their congenial haunts. It was but a short time before his death, that both a badger and an otter having been caught in the vale of Brock-en-Dale as Went Dale should be called, were the admiration of the patrons of the "Bay Horse Inn."

The river Went flows from Wentbridge eastward

between richly wooded magnesian lime stone crags through Stapleton, by Kirk Smeaton, forming a fertile vale, and joins the river Don at Thorne Bank. This vale is called "Brockendale" on the Ordnance Survey. "Broken" has, however, no reference to the interpretation which many persons attach to it. These limestone rocks were probably parted asunder by some sudden cataclysm. There is reason to believe that the gorge at Brock-en-dall, at Wentbridge, was first opened by one or more fractures or faults; and, were it not for the existence of this outlet gorge, the Went would have been unable to enter, as at Smeaton, the long flowing valley expansions, to reach the river Don, and ultimately the sea.

The designation given to the river flowing through Brock-en-dale in the Ordnance Survey—"Went"—may be correct, from long usage; but would be more correct if spelt GWENT, with the old British signification of a pure, clear, bright, winding current of water, rather than a "white brook" or "white Went."

Another debateable question is the name of this dale, from Wentbridge to Willow Bridge—"Brokendale" or Wentdale or "Brock-o-dall."

The surroundings of nature, and the animals which inhabited the woods, and earths, and streams around Wentbridge and Barnsdale, must be considered. Four haunted the woody recesses of Stapleton and Wentbridge; the otter, the badger, the fox, and the hedgehog. The sport of badger baiting that was carried on in this dale settles the question. Brock or Broc amongst old sportsmen denoted a badger, otherwise called a "Grey Brock." In Celtic it is still called a "Broc"—"Dall" is a valley or "dale," "O" accentuated signified the "many or multitudes." Therefore, "Broc-o-Dall" signifies the vale of many brocks, greys, pates, or "badgers."

A learned authority of the Copyright Office at the

British Museum, concurs in this opinion, viz., that "Broken-dale" of the Ordnance Survey should be pronounced "Brook-en-dall" ("Brooken" being the plural of "Broc or Brock" in the same sense as oxen is the plural of ox), and that the true English of it would be "The Badgers' Vale." The Ordnance Survey may thus be rendered correct if the modern nomenclature Brokendale be pronounced as "Brock-en-dall."

This romantic and beautiful vale belongs to the manor and lordship of Stapleton. The late owner, John Hope Barton, Esq., was born in the year 1833, and his death in 1876 in the full vigour and prime of life, was a calamity to the district. He was buried at Saxby Church, in the county of Lincoln. The monument to his memory in the church, which is built upon his property there, is a white marble cross, standing 6 or 7 feet high, with oak foliage carved on the front or East side, and ivy on the back.

The inscription on the slope above the square base is

JESU MERCY.

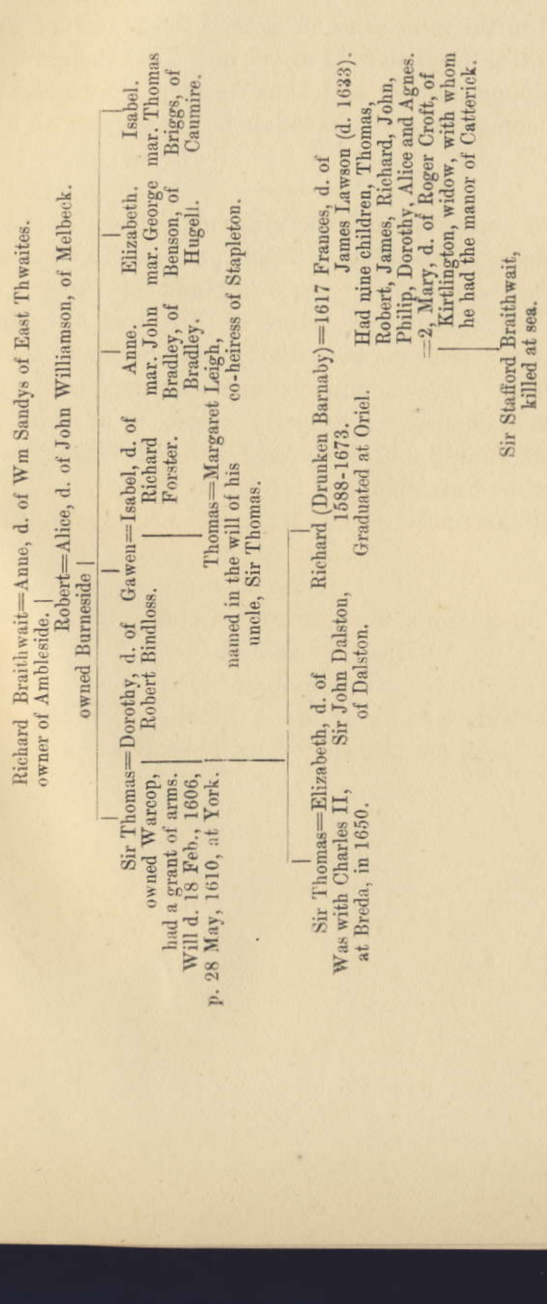
On the base :

"JOHN HOPE BARTON BORN October 3rd, 1833,
Died March 20th, 1876."

On the West Side :

"In the Midst of Life we are in Death—of Whom may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O Lord."

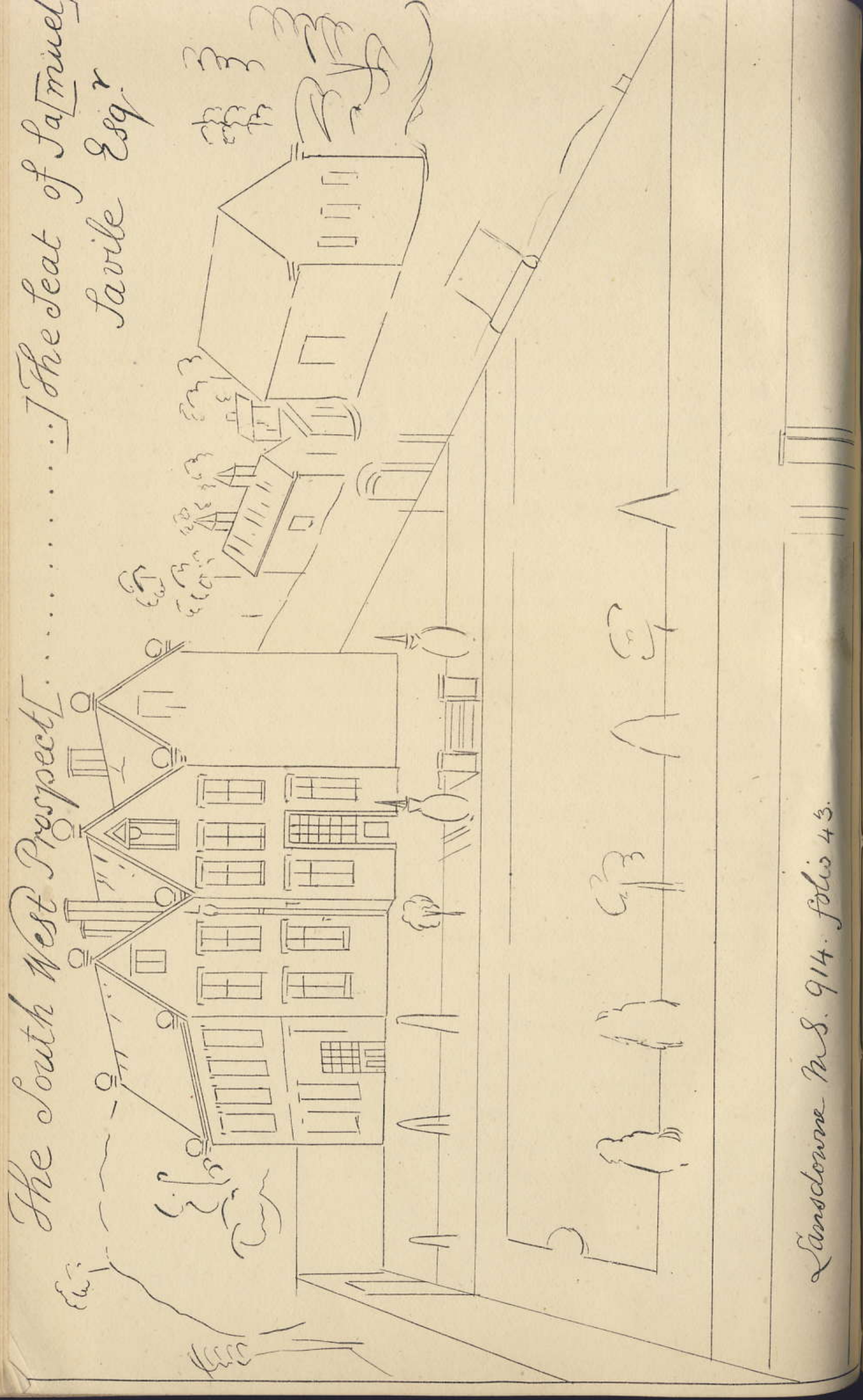
Braithwait, of Ambleside.



Richard Braithwait=Anne, d. of Wm Sandys of East Thwaites.
owner of Ambleside.
Robert=Alice, d. of John Williamson, of Melbeck.
owned Burneside

Sir Thomas=Dorothy, d. of Robert Bindloss.
owned Warcop, had a grant of arms. Will d. 18 Feb., 1606, p. 28 May, 1610, at York.
Gawen=Isabel, d. of Richard Forster.
Anne. mar. John Bradley, of Bradley.
Elizabeth. mar. George Benson, of Hugell.
Isabel. mar. Thomas Briggs, of Caumire.
Thomas=Margaret Leigh, co-heiress of Stapleton.
named in the will of his uncle, Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas=Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Dalston, of Dalston.
Was with Charles II, at Breda, in 1650.
Richard (Drunken Barnaby)=1617 Frances, d. of James Lawson (d. 1633).
1588-1673.
Graduated at Oriel.
Had nine children, Thomas, Robert, James, Richard, John, Philip, Dorothy, Alice and Agnes.
=2, Mary, d. of Roger Croft, of Kirtlington, widow, with whom he had the manor of Catterick.
Sir Stafford Braithwait, killed at sea.



The South West Prospect .... The Seat of Samuel Savile Esq^{r}

Lansdowne MS. 914. folio 43.

DARRINGTON MANOR.

Only a generation or two ago no fiction was more popular than that which ascribed the foundation of the Church of England to the active intervention of the State. Such an idea has, however, been thoroughly exploded, for it could not live one moment in the face of the keen investigation into the past which the present generation has undertaken, and is carrying on. It is now sufficiently evident that the State did nothing of the sort; but that theChurch was founded, endowed, and maintained by what has been called the squirearchy of England. And this is the more evident the more the details are investigated of that great movement which, in the twelfth century, supplied every populous place in the land with churches.

In this part of the country there is to be met with in almost every parish a very apt illustration of the influence which the lord of the manor—the modern squire—had upon the foundation of its church. For instance, at Ackworth, Womersley, Campsall, Fryston, Owston, Burghwallis,—to name only a few—the site of the church and churchyard is plainly a portion of the squire's demesne; in many instances not a mere corner, but a rectangular segment; and still surrounded on at least two sides by the lord's lands.

Almost a solitary exception to this arrangement is the church at Darrington, which, although close to the hall and its surrounding grounds, is separated from them by the old parsonage and the high road. But that church was pre-Domesday, which probably accounts for this deviation from the usual plan; for when the Normans took possession of the district they found a church here, and had not to build one, as at Fryston and as at Campsall.

Domesday Survey makes the following report concerning Darrington :—

IIM.—In Darnintone Baret & Alsi habuer' vi car' terre ad g'ld'; ubi poss' e''e viii car'. Nunc Ilbertus ibi iii car', & xvi vill' & vi bord' ha'ntes xii car'.	**II** *Manors.—In Darrington, Baret & Alsi had 6 carucates of taxable land; where there may be 8 ploughs. Now Ilbert has there 3 carucates, & 16 villanes, & 6 bordars having 12 ploughs.*
Ibi est presbyter & æcclesia, & i mold' iii sol'.	*There is a priest and a church, and a mill producing 3 shillings.*
T.R.E. val' viii lib'. modo c solidos.	*In the time of King Edward* [the Confessor] *the value was £8, now it is 100 shillings.*

The manor seems never afterwards to have been held in medieties; and when this survey was made all was in the possession of the chief lord, who had retained three carucates in his own hands, much as if he intended to make the place a seat of his power. But his death shortly interposed, and within a very few years the whole was granted out to one Girard or Gerald whose name appears last on the Charter at page 38. This Gerald seems to have been the elder son of Robert de Ramosville or Reineville, who was the Domesday tenant of Stubbs and the two Smeatons, and whose younger son Ilbert obtained the richer grant of Bramley (singularly enough united with Darrington in the Will of Lord Savile, five centuries afterwards), Badsworth, a moiety of Campsall, Elmsall, Rogerthorpe, Upton and Womersley, all of which his son William continued to hold in 1166 as together containing four Knight's fees.

William's son, Adam Vetus, seneschal of Pontefract in 1190, partitioned the manors among his sons, during his lifetime, so that his eldest had Bramley, Campsall, Upton, and Womersley, and another had Badsworth, his daughter being the Claricia who was dowered with Cudworth and married Robert de Stapleton (see page 27).

Gerald the elder certainly succeeded his father at Smeaton and Stubbs; but a very early turn of the kaleidoscope shows him holding Darrington and Temple Newsom, while Smeaton is held by Ranulph, son of Siward, and Stubbs by William, son of Walding, whose name has adhered to it till these days; for the manor is still known eight centuries afterwards as Stubbs Walding or Walden. How or why the transference in these cases was made from Gerald to Walding and Ranulph there is no evidence to show; but while the holdings of the younger son Ilbert were permanent, and descended in his posterity for many generations, on the other hand the third of a Knight's fee, which alone William, son of Gerald, is reported as holding in 1166, dwindled in the later Testa de Nevill, to a sixth of a Knight's fee "at Darrington." Which definite words, however, are just those required to prove the identity.

Judging from its tax-producing capacity, Darrington was, in the time of the Confessor, with the single exception of Little Smeaton, the most prosperous manor in the neighbourhood. It was quite the largest in extent (see table page 25), and it produced by far the most royal income, returning as it did, at the rate of £1 for 389 acres. After the Conquest, Darrington made a considerable decrease in value, although that decrease was not so great as some of its neighbours experienced; but after Gerald and his son William, who succeeded him, its course seems to have been quiet and uneventful; so much so that the stream of its lords is quite lost. This might have been perhaps partly because they were overshadowed by the greatness of the lords of the smaller Stapleton, but far more probably because the manor very early escheated to the chief lord, and then followed the Lacy blood in the Fitz William line till it failed.

Sir William Fitz William, the eighth in descent from Albreda the heiress of the de Lacies, a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, was in possession of the Manor about 1400 and it appears to have remained in the family about a hundred years longer, for in 1514 it belonged to William Fitz William, of Sprotborough, who by that evasion of the Act forbidding bequests of land, which was so customary in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, made Wm Lord Conyers and others his feoffees by a deed of 27 Feb., 7 Henry VIII. They were to suffer Thomas Southill, and others, his executors, yearly to take the issues of the manors of Emley, Haddlesey, and Darrington, to the use of Thomas Southill and Margery his wife, then to the use of Elizabeth their daughter, and then to revert tc his right heirs. This, it will be seen, was practically, in spite of the Act, a bequest to the three named persons for their lives. It was probably the only time between an escheat to the lord in the thirteenth century and this present day, that the ownership of the manor of Darrington changed from one line to another. Till 1518, it had been possessed by a Fitz William, that is a De Lacy in the female line: afterwards, and till now, it has belonged to a Savile, or to a descendant of an heiress of the Saviles.

This Fytz William (Will dated 4 March, 1516-7; proved 29 April, 1518: YORK WILLS IX, 66), was the last of the elder branch, and Thomas Southill was his uncle by marriage, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, the next to her parents in succession to the Manor according to the Will of William Fitz William, married (1) Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, and (2) Richard Gascoigne. By the first marriage the Saviles acquired the property in Darrington, which did not leave their name for some generations; though it is a singular fact that after the time of Gerald of Darrington (see Charter on p. 38), and perhaps his son William, who was reported in 1166 as owning it as a third of a Knight's fee, Darrington Hall, with one exceptional period during the eighteenth century, was never a residence for its owner, being always held, as now, by a tenant.

In 1638, the manor of Darrington passed to another branch of the Savile family, for the Viscount Savile, third son of Lord Savile who died in 1630, purchased from Sir William Savile, of Castlebar, Ireland, the manor and lordship, together with divers lands thereto belonging in Darrington, Wentbridge, and Smeaton, to the yearly value of £200. The purchase money, £4160, was secured by deed, 21 Feb., 17

Charles I., and in 1646, £2400 of the amount had been paid off. After 1646, this Viscount Savile—the "lord Savile" of the decade which witnessed the internecine struggle that culminated in the execution of the king—dropped out of political life. He had been created Earl of Sussex in 1644, though he was more generally known by his old title; but his ill-health perhaps fortunately prevented his active co-operation with the Royalists in the interval between the first and second wars. Had he done so, his death, either in arms or by the hands of the executioner, would most surely have followed. It certainly furnished him with the sufficient excuse with which he retired from public life, and his subsequent history is so uncertain that it is even now a matter of doubt when, where, and under what circumstances he died. Historians generally have assumed that his death took place in 1646, a date adopted by Burke in his "Extinct Peerage"; and by Mr J. J. Foster, in his West Riding Pedigrees. But no proof was ever alleged for this date, and it has long been known to be inaccurate, for in 1650 he granted to the Presbyterians a lease of the old chapel at Morley, one of those unendowed thirteenth-century chapels of which so many still remain in the Riding, which were private property and which frequently fell in to the lord, from disuse. The absence of any knowledge of the concluding years of the life of Viscount Savile is well summed up by Mr J. J. Cartwright in the Camden Miscellany Vol. 8, (1883).

But Mr Holmes discovered some years ago, though the particulars have not hitherto been published, that in the earliest volume of the Wakefield Registry (A. 700, 1150), there is an entry dated 15 Dec., 1709, which rehearses an indenture of 2 Oct., 1650, by which Thomas, Lord Savile and Earl of Sussex, let on lease certain properties at Darrington; and in the accounts of the Commissioners for Demolishing Pontefract Castle, he is entered under date April 18, 1649, as purchasing lead to the amount of £10/2/6. These which were for a time the latest dates connected with the name, proved that Thomas Viscount Savile and Earl of Sussex lived at least five years later than had been generally supposed. And at that point research was at an end for some years.

The deed of 14-15 December, 1709, is a lease and release from John Hunter, of Ragby, (*sic*), clerk, Richard Redman, of Darrington, Susannah Heaton, of Pontefract, relict of Timothy Heaton, and James Greenwood to Robert Frank, and it rehearses that by an indenture dated 2 Oct., 1650, Thomas, lord Savile and Earl of Sussex demised, for 1,000 years, to Thomas Heaton, the younger, uncle to Timothy, various properties at Darrington, which it enumerates at great length.

But Doyle's elaborate Official Baronage of England, has gone to another extreme in fixing the date of the death of the Earl of Sussex. It says that it occurred before 1660, in this case perhaps following Guillim's "Display of Heraldry," which does not give the arms of the earldom in the early editions; but in the fourth, that of 1660, proclaims of

> Argent, on a bend Sable, three owls of the first, This is the bearing of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Savile, of Pomfret, Viscount Savile in Ireland, and created lastly Earl of Sussex.

Now, however, in the course of the persevering examination of Yorkshire documents at Somerset House, which has been made by the Record branch of the Yorkshire Topographical and Archœological Association, Lord Savile's Will has been disinterred (dated Nov. 3, 1657; proved Oct. 8, 1659), which shows that his death took place within these dates, and at least a good twelve years later than genealogists have supposed. The following abstract of the document appears in Record Series xi, 156. His son and heir, stated to be an infant of ten years in 1657, was thus born a year after the supposed death of his father.

> "Whereas I stand seised of a good estate in those manors of Christall, alias Kerstall, Heddingley, Burley, Morley, West and East Ardisloe, Woodchurch, and Guilderson, and Park of Wakefield, Rectory of Woodchurch, manors of Liversidge, Bramley, Darrington-cum-Smeaton, and Bateley;" I give to my dear wife Anne, Countess of Sussex, one yearly rent of £800 for her life. I give the manors aforesaid (timber and timber trees excepted), to my dear son, James Savile, and his heirs, and for want of issue to my dearest daughter, Frances Savile and her heirs.
>
> "And whereas my dear son James is an infant of ten years, I appoint my wife to be guardian, and to have all the rents in addition, and to provide for the maintenance of my son and daughter, and £5000 portion for my daughter Frances, at twenty-one, which may be augmented at my wife's discretion."
>
> To brother Edmund Savile the yearly rent of £20.
>
> The jewels which lye as a pledge to Alderman Vyner, for a debt of £600, to be redeemed out of the sale of timber, which is also to be sold for the payment of debts, and in selling the same she to be helped by Benjamin Weston, Esq., her father-in-law, and Michael Middlebrooke, who are to be supervisors.
>
> Son James sole executor.

This James, the second Earl of Sussex, died in 1671, when the title became extinct, and the estates devolved upon his sister Frances, who had married the Earl of Cardigan, in which family they remained for many generations, indeed till 1888, when Kirkstall Abbey was sold by public auction.

The manor of Darrington was subsequently owned by Samuel Savile, of Thryberg, who on 29 December, 1724, was married at Pontefract, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Frank, of Pontefract, the purchaser in 1709 of so much of the interest in Lord Savile's important lease. He predeceased her, being buried at Darrington on 1 July, 1735. (She remarried with John Hoare, of Pontefract, and was buried April 11, 1749. Her second husband was buried Feb. 16, 1751: both at Darrington.)

There is among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum an outline pen and ink sketch of the Hall, as it was in the time of Samuel Savile; and a comparison of this drawing with the house as it is at present, will show that it is substantially of the date of the reign of Queen Mary, the middle of the sixteenth century, but that it was modernised about 1720, probably on the occasion of the marriage of Mr Samuel Savile, whose crest of an owl on a torce, five times repeated, is still upon one of the waterspouts on the north-west side of the building. The artist has chosen a point of view which brings out strongly the three gabled fronts of the house, but completely obliterates two ranges between them, and the drawing is apparently unfinished.

Samuel Savile had one son, who died in infancy. His co-heirs were Elizabeth, who died Sept. 26, 1738, and Sarah, who then became sole heiress, and on Feb. 13, 1751-2, was married at Darrington, to William Sotheron, of Pontefract, in whose family the manor has remained till the present day, having during all these long centuries been owned either by a De Lacy or a Fitzwilliam; a Savile or a Sotheran (Estcourt).

There is an interest about the mill at Darrington, mentioned in the Domesday Survey as producing 3/- of revenue. For it is on the site it occupied at the time of the Survey, and it must always have been moved by the wind, as at such a height above the water level, it could never have been a water mill. The general, though vague, tale is that windmills were introduced into England by the returning Crusaders, or as others say, "about 1200," while clearly Darrington mill was in 1086 as it is now, above eight centuries afterwards, at the extremity of Went Edge, more than 200 feet above the sea level, and about 80 feet above any possible stream of water.

This mill, like those at Smeaton, Swillington, Norton, Ackworth, Crofton, Eggborough, Pontefract next Tanshelf, and many others in the neighbourhood, is therefore a proof that wind mills are a more ancient establishment than is generally supposed.

DARRINGTON CHURCH PLATE.

(Given by W. F. Lee, of Grove Hall, to the Memory of his Father, Richard Thomas Lee.)

ALMS DISHES.—Parcel Gilt, enamelled. Weight 28 oz., Avoirdupois. I.H.S. in centre; Round the edge "He that giveth to the poor shall not lack."
On the back "In Memory of Richard Thomas Lee, Who Died February 18th, 1878."

FLAGON.—Parcel Gilt, jewelled; weight 36 oz. Decorated with the Emblems of the Passion.

CHALICE.—Parcel Gilt, enamelled and jewelled. Emblems of the Four Evangelists. Weight 18 oz.

PATEN.—Parcel Gilt. Round the edge "We being many are one Bread and one Body." Weight 6¼ oz.

The Darrington Church Plate had previously consisted of one large pewter flagon, undated, but with "Darrington" engraved on the handle, and two large pewter alms dishes.

There were also two old Elizabethan pewter platters, measuring 8½ inches in diameter, each weighing 13¾ oz., which, as is evident from the marks upon them, originally formed a portion of an ordinary dinner service; probably taken into the use of the Church after the Great Rebellion.

The old plates have each three stamps on the reverse, (1) a sheaf of wheat erect, with a rabbit on its hind legs plucking at it. Above this device is the name SMITH; and below, LAPIDGE. (2) a Tudor rose, surmounted by a crown.

Above this design is "MADE IN"; "LONDON" being below and completing the legend. (3) is an additional stamp, "MADE IN LONDON."

There were also a silver paten, with the initials and inscription,

P.
S. E.,

THE GIFT OF MRS ELIZABETH DUPEER, WIDOW, TO THE CHURCH OF DARRINGTON.—1734.

A Chalice to match has the words "Darrington Chalice" inscribed on the side.

The initials evidently refer to Solomon and Elizabeth Dupeer, who were both buried at Darrington.

1732, Mr Solomon Dupeer, of the Parish of Pontefract, Buried Aug 22.
1744 [5], Elizabeth Dupeer, wid, ye late wife of Solomon Dupeer, gent, was buried Feb 3.

This Church service was for many years under the care of David Exley, who has been parish clerk and sexton at Darrington since 1st January, 1858, and who, before commencing this long service had been 11 years previously in the choir.

PONTEFRACT HIGHWAYS AND ROADS,

BY T. W. TEW,

FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE PONTEFRACT HIGHWAY BOARD,
APRIL 1877 TO 1887.

An examination of the map which faces page 105 will show that the united manors of Darrington and Stapleton are as it were within a ring fence, but that while the smaller township has one good road from west to east, from Darrington to Womersley, the larger has roads in every direction: that it is traversed not only in its breadth by the highway which bisects Stapleton, but that it has three good main roads, which radiate in different directions from Wentbridge, besides others which connect these diagonally from south-east to north-west. These last, however, have ceased to be of the importance which once belonged to them, and are now little used except for local traffic.

Of the twenty-one townships which are under the Pontefract Highway Board, and which contain over a hundred miles of roads, none has a larger mileage than Darrington, which totals 10 miles 2½ furlongs. Of them all, the most important is a section of the Great North Road from London to York, which a reference to the mileage figures marked on the map will show to have a course through the manor of rather over three miles in a direct line north and south, from the Pontefract Greave Field, to the bridge over the Went.

This road has been a great line of traffic from time immemorial; and since the commencement of the Roman period of its existence it has been a silent witness of many courageous deeds; while not such a very long time back, the portion passing through Wentbridge was the terror of all honest men.

Many has the writer known in his youth who were persuaded by their prudent wives to make their wills before they started along it for the great city of the world. It was the practice of many to travel on these roads to London and back on their own horses, while others bought a horse for the journey and sold it at the journey's end.

Sir John Reresby's memoirs are now most interesting reading in consequence of the glimpses they afford us of the manners and customs of our ancestors of two centuries ago, and he has left a record of the number of days it took him to travel with his own coach and horses from Tribergh Park to London. Thus we learn that four and a half days was the express speed of Sir John's carriage in 1667; which furnishes us with a good means of comparison with modern times when less than 4½ hours completes the journey by rail.

In Sir John Reresby's time, the roads were occasionally so impassable, that it became a matter of necessity to requisition a mob of labourers to pull a carriage through the worst of the quagmires. They were really adapted for horse-travelling only, and it was not till more than half a century afterwards that any systematic attempt was made to improve them, and render them at all suitable for carriage traffic.

When this was commenced, it was done on the theory that the townships should make the roads, while the traveller should maintain them by tolls levied upon the traffic. Toll bars had been known as early as 1267, the tax being a penny on every waggon that passed through, but the first regular toll seems to have been levied under a charter of Edward III in 1346, which empowered the laying of tolls upon all carriages, waggons, and other vehicles passing from St. Giles's to Temple Bar by the road now called Gray's Inn Lane. From that small beginning the turnpike or toll gate system gradually spread, many centuries later, over the whole of England, and was in due course extended to Scotland and Ireland.

In the palmy days of turnpike-roads, say from 1730 or 1740 to 1830 or 1840, about 15,000 miles of turnpikes existed in England and Wales, and great numbers of stage coaches paid heavily for the privilege of finding a good road for the convenience of their traffic. These tolls then effected their purpose, whilst the cost of collection was but a fraction of the revenue. But as those methods of travelling became superseded, the wastefulness of the turnpike system became excessive. For besides the maintenance of toll houses and gates, one for about every six miles, there were at the time of the census of 1861 as many as 6000 persons employed in England and Scotland as toll-collectors; who as the revenue decreased, absorbed a gradually increasing percentage of what was levied from the public. There was a consequent depreciation of profit, and the abolition of the Trusts, thus became a necessity. This was gradually effected, either by paying off the borrowed capital at more or less loss to the lenders, or in some cases as in London, by the purchase of the Trusts, and abolition of the tolls by the local authority.

About the middle of this 19th century Highway Boards were formed to supersede the old parochial vestries, and to work on a system of rating over different districts, and in 1891, this organization came under the authority of the County Councils.

Amongst the many characters of notoriety who have passed along that portion of the Great North Road, through Darrington Manor, some notice may here be taken of the eccentric Jemmy Hirst. Born at Rawcliffe, in the West Riding of York, 1738, his father was a large farmer, and Jemmy was noted from a boy for his queer sayings and doings. After the death of a young woman to whom he was greatly attached, he had brain fever and his reason was despaired of. On his recovery he gave up the work of a

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT.

Monday, 28th July, 1884, was made the occasion of a general holiday in Pontefract, on the celebration of the 400th anniversary of its incorporation as a municipality under the charter of King Richard III., on July 28th, 1484. During the four centuries which Pontefract has been under a Corporation, there has been no previous occurrence of a Mayor filling the civic chair for four consecutive years: and therefore the celebration and the honour attached to it could not have fallen more appropriately.

At the request of His Worship, John Rhodes, Esq., of Snydale Hall, shops and places of business in the town were closed at noon—the day's proceedings being announced to commence at one o'clock.

The place appointed for meeting was the Corn Market, and all having assembled and being prepared,

The MAYOR briefly addressed those before him, and asked that the proceedings might be commenced by the singing of the "Old Hundredth," at the conclusion of which

The VICAR offered up a suitable prayer.

The procession then commenced to move, the route selected being Crab Hill, Newgate, Ropergate, Market Place, Horsefair, and so to the Castle. The order of the procession was as nearly as possible as follows:—

The Band of the 1st West York (King's Own Light Infantry);

The Pontefract Yeomanry Cavalry under Major Bridgman-Simpson, of Wentbridge;

The Pontefract St Oswald Lodge of Freemasons.

The Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor was accompanied by the Recorder (Mr J. H. Cadman), the Town Clerk (Mr E. H. Coleman), and the following magistrates: Mr E. E. Leatham, Mr R. Arundel, Mr J. Hartley, Mr W. H. Barker, Mr D. Longstaff, Ald. G. S. Robson, Ald. W. Mathers, Dr Muscroft, and Mr J. Taylor. The members of the Corporation not amongst the magistrates were Aldermen Gott and Marshall, and Councillors Maud, Conder, Sephenson, Barstow, Addingley, Grandidge, Thackray, Pease, Warde, Schofield, Wordsworth, and Waddington.

When the gates of the Castle were reached, the lodge-keeper, Mr Rhodes, handed a key to Mr Alderman Mathers, which being placed on a velvet cushion was given to Mr Tew to enable him to perform the ceremony of opening the Grounds to the public. The inscription on the key read thus:—

Presented to Thomas William Tew, Esq., J.P., D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, on the occasion of his opening the ancient Castle Grounds at Pontefract as a place of recreation, 28th July, 1884, being the 400th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Borough.

The Mayor, speaking outside the gates where the whole assemblage remained, and addressing them, said he had a pleasing duty to perform, in asking Mr Tew to declare the Grounds open. He did not think it was necessary for him to say much except to call at once upon Mr Tew. That gentleman, who had by common consent been asked to open those venerable and venerated Grounds, was very well acquained with the whole of the history of the Castle, and he would no doubt give them some interesting particulars in relation thereto before the proceedings were completed. He had great pleasure in presenting to Mr Tew a key with which to open the gates,—one worthy of himself, and worthy of that occasion.

Mr Tew, in accepting the key presented to him, said that he felt that the ancient town of Pontefract had conferred a great compliment upon him by asking him to open the gate leading to the Castle and Grounds. It afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to undertake that duty. He must not detain those present with any lengthy remarks at that stage of the proceedings. He would just say that with regard to the freehold of the Grounds, it belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, by whom the site had been leased out to various members of the Dunhill family, and latterly to Mr Francis Dunhill, his widow and her executors, for the growing of liquorice and other produce. Application was made by the Corporation to the Duchy of Lancaster through Mr Childers, their respected senior member, whose absence that day he deeply regretted. He wished Mr Childers could have been present to undertake the duty he was then performing. They would all, he was sure, have given him a splendid and cordial reception. In the year 1873, during the mayoralty of Alderman Mathers—who he was thankful to say was present—the Chancellor of the Duchy responded to the wish of the Corporation to obtain the use of the Grounds for the benefit of the people of Pontefract at the termination of the then existing lease. A body of trustees was formed, and they had laid out the grounds for the pleasure and recreation of the inhabitants of the town, and of the public generally. To-day, in opening the gates of those premises, he would ask them to form a new Pilgrimage of Grace to enjoy for ever those beautiful and ornamental Grounds. With these few remarks he would proceed to open formally the very modern Gates of the ancient Castle.

The gates were then unlocked by Mr Tew and thrown open, and the whole body of people, numbering some four or five thousand, proceeded to take up a position on the spacious green, on which was found ample accommodation for all comers. Mr Tew, the Mayor, the magistrates, Corporation and others occupied places in the band stand, from whence the speeches which followed were delivered.

The Mayor called upon those present to commence the proceedings by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The band accompanied, and Mr Wm. Moxon conducted in this as in the other pieces sung during the afternoon.

The Mayor said that he was very glad to see so many children present that day: their pleasant and bright appearance must warm the hearts of all who took an interest in their welfare. If one sight that day had pleased him more than another it was the sight of the "infantry" of Pontefract—the future men and women of the town. He hoped it would be the lot of many of those children then present to live to tell their children, their grand-children, and their great grand-children, of what they saw and what they did when they assembled with others to celebrate the 400th birthday of their Corporation.

The hymn "Jesus shall reign where'er the Sun," to the tune of "Angels' Song" having been sung,

The MAYOR said that his next duty was a very superfluous one that of introducing Mr Tew to the assembly. For that gentleman was known either personally or by repute to every inhabitant of the borough of Pontefract. He had, however, great pleasure in introducing Mr Tew, and asking those present to give him a hearty reception.

This having been duly accorded,

Mr Tew said—Mr Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Ladies and Gentlemen—Almost at the last moment of the conclusion of the preparations for this day's ceremonial the Freemasons of West Yorkshire have been called upon to take a prominent part in the proceedings, and to aid the Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract in the performance of a complimentary duty. In the accomplishment of this most agreeable task, I claim the patience and the indulgence of all present whilst I briefly explain the circumstances which have brought us to these new gates of the Castle. The Freemasons acknowledge the compliment accorded them. As a benevolent body, the craft is ever ready to participate in a beneficent work; and on this occasion it desires to rejoice in being invited to blend its sympathies with those who have sought to utilise the Castle and Grounds for recreation purposes, and to congratulate the Trustees of these grounds and the Corporation on at last so fortunately bringing about this consummation of their long cherished wish to possess these grounds. My task has been to formally unlock those iron gates, which I have done, and bid you enter through them into the grounds of this once ancient stronghold of the Crown, to take possession of them for the public benefit, and to enjoy in perpetuity these grounds now ornamentally laid out and appropriated for the healthful amusement and recreation of the Burgesses of this ancient Borough, and of outside visitors generally, for ever.

If situation hath a power to please,
If air salubrious can give us ease,

* * * * *

If noble ruins mouldering fast with rust,
Where ancient monarchs mingle with the dust :
If gardens all around can please the eyes,
Embellished o'er with Flora's painted dyes ;
If peace and plenty which doth here abide,
(Laying all pique and prejudice aside ;)
If charms like these are worthy of my song,
Come here ye grave, ye gay, ye old, ye young,
Come here, and view the subject of my theme,
Confess that Pomfret's worthy your esteem.

Now, having put the key into the lock of those barred gates, permit me to observe that this Monday in July of the year of grace, 1884, is a most remarkable day in the historic annals of Pontefract. It is the anniversary of an event to which Pontefract attributes its continuance as a Corporate Borough, and one which all classes, burgesses and inhabitants therein, do well to commemorate. We have come together then in response to the invitation of the chief magistrate of this town, to make a general holiday, and be merry and glad in thus testifying our appreciation of the opportunity accorded us, and of the significance of the events which on this day it is our intention to celebrate: namely, the transfer of these ruins and precincts from the Duchy of Lancaster on certain terms, to gentlemen called the Trustees of the Castle and Grounds, and under the control of the Corporation, that these grounds may be kept in order by them, and preserved for the recreation and relaxation of the inhabitants of Pontefract for all time to come: and also to record our satisfaction that this town has existed as a Corporate Borough for 400 years: to celebrate the fourth successive year of office of the present chief magistrate, Ald. John Rhodes, of Snydale Hall, and a freemason of St. Oswald's Lodge, No. 910 on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of England: to mark our appreciation of his services to the town and district: to testify our respect to him personally: to wish to him and to the Mayoress long life and happiness: and last, but not least, to offer a cordial welcome to all visitors, and show that Pontefract is not a town in stagnation but a town of progress in the development of its mineral and industrial resources. These are circumstances well worthy of commemoration by a day of holiday making and of happiness for all around. Therefore I say, in Shakespeare's language, to each and every one now present—

> "Sir you are very welcome to our house,
> It must appear in other ways than words,
> Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy—"

But nevertheless a tinge of melancholy and regret shades our proceedings. It had been wished to have these grounds opened at an earlier period - by the Right Hon John Bright, when he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a hearty reception we would have given him; by the senior member of the Borough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could he have been spared from his onerous Parliamentary engagements, or by Lord Houghton, who has represented for a quarter of a century this Borough in Parliament, and has ever taken the warmest interest in proceedings in Pontefract, of this kind; and we had even hoped at one time H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, or H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany might have done so. But circumstances have prevented the realisation of these expectations, and an untimely grave has robbed us of the personal visit of one of England's choicest princes, who might have graciously condescended to honour this our Castle, once a royal residence, with his presence, and to perform the ceremony of unlocking these gates. We can but tender a tribute to Prince Leopold's memory, a Prince who, when alive, allied himself to every influence tending to the welfare of mankind.

> "He taught us how to live; and (oh, too high
> The price for knowledge) taught us how to die."

But his name and the memory of him will not pass into oblivion. God has blessed the Duchess of Albany with a son, and our gracious Queen with a grandson, an infant Duke of Albany. God grant these royal ladies by this birth compensatory happiness for the sorrow which overtook them in the death of Prince Leopold. Pontefract has therefore had to fall back on its own resources for carrying out the formalities of this afternoon, and it is the quatercentenary of the present constitution of the town as a Corporate Borough, which has existed from the grant of a Charter by King Richard III., on July the 28th, 1484. This charter named John Hill, the last Prætor, as first Mayor. The grant of

this particular form of government, which must have been sought by the burgesses of that day, shows how keenly alive they were to the necessity of improvement, and eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of effecting it, which was in this year offered by the anxiety of the sovereign to consolidate his position and create well-wishers to his rule. And with good reason Richard, as Duke of Lancaster, granted this charter. Shortly before he had his nephew put to death in the Tower, and Lord Hastings beheaded: had himself seized the crown, and usurped the throne, and caused the gentle Earl Rivers, his uncle, and others to be beheaded here at Pontefract, and buried naked in the Priory close to the Castle, without a crime being proved against them, and without the usual form of a trial—

> "Many a crime deemed innocent on earth
> Is register'd in heaven; and these no doubt
> Have each their record, with a curse annexed."

Shakespeare has told us how retribution followed—

> "The brother blindly shed the brother's blood,
> The father coldly slaughter'd his own son;
> The son compelled been butcher to the sire,
> All this divided York and Lancaster;"

How finally the White Rose was united with the Red, civil wounds were stopped, and peace reigned once more under Richmond and Elizabeth, the true "succeeders of each royal house." But Shakespeare's genius has done more, it will ever keep alive the deepest interest in this stronghold now in ruins. During the mayoralty of Richard Moxon, on the 27th of October, 1860, when the new Market Hall was opened by that patriotic statesman Lord Palmerston; I remember his sentiment, "that the towers of this once famous castle, which for 500 years frowned upon the liberties of the people, now symbolised no terror of restriction upon their freedom." These crumbling ruins are but the fragments of the Norman Conquest and feudal oppressions, reduced, dismantled, and destroyed. Happy is our state under the sway of Queen Victoria. Obedience to her laws is the interest of all classes, A people in the possession of equal rights and liberties is now governed by law, and not by force. Let us thank God our lot has fallen in the year 1884, and not in that of 1484. On the Castle green we shall hear no more the tramp of armed men preparing for civil war. The noise of Cromwell's cannonade has died away and the only battles to be won or lost are those of croquet, with the cannons of the croquet balls, or the tossing to and fro of those lighter balls over nets of thread called Tennis, to the strains of the Pontefract Borough Band. To-day there is formed a new Pilgrimage of Grace to take possession of the renovated Castle and the grounds, and to welcome the 410th Mayor, on the 400th year since the granting of Richard's charter, and in his fourth year of office, to these precincts. May he and all after him witness these contentions of gymnastic skill between the gentlemen of England and gentle ladies of this town.

> "And let their heirs (God, if they will be so,)
> Enrich the time to come with smooth faced peace,
> With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days."

Mr Tew concluded by saying—"I now declare these grounds formally opened to the people of Pontefract for ever "

The MAYOR then asked that an expression of gratitude which all must feel to Mr Tew for what he had done for the town, be conveyed to him with a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr TEW having briefly responded,

Those present joined in singing "Rule Britannia," after which

The RECORDER said the Mayor had called upon him to say a few words— and a few words they must be. He congratulated the people of Pontefract on that occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of their incorporation. They had learnt much from the interesting historical account given by Mr Tew as to the condition of the town and of the Castle four hundred years ago, and their thanks were due to those gentlemen who had secured the grounds as a pleasure resort for the people, for themselves, and for future generations. He must congratulate the Mayor on having been in office at the time this and other public works had been so successfully carried out. Four hundred years ago Pontefract began to be in the ascendant, and since then it had gone on progressing. And here he might say to the young people present, that upon them depended the progress or otherwise of the next generation of the town. Upon the children, they must bear in mind, depended the continuation of the successes so far carried out by the Mayor with the assistance of his excellent Corporation.

All present having joined heartily in singing "God save the Queen," the ceremony of opening the Castle Grounds was concluded, and the visitors dispersed themselves, the children very shortly afterwards making their way to their respective schools, there to be regaled with a substantial tea. About sixty guests afterwards sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the Assembly Rooms, when the Mayor was presented with his portrait in oils, enclosed in a handsome deep gilt frame, about ten feet high by seven feet wide, the Mayor being represented at full length in his official robes, with his gold chain on his shoulders, the mace on a table, and the earliest known borough charter, that of Roger de Lacy, beside him.

The following is the inscription :—

Presented by Public Subscription to
Alderman John Rhodes, J.P.,
On the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation
of the Borough of Pontefract, and in the fourth
consecutive year of his mayoralty,
28th July, 1884.

Painted by H. P. Neümans.

The MAYOR, in returning thanks for the presentation of his portrait, intimated that he should have very great pleasure in giving it back again to the people of Pontefract, if they would accept it at his hands. It might hang in the Town Hall as a likeness of himself, and he should always look up to it, and feel that it was his duty to try to live so as not to leave a single stain upon the character of the original.

The RECORDER, in the name of the Corporation and inhabitants, formally accepted the presentation at the hands of the Mayor; it would always remind them and future generations of the man whom they delighted to honour.

THE NEW HALL*.

The interest attaching to the New Hall commences with the Domesday Survey and is connected with the Lascies, Saint Nicholas Hospital, and the Priory of Saint John the Evangelist, at Pontefract. Verily the soil around Pontefract can scarcely be turned up without revealing some fragments of its past architectural grandeur, or bringing to the light of day some story of its venerable history. The whole place is sacred with the buried reminiscences of times gone by, and, in fact, the Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval history of the town has yet to be written. The hospital of Saint Nicholas, the oldest building in the town, of which there is any historical mention, is named in Domesday Survey, 1086, under the head of Tateshall or Tanshelf. "Infra hanc metam continetur Eleemosyna Pauperum."

Robert de Lacy, the son of Ilbert de Lacy, the first of the line, inherited all his father's possessions in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire. These immense estates were confirmed to him by William Rufus, 1087. Robert de Lacy impropriated the Hospital of Saint Nicholas, and the Chapel of Saint Clement within the Castle, under conditions, to the Cluniac Monks from La Charité sur Loire, until their "Kirk" was built. The words of Robert de Lacy's Charter, still in the possession of Mr Wentworth of Woolley, are "Insuper plenariam custodiam hospitalis de Sancto Nicholao, ubi prius habitaverunt, intus et foris, ad dispositionem suam in usus pauperum," &c.

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* Through the courtesy of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, and the kindness of Mr Moorson and Mr Abraham Hale, I was able to place before the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association some documentary evidence and architectural criticisms relating to the ruined New Hall; and the society is under obligations to the noble lord, and the two gentlemen above named, for the trouble they took in searching through a vast quantity of musty deeds for the particulars.

In the year 1090 he founded the Priory of Saint John the Evangelist, of Pontefract, on a piece of ground adjoining the Hospital of Saint Nicholas. He endowed the Priory with the site, and all his lands in Brackenhill, one carucate of land in Altofts and another in Kyrkeby, &c. Hugh de Laval, who held the Honour during the temporary deprivations of the Lacies, confirmed the above, and added other lands, including the Church and Chapel of Clitheroe. Henry de Lacy, brother of Ilbert de Lacy the second, who about the year 1147, had a full restitution of his honour and all his other lands in England, granted to these Cluniac Monks of Saint Nicholas Hospital, a Charter on the dedication and consecration of the Priory, by Roger, Archbishop of York. By this Charter, also in the possession of the Wentworth family, Henry confirms to the "Church, and his Monks serving there," in perpetual alms, the above-named gifts of Hugh de la Val, adding, The Castleford Ferry, the custody of the Hospital of Saint Nicholas, for the use of the poor; the Church of All Saints', with the Chapel and lands and tithes, the Church of Darrington, with the Chapel of Stapleton; the Churches of Kippax, Ledsham, and Slaidburn, with the East Mill in Pontefract, &c., &c., that his Monks may have, and possess them without let or hindrance; and he guarantees all the above to his Church and Monks, and will protect them against all men, for him and his heirs, as their perpetual alms, &c.—Attested by Roger, Archbishop of York.

The Priory now became of the greatest ecclesiastical importance to the Town and neighbourhood. The Monks supplied the spiritual necessities of the Church of Saint Giles, All Saints', the Chapel within the Castle, and after the 24th May, 1373, the Chantry of the Anglican-Canonized Saint Thomas of Lancaster. On the 23rd November, 1539, the Priory was surrendered by James Thwaytes*, the last Prior, into the hands of the King. The revenues in the 26th Henry VIII had been given at £427/16/10½. The King, as compensation (as appears by a return in the Augmentation Office), gave the Prior the Deanery of St. Clement's in the Castle, with all its possessions, rights, tithes, and emoluments, during the term of his natural life. The site of the Priory, with all the houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, and the demesne lands to the same belonging, was let by the Crown on a lease to Peter Mewtas, Esquire, at the annual rent of £23/17/6.

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* See his Will, page 88.

Peter Mewtas also had on lease all the lands and tenements in the town of Pontefract, which had belonged to the Priory, at the annual rent of £6/15/5, and 18 acres of arable land in Ferrybridge Field at 18/- per annum; Darrington Mill, belonging to the Deanery of St. Clements, at 20/- per annum; also one Messuage at Swinfleet, for 40/- per annum; and the whole Rectory of Pontefract at £32/14/0; land in Carlton, 4 acres 2 roods, at 1/- per annum; and for the rents and farms of sundry lands in Knottingley, £1/18/7.

On 11 May, 1553, in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, the following grant was made of all the Priory Lands, to George Lord Talbot:—

PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS, 16 MAY, 7 EDWARD VI,
LORD GEORGE TALBOT, GRANTEE.

WESTRITHING } xvj May Anno Rs E. COM' EBOR' } vj etc. viimo.	*West Riding* } *16 May, 7 Edward VI.* *of York.* } [*1553.*]
P'cell' poss' nup' p'orat' de Pontefract' in Com' pred'co. val' in	*Parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Pontefract, in the County aforesaid. Value in*
FIRMA' Scitus d'ci nuper priorat' unacum columbar', ortis, pom', gard', et aliis proficiis et co'moditatib: infra precinctu' eiusd'm.	*Rent of site of the said late priory, together with the dovecote, gardens, orchards, enclosures, and other profits and conveniences within the precinct of the same.*
Scitus existen';	*Of the present site;*
ac unius claus' in Pontefracto pred', vocat' Carter closes, in quinq: clausur' diu'is ib'em, cont' per estimac'o'em xxiiij *or* acras;	*And of one close in Pontefract aforesaid, called* [Chequer] *closes, divided into five closes there, containing per estimation . . . 24 acres*
unius claus's pastur' ib'm vocat' hudcroftes, cont' per estimao'o'em vj acr';	*Of one close of pasture there, called Hudcrofts, containing by estimation . . . . 6 acres*

unius claus's pastur', voc' p'ke close, cont' per estimac' xixᵘ acr' di' ;

unius acr' et di' terre jacent' infra clausur' pred', vocat' p'keclose, nup' in tenur' Will'mi Elles ;

alterius acr' et di', Jacent' in pr'd' clausur', nup' in tenur' Thome Grene ;

Ac etiam lviij acr' terr' arr' et di', Jacent' in Northfeld de Pontefract' pred' ;

lxij acr' et di' terr' arr' Jacent' in estfilde, cu' septem acr' terr' eiusd'm iacent' in Darrington Filde ;

xiiij acr' terr' arr' iacen' in baxton Flatte, et beneflat, in Southfilde al' baghill fild.

xl acr' terr' arr' iacen' in uno le Flate voc' baghill et Flaxhill, necno' x acr' terr' arr' arr' iacen' in estfilde, in una claus' vocat' veterye close, quond'm In tenur' Rob'te Fernell'.

triu' acr' terr' arr' Jacent' in Northfild, nup' in Tenura' Joh'is Lothum.

unius claus' pastur' voc' Waterfall close cont' p' estimac' v acr' ;

unius acr' et di' pastur' iacen' in d'c'a claus's vocat' Water Fall close, nup' in occupac'o'e Joh'is Waykfild et Joh'is Hamond ;

unius claus's pastur' voc' Dunniwell close, iacen' iuxta le Mylne Dame super Monkhill, cont' per estimac' una acr' et di' ;

unius claus's terr' arr' voc' the Newe close cont' per estimac' vj acr', nup' in tenur' Henrici Furnes ;

ac etiam xij acr' prati iacen' in p'at de Killingleye ;

unius claus's terr' in Pontefract' p'd' voc' gallowe hill close,

et xxjmo acr' terr' arr' iacen'. In tribus sep'alib; campis ib'm ;

Duaru' claus' pastur' scituat' iuxta grangiam ib'm voc' Spittell, ac unius alii claus's pastur' voc' Ballif yerd que quid'm o'ia et sing'la p'miss's superius expressa et specific' vulgariter nuncupantur the demeane land d'ci nup priorat' Jacen' et existen' in Pontefract', Darington et Kilingleye p'd', in com' predict', Sic dimissa Petro Mewtes ar'i, per Indentur', sub sigillo D'ni' Regis Cur' Augmentac' et revenconu' Corone sue, Dat' primo die Julii Anno Regni nup' Regis H viij *ui* xxxiij *tio*, pro ter'is xxj *us* annor' a festo Mich'is p'x' post dat' Indentur' p'd', Redd' inde ann'tim d'c'o d'no Regi, hered' et successor' suis, viginti tres libras, septemdecim solidos, et Octo denarios, ad Festa' An'c'ac'o'is b'te Marie Virginis et S'ci Mich'is Archi' eq'lr solvend' : per Ann'—xxiij *li* xvij *s* viij *d*.

Of one close of pasture, called Park Close, containing by estimation . . . . 19½ acres

Of one acre and a half of land, lying below the close aforesaid called Park Close, late in the tenure of William Ellis ;

Of another acre and a half, lying in the aforesaid close, late in the tenure of Thomas Green ;

And also of 58 acres and a half of arable land lying in the North Field of Pontefract aforesaid ;

Of 62 and a half acres of arable land lying in the East Field, with seven acres of the same land lying in Darrington Field ;

Of 14 acres of arable land in BaxtonFlat and Bean flat, in South Field, otherwise Baghill Field ;

Of 40 acres of arable land lying in one, the Flat called Baghill and Flaghill, and 10 acres of arable land lying in East Field, in one close called Yewtree close, formerly in the tenure of Robert Farnell ;

Of three acres of arable land lying in Northfield, late in the tenure of John Latham ;

Of one close of pasture land called Waterfall Close, containing by estimation 5 acres ;

Of one acre and a half of pasture lying in the said close called Water Fall Close, late in the occupation of John Wakefield and John Hamond ;

Of one close of pasture called Denwell close, lying near the Mill dam at Monkhill, containing by estimation an acre and a half;

Of one close of arable land called the New Close, containing by estimation 6 acres. lately in the tenure of Henry Furness ;

And also of 12 acres of meadow, lying in the meadow of Kellingley ;

Of one close of land in Pontefract aforesaid called Gallows Hill Close ;

And of 21 acres of arable land, lying there in three different Fields ;

Of two closes of pasture, situate near the close there called Spital, and of one other close of pasture, called Bailey gate ; which all and singular the premises above expressed and specified are commonly called the demesne land of the said late Priory, lying and being in Pontefract, Darrington, and Kellingley aforesaid, so leased to Peter Mewtas, esquire, by an indenture under the seal of the lord King, of the Court of Augmentation and revenues of his Crown, dated the first day of July, in the 33rd year of the reign of the late King Henry VIII, for the term of 21 years from the feast of Michael, next after the date of the indenture aforesaid, rendering yearly to the said lord King, his heirs and successors, twenty-threepounds, seventeen shillings and eight pence, to be paid in equal portions, at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St. Michael the Archangel . . per annum £23/17/8.

M'D'. the p'misses, p'cell of the possessions of the late pryorye of Pontefracte, beinge demeanes of the same, is not p'cell of the honor, or Manor, of Pontefracte, some p'te whereof lyethe nere unto the King's Highnes castell of Pontefracte, w'ch is Reseruyd in the King's highnes hands, the Lorde Talbot beinge leweten'nt of the same, and is not nere adyonige to eny other his g'ce honor s Castels, Forrest, or chases ; and thes arre the ij *d* p'ticlers w'ch haue been delyu'de thereof to the sayd Lord Talbot.

for my lord Talbot.

Ex' p' Henricu' Sauile,
Sup'vis'.

This George had been made in 1549 the High Steward of the Honour of Pontefract, and Constable of Pontefract Castle, and on the 16th June, 1588, in the thirtieth of Queen Elizabeth, when the Pontefract Park was surveyed, it was reported that he "had the said Park by indenture, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, he paying the Duchy by the year £4/3/4."*

Thus the Priory and property belonging to the Black

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* Although this Lord George Talbot, as 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, left by will at his death, in 1590, £200 to the poor of Pontefract, it was never paid either by his son Gilbert, the 7th Earl, or his son Edward, the 8th Earl. This last, moreover, similarly left £100 on his own account, which also were not paid, and the Earl of Newcastle, as step-son of Earl George, the original testator, took the matter up in 1630, and paid the second bequest into the hands of the Mayor and five other aldermen, "for the general good of the town, and relief of the poor." —Similar bequests of £200 and £100 were made by the same earls to the poor of Rotherham, which were never paid until the Earl of Newcastle interposed in the same way, and paid the £100. Even as late as 1632 and 1640, the accounts of the feoffees of Rotherham showed that they spent £5 in a journey to London, in each of those years, making fruitless inquiries as to the £200 bequest. But like the people of Pontefract, they did not obtain the money.

Cluniac Monks of Saint John the Evangelist, which, until Henry the VIII's time, had been always deemed so sacred, that to touch it was a crime of the greatest magnitude, and liable to expose the delinquent to all the thunders of the Church, was taken, on the suppression of the religious houses, first, by the King, and in 1553 granted by the Crown to a layman and a nobleman, George Lord Talbot. In this grant of Edward VI, of 1553, to George Lord Talbot, the Mansion called the New Hall is not mentioned, and from this circumstance it would appear not to have been then commenced. Between the 23rd November, 1539, and the year 1553, the Priory of Saint John's the Evangelist was dismantled, and if the absence of any mention in Edward VI's grant be accepted as conclusive of its non-existence at that date, the New Hall may have been immediately after designed as a family residence for George Lord Talbot.

This view of the date of the building is strengthened by the extraordinary manner in which fragments of an older and Gothic medieval building are to be met with, stuck about in all directions and in all parts of the walls of the New Hall, as if the beautiful carvings of the ancient ecclesiastical edifice had been used as filling work. On no other hypothesis can I account for this singular appearance of carved Gothic medieval work in the inside walls of the mansion without constructional arrangement or architectural order.

On approaching what was once the E.N.E Court-yard front of the Hall, there was over the principal gateway, engraved in stone, the armorial bearing of the Talbot family. The shield had twenty-eight quarterings, and as supporters, a Talbot on one side, and a horse on the other. Over the shield was an Earl's Coronet, and the Motto—The Talbots'—Old French—"Preste d'accomplir." The different bearings of the shield indicated that the Talbot family had intermarried with the families of De Gournay, Mandeville, Butler,

Beauchamp, Stafford, Nevile, Burnel, Cavendish, Rutland, Hardwick, Hastings, &c., &c. : while on the shield, though all but obliterated, was a date – 1591.

There are several reasons, however, (besides the one previously mentioned) for thinking the Mansion itself of an earlier date than 1591. The New Hall is finished with a Gothic string course peculiar to the reign of Henry VIII, and a solid parapet peculiar to the close of the reign of Henry VII, whereas most large mansions of the date of 1591, have an imitation of an Italian cornice, and an open parapet. Then the windows in the sections of the mullions and transoms (ovolo and fillet) point to the reign of Henry VIII, and whilst most large mansions erected in the latter part of the sixteenth century have lofty windows, the windows here are of moderate dimensions, in height 6 ft. 6 in., and and 7 ft. 3 in.

The date on the shield may have been inscribed when the gateway was finished, but as the principal entrance to the New Hall and the North Tower fell with a tremendous crash on the 19th January, 1828, the whole of the E.N.E. frontage was taken away, and with the materials a new farm-house was built by Mr John Brice ; so since no trace now remains of the entrance front,—its turret, and its gateway (in which Italian columns and cornices would most likely have been found, if built late in the century)—an absolute decision is difficult.

Two other characteristics of early sixteenth century mansions, are the introduction of wainscotting instead of tapestry, the use of plaster mouldings and enrichments, and the increasing use of Italian details and Italian mouldings. Now, plaster mouldings have been largely used in the ceilings of the New Hall, and the 5in. mouldings still adhering to the walls in some of the rooms are the lower mouldings of plaster coves to the ceilings. The ceilings again have been divided into panels by the plaster mouldings, the main floor beams forming the larger divisions of the panelling. This division of the ceilings into plaster panel compartments, was the practice in this style of mansion, and it continued to prevail until the introduction of the coffered ceilings of later Italian taste. This change is very perceptible, if, for instance, the Wolsey part of Hampton Court, 1514, be compared with Longleat, 1579, and with Hardwick Hall[*], 1597, which last, though properly a 17th century edifice, is in the same style as the later edifices of the sixteenth century. An excellent example also of the early plaster ceilings of the sixteenth century, is in the withdrawing room of the 1514 portion at Hampton Court, and there is another illustration of the ceilings of this period to be seen in an old house in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, said to have been a palace of Henry VIII[†] but now occupied by a hair dresser.

Before the year 1485, the commencement of the reign of Henry VII, domestic architecture in England can scarcely be said to have had any existence; the mansions that had been erected were rather military than domestic: they were fortresses, not dwellings. With this monarch's marriage, however, the terrible feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster came to an end, and a period of internal peace introduced a new mode of living, and with it a new style of domestic architecture. Englishmen began to look for convenience rather than strength in their private mansions, and elegance and social comfort began to be preferred to fortified security. This feeling greatly influenced the principal men of the time, in erecting magnificent structures, well and solidly built, and carried out in a grand and imposing style of architectural decoration. The chief characteristics of the Halls of this and the following reign contained little, therefore, of the warlike appearances of their predecessors, beyond the parapets like the New Hall with which the walls were surmounted; and these indeed appear to have been preserved more for ornament than use. In the new class of domestic mansions the thickness of the walls was reduced from nine feet and six feet, as in Pontefract Castle, to 2 ft. 10in, as in the New Hall. The openings, from being mere holes, for light, air, or defence, became enlarged windows, with other modernised arrangements, influenced by the requirements of domestic comfort and convenience, rather than those of security. In Henry VIII's reign, 1509 to 1547, there is no lack of examples of Halls and Mansions. The King was not only a great builder himself, but he encouraged his nobles to follow his example. King Henry himself built or repaired, as it is said, eleven Palaces and Halls.

There is another curious circumstance connected with the construction of this edifice: The timber, where it is used as balk in the beams, lintels, or discharging pieces, has very old mortised holes in it, evidencing that it has done duty before in some much older building than the New Hall. An examination of the outside stone walls also shows that at least three different kinds of stone are used in their construction. The lower portion of the south corner of the principal front is constructed of Sherburn free stone; The South East wing, of the same kinds of stone as the Castle, from the Pontefract Rock of Smith and Sedgwick, and which from the appearance of its weather stains must have been brought from some older building; on the W.N.W. front this weather stained stone is mixed with the Pontefract Magnesian Lime Stone. The Pontefract Lime and the Sherburn stones are used in lesser proportions than the older weather-stained stone of the Pontefract Rock, as if these two classes of stone had been used to make up a deficiency. Now if this older weather-stained stone be the material taken from the Priory of St. John's on its demolition, we again come to the conclusion that the date of the New Hall must be earlier in the century than the date on the stone shield.

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[*] It may be remarked that the builder of this Hardwick Hall was the second wife of the grantee of the monastic property, the celebrated Elizabeth Hardwick, so well known as Bess of Hardwick. As she was Countess of Shrewsbury from 1568 to 1590, it is by no means improbable that the New Hall, Pontefract, was one of the early outcomes of her passion for building.

[†] The claim that the "palace" ever belonged to Henry VIII, has been long exploded. The Prince Henry who owned it was Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I, and elder brother of Charles I.

When the North Tower fell and the E.N.E. portion of the principal entrance to the Hall was removed in 1828, this shield of arms was taken away by Mr Alderman Perfect to his residence in Ropergate, where for many years it adorned the arched passage leading from his house to his garden. In 1861, Mr Wood, of Monkhill, the then owner of the garden, ascertaining the history of this shield, offered to return it to Lord Harewood, by whom it was accepted with many expressions of thanks. The shield was accordingly carried to Harewood, where it can still be seen.

The plan of the New Hall consists of a basement, a ground floor, and a first and second stories, the basements consisting of cellars, kitchens, and offices of various kinds. The outside dimensions of the ground floor plan above the plinth are S.S.E. Front 150 feet, the W.S.W. Front 58 feet 8 inches. The ground floor consisted of an Entrance Hall of noble proportions, vestibule into S.S E. garden, staircases and general living rooms. On the first floor are some state apartments, and on the second a magnificent ball room of 90 feet, running the length of one wing of the mansion. The other principal rooms are on an equally grand scale, and there are also most suitable offices and conveniences commensurate with the requirements of a considerable family establishment.

The principal entrance to this mansion was from the E.N.E. The approach was by a carriage drive from the old road from Leeds by Ferrybridge and by the north of the windmill on St. Thomas' Hill to Ferrybridge ; and from the indications of certain outlines, there was a porter's lodge and

gateway, under which visitors passed to the main entrance of the Hall. The plan of the mansion comprises besides the building an enclosed garden to the S.S.E., 112 feet by 105 feet, terminating on the south and east corners with towers, each 20 feet 6 inches, by 19 feet 6 inches. On the W.N.W. side there is another walled garden, 310 feet by 170 feet. The communication with the two gardens is by a gateway. The arch to this garden gateway is Gothic or Pointed on the outside, with a face-arch apparently added inside, and in Elizabethan or rather the style of King James the I's reign, 1604. In the garden wall on the west side are two large ovens for baking bread, both in excellent order. The largest oven is nine feet in diameter and the smaller one four feet in diameter. Both are lined with bricks and dome-shaped, and they were intended for the bakeries to the mansion. The Hall was supplied with water from a well on the N.N.W. corner, filled up a few years ago. But there is a new well on the other side of the mansion, for the use of the farm, sunk through the Lower Magnesian Limestone into the bed of the Pontefract Rock. This well is 40 feet deep and the supply of water in the well even in a dry season is 10 feet. Part of the extended E.N.E. side is flanked with extensive stabling, above are granaries, and the roof is constructed of oak timbering of extraordinary solidity.

The bay of the S.S.E. front between the ground floor and first story is ornamented by a stone shield, engraven with armorial bearings. The quarterings are nearly obliterated, but the shield differs in many of them from the removed shield on the E.N.E. front. Over this shield is a " Barred Helmet " and a Talbot. Some of the quarterings belong to the family of the Pierrepoints, Stapleton of Carlton, Pembroke, Nevile, and the Talbot family. Beneath, on the same front, there is (on the right of the mansion) a crest (a Talbot passant) and on the left a Horned Bull rampant, the crest of the Dukes of Kingston. The height of the bay mullioned

PEAL OF SIX BELLS AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PONTEFRACT, 1863.

Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR & COMPANY, LOUGHBOROUGH.

NOTE OR KEY.	DIAMETER. Feet.	DIAMETER. Inches.	WEIGHT. Cwt.	WEIGHT. Qrs.	WEIGHT. Lbs.	VIBRATIONS PER SECOND.	NUMBER of BELL	
MI or E	2	4½	5	0	16	600	1	
RE or D	2	6¼	5	2	3	540	2	
DO or C	2	8¾	6	1	22	480	3	
SI or B	2	9⅜	6	3	12	450	4	
LA or A	3	0⅝	8	0	25	400	5	
SOL or G...................	3	4¾	11	1	10	360	6	Tenor.
		Total.........	43	1	23			

tenance of the Incumbency of which, Dr. Fothergill's donation became the nucleus. This property was then transferred to the new living of All Saints, the Incumbent for the time being, being catechetical lecturer. The gross income of the living amounts to about £200 a year, including £20 or £25 set apart for church expenses.

THE CLOCK.—The West Front of the Tower has been pierced at some period for a clock face under the belfry windows. The stone work around this solitary dial is of the style and apparently about the date of the renovation of the transepts, 1832-3, and is a late insertion. The reason why Col. Bright left one bell when he took eleven away to Badsworth was that there might be a clock and that it should continue to strike on this solitary twelfth bell, (which was sent to Loughborough in 1863.) This solitary bell, which was the clock bell of the original peal of twelve bells, must have struck the hours ever since the 41st year of the reign of Elizabeth. Mr W. England well remembers before 1863 looking at this bell and observing how worn away it had become on the side where it struck the hours, and that it was thin and perfectly bright. A new dial now marks the hours. It is a 48 hours clock, and requires winding up every two days. Benjamin Shepherd cleaned and wound up this clock from 1834 to 1854 every other day at 4 o'clock in the morning, and if he was ever half-an-hour after time the clock stopped. In this duty he succeeded Benjamin Farrer, whose ancestors have been clock makers in Pontefract, generation after generation, for the last 250 years.

windows to the ground floor is 9 feet 6 inches, and to the floor 7 feet 3 inches.

Internally the height from the kitchen floor of the basement to the floor of the entrance hall is 11 feet 6 inches; from the hall floor to the floor of the first story, 13 feet 10 inches. The height of the first story from its floor to the level of the floor of the second story is 18 feet 8 inches. The depth of the plaster mouldings to the ceiling of the ground and first story is 5 inches. The depth of the cove to first story ceiling, from plaster moulding to floor level of second story, is 3 feet 6 inches ; making the vertical height of the first floor walls 15 feet 6 inches. The total height from the kitchen floor to the floor of the second story is 44 feet. The ball room on the second story is in three divisions, with two pairs of folding doors, the width of the folding door openings being 14 feet 6 inches.

The four towers, one at each corner of the Hall, each measured 13 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches; and the tower at the south corner was a staircase tower, leading from the basement up to the leaden roof of the building.

The stairs were of solid oak. The newel posts measured 5 inches square, and they were sunk-panneled, tending to strengthen the conclusion that the mansion is older than the date on the shield : since in the Elizabethan and the succeeding styles of architecture, the swelled or balluster-formed newel was almost invariably used, and the staircase ballusters are usually similar in form, showing the increasing prevalence of Italian forms and details. The windows of the Hall were glazed throughout with glass in small squares and of a dark green colour.

Dimensions of the Rooms on the Ground Floor.

	Length.		Width.	
Entrance Hall	45	0	25	8
Audience Room..............	21	3	20	6
Serving Room	23	0	15	0
Withdrawing Room..........	22	0	19	6
Private Room	19	6	16	9
Parlour	18	6	12	3
Grand Staircase, 6 feet wide ..	19	3	19	3

Truly a grand mansion, a fitting residence for a gentleman of rank and wealth ; and which, judging from the few fragments left of its cornice coves, has had an interior of great magnificence. The plasterings and plaster mouldings which still adhere to the walls though the building has been unroofed for 58 years, are proof of excellence in materials and workmanship.

Lord George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, had four sons by his first wife, Gertrude, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. He survived the first ; the second and third successively succeeded him in the earldom : and the fourth, Henry, died in 1596.

Neither of the four sons of Lord George, the grantee of the monastic property, had male heirs ; and one of the coheirs of Henry, the youngest, who seems to have had the Pontefract property as his inheritance, married Robert Pierrepoint, afterwards Lord Pierrepont, Viscount Newark and Earl of Kingston. In his line the property remained till about the beginning of the 18th century, when the widow of William Pierrepont, of Nottingham, a sister of Sir William Dawes, bought it all from the Duke of Kingston, and bequeathed it to her nephew, Sir D'Arcy Dawes, afterwards successively Bishop of Chester and Archbishop of York. He had an only child, Elizabeth, who married in 1746 Edwin Lascelles ; and thus the New Hall, the Priory Lands, the Pontefract Rectorial Tithes, and the Glasshoughton Pierrepoint Tithes came into the possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of Harewood.

On the 21st March, 1645, the soldiers of the Commonwealth entered the town of Pontefract. They took possession of the New Hall, Monkhill, and Baghill, and they began to dig trenches and erect strong earth works, not only round the Castle, but round the mansion also. During the third siege, the Castle and the Hall were surrounded by these entrenchments; and on the 14th December, 1648, the works were wholly completed. These lines of circumvallation, consisting of a double rampart and a ditch between, with redans and bastions for defence, enclosed an area round the Hall of 162 yards by 250 yards. The S.S.E. angled bastion in the earth works round the Hall commanded the road from Ferrybridge, and was a defence to the Tanalian guard, 130 yards distant, while the guns from Colonel Dean's fort commanded the New Hall, and protected it from an attack by surprise from the Royalist garrison in the Castle. The Hall, however, did not escape with impunity. It was hit several times by the cannon balls from the Royalist guns, and a cannon ball weighing 5lb, in the possession of R. D. Ryder, Esq., was taken out of one of the W.N.W. walls of the mansion a few years ago. It is now placed in the Castle Museum.

In March of the year 1812, the Luddite riots began in Nottinghamshire, and spread into the other manufacturing districts. Mayhall, in his Annals of Yorkshire, says that discontent began the winter before 1812. The rioters carried arms, and caused such great mischief and alarm, that the noble owner of the New Hall, partly because the lead on the roof was continually being stolen by petty depredators, but chiefly lest the Luddites should strip it for melting into bullets, had it entirely taken off. The timbers were then exposed to the weather, and soon the whole fabric began to crumble into ruin.

THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS' OR ALL HALLOWS.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Joseph Hammond, the vicar of All Saints' or All Hallows, I am enabled to conduct you over the ruins of one of the finest, if not the oldest, parochial Ecclesiastical Edifices in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross, and perhaps in the West Riding.

Four accounts have been published about this church; by George Fox, who spent the leisure of a whole life in collecting materials for his History of Pontefract; by Boothroyd, in 1807; by Mr Micklethwaite, an architect, educated in the office of Sir Gilbert Scott, in a paper read before the Archœological (Yorkshire) Society, 31st August, 1870; and by Mr Richard Holmes in his Sketches of Pontefract Topography, 1873. From these authorities this paper has been prepared, giving you in addition, and for the first time, most careful architectural admeasurements of the various parts of the building.

At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, Pontefract was rich in ecclesiastical edifices. For besides this church of All Saints' there were those of Saint Mary's, now Saint Giles's, the Priory of Saint John the Evangelist, Saint Nicholas Hospital, the Chantry of Saint Clement in the Castle, that of Symon Symeon, in commemoration of the execution of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and several religious houses. Saint Giles', in consequence of many restorations, is virtually a new church on the site of Saint Mary's, and excepting these walls before us, even the ruins of the other religious houses have so utterly perished that their sites are hardly authenticated. The Parochial Church of All Saints' has, since the demolition of Pontefract Castle, 1649, been called the Old Church by the townspeople. Both Parliamentarians and Royalists, during the three sieges which the Castle sustained, injured the fabric; for the former party, having complete possession of the church, could from the top of the Octagon command with their muskets part of the lower Barbican and the higher Castle Yard; in the second (1645-6) siege the wooden Spire and the Octagon were considerably damaged by shot from the Castle, the interior was destroyed, and the roofs over the church were shattered to pieces.

There is no exact written record of the commencement of this church. We determine approximately its age by inferences from architectural mouldings rather than by charter date. A church on this site in connexion with the Hospital of Saint Nicholas close by, may have existed anterior to the Conquest, but there is no masonry visible about these walls to substantiate with certainty this opinion of tradition. Though if the accumulated dèbris of rubbish, caused by interments, which has filled up for several feet in depth the interior between the outer walls, could be removed, foundations of some older structure might be revealed. If the traces on the outside of the eastern and southern parts of the Chancel Aisle of a door and windows are those of a crypt, this would be certain evidence of an older church. But the Crypt, if there was one, was broken up stone by stone either when the church sustained its chief injuries, or when the North Transept was repaired in the 17th century; and Crypts were not in fashion with ecclesiastical architects of the 14th century.

We first meet with definite reference to this church in two deeds relating to Saint Nicholas' Hospital and letters patent under the Great Seal, and in the first charter granted by Robert de Lacy about the year 1090 to the Priory of Saint John the Evangelist. It is worthy of remark that this is the only charter in which the name of Pontefract as Kyrkebi can be authentically proved, of which Dugdale has preserved a copy.

Robert de Lacy had his father's manors, lands, and possessions confirmed to him by William Rufus about 1087. Robert impropriated the Hospital of Saint Nicholas and the Chapel of Saint Clement within the Castle, upon conditions, to the Black Cluniac Monks from La Charité sur Loire until a kirk was built. He endowed the Priory with a site in his manor, and all his lands in Brackenhill, &c.; and one carucate of land in Altofts and in Kyrkeby "*Insuper Ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in prædicta Villa de Kyrkebi.*" This charter of Robert de Lacy is not dated, but a later charter of Hugh de Laval, who next held the Honour during the temporary deprivation of the Lacies, quoting that of Robert, speaks of it as having been made "*Tempore regis Willelmi Secundi,*" in the time of King William the Second (who died 1100).

This charter confirms the first, and in it Hugh de Laval added other lands, including the church and chapel of Clitheroe. The Priory took about seventy years for its completion, for Ilbert de Lacy the second, having a full restitution of all his lands in England, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who granted a charter on the dedication and consecration in 1159 of the Priory by Roger, Archbishop of York. In this charter, in the possession of the Wentworth family, Henry confirms to the "Church and his Monks serving God there" in perpetual alms "the above-named gifts of Hugh de Laval," adding "The Castleford Ferry, the custody of the Hospital of Saint Nicholas for the use of the poor," "The Church of All Saints' in Pontefract, the Church of Darrington with the Chapel of Stapleton, &c," and Slaidburn with the East Mill in Ponte Fracto, &c," that his Monks may have and possess them without let or hindrance; and he guarantees all the above to his "Church and his Monks, and will protect them against all men for him and his heirs as their perpetual charity, &c."

The Priory soon became of the utmost ecclesiastical importance to the town and neighbourhood. The monks supplied the spiritual necessities of the church of Saint Mary, now Saint Giles, All Hallows, the Chapel within the Castle, and after the 24th of May, 1372, the Chantry of the Anglican canonized Saint, Thomas of Lancaster.

On the 20th November, 1361, John Thoresby, Archbishop of York, in accordance with the spirit of impropriation to the monasteries which had prevailed for many years, ordained that the Prior and Convent of Pontefract and their successors should for ever entirely receive all the profits of this church of All Saints, and should pay to Adam de Scargill, then Vicar, and his successors, thirty marks per annum quarterly, in the same church; the convent bearing all the burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on the same, excepting synodals only, which the vicar shall pay for the time being. That this Church was finished at the date of this ordination the greater part of the ruins declare, and considering the length of time it took to build ecclesiastical structures, this Church must have been commenced towards the close of the 13th century and was completed early in the 15th century. The architectural mouldings as well as the documentary evidence confirm this view.

The Church is in plan cruciform, and when complete consisted of a Nave, North and South Aisles, North and South Transepts, North and South Porches, Chancel, Sacristy or Vestry, and a central Tower, with octagonal stone Lantern, and most probably a wooden Spire. The North Transept has apparently an Aisle or Chapel on its eastern side, and some remains of arching in the Chancel would seem to show that an Eastern Aisle existed in the South Transept as well. A South Aisle or large chapel has been at some time added to the chancel, or rebuilt on the site of an older structure.

THE NAVE.—The style of the Church, as far as can be made out from the portions remaining of the architectural mouldings, is that of the early part of the 14th century, probably commenced in its foundations towards the close of the 13th century, with certainly some extensive alterations and additions of a later date. The Nave, which is remarkable for its width, being about 29 feet in the clear and about 61 feet long, has, as usual in large churches, a North and South Aisle, each (in the case of All Saints) 14 feet 6 inches in width and of the same length as the Nave. This proportion of width for Nave and Aisle is that generally found in old 14th century churches; and each aisle is in width one half of the width of the Nave. The Nave is divided from the aisles by an arcade of four arches on each side. approaching 16 feet in span – very wide. These arches are what are generally termed drop or depressed arches, that is, lower than equilateral arch; and here it may be observed that as Medieval architecture progressed, the arches, as a general rule, but by no means in all cases, became lower in proportion to their width In the style of the 13th

century, lancet arches or those which rise higher than an equilateral arch. are very general, and although such arches are to be met with in buildings of early 14th century date, still the more prevalent form of arch at that date is the equilateral and the drop arch, as seen in these examples. The drop arch is used in some buildings of late 13th century date, and the plain octagonal shafts used here at All Saints are also sometimes found in that style. It is possible therefore that these shafts were commenced at the close of the earlier date, but the cap mouldings are unmistakeably 14th century work. The soffits or archivolts of these arches are formed of the double splay and sinking usual in the 14th century, and rest on plain octagonal piers, which in buildings of this date are also very commonly found. It will not be out of place to call attention to the fact that invariably in Gothic architecture the soffits of the arch overhang very considerably—that is, by several inches - the face of the pillar. This overhanging, however much it may be overlooked by modern architectural imitators, has a most important effect on the appearance of the arcade. Whatever may be the reason, whether it be that the overhanging of the archivolt gives importance to the cap mouldings by making the superstructure apparently rest on them instead of their appearing mere moulding round the pillar, or whether it gives an apparently better proportion between the wall above, that is, the weight resting on the pillar and the pillar itself, it is certain that the overhanging gives an effect which is not to be gained by any other means.

It is worthy of remark that in Roman architecture the archivolt and the pier carrying it are in one face without any overhanging, and where horizontal entablatures, that is an architrave, frieze, and cornice, are employed without the intervention of arches, the architrave and the upper part of the column are in the same place; yet in Greek buildings the Greek architects, with a clearer perception of what would give a good effect, brought their architraves forward so as to overhang the upper part of the column, in the same manner though not to so great a relative extent as the Gothic archivolt overhangs its supporting pier. The Nave and Aisles together form very nearly a square, being in length 60 feet 9 inches, and 59 feet 6 inches wide. The Nave has been lighted by a clerestory, which I am inclined to think is of the same date as the Church itself.

The Clerestory.—The windows of the Clerestory are double, each pair of windows being placed over the centre of the arch below; and each window consisted of two bays with a central mullion and traceried head. Immediately under the Clerestory windows may be seen the sill string course, and a little lower a plain corbel course, on which no doubt the timbers of the aisle roof rested, the space between the two plainly marking the roof. Under the aisle windows may be observed a moulded string course of 14th century date, which has been continued round the building, a feature that adds materially to interior effect and is usually found only in important edifices.

The Western Window is, judging from the remains of tracery left and the close pointing of the masonry, an insertion made in the latter part of the 15th century, and is perpendicular in style, of seven lights—the number of perfection. It is 17 feet 6 inches in width, measured over the mullions, and magnificently proportioned in height. This when complete must have been a noble window. The doorway below is the original Western doorway of the Church, 6 feet in clear width, and judging from the massive iron hooks and holes in the masonry yet left for the iron fastenings across, has been closed, not by two halves of a folding door such as modern Gothic architects adopt, but by one large door of solid oak, which would take some exertion to open and shut. At the Western junction of the Southern arcade of the nave with the Western wall is still to be seen a stone turret, apparently a staircase turret leading from the leads of the South Aisle roof to the roof of the Nave above; there exists no sign of this staircase having come down to the floor of the Nave or Aisle, and except by a ladder there are no means of reaching it at present.

Doorways and Porches.—The Northern entrance to the church is by a doorway and porch, of the same age as the church itself. This was the principal entrance from the town, the "Kyrkebi" of Robert de Lacy's 1090 charter, which at that time lay mostly on that side of the church, and extended from the present Town Hall by Saint Nicholas' Hospital towards Stump Cross, in the direction of Ferrybridge. It is usual to find the porch not on the north but on the south side of the church, and where both a north and south doorway are found, the southern, as in Crofton Church, is the one usually sheltered by a porch. But this arrangement is frequently found altered to a porch on the north side where the church has been built on the south side of the town. There is an instance of this at Beverley, where the porch of Saint Mary's Church at the north end of the town is on the south side of the church, whist the principal porch at Beverley Minster at the south end of the town is on the north side of the church. The northern porch at All Saints is of unusually small depth or projection, not more than 4 feet 6 inches, its width being 8 feet 2 inches, and yet with this small projection a comfortable chamber, as at Easby Church, has been built over it for a priest. This chamber has been reached by wooden stairs inside the church, with a landing at the doorway facing south, but over the north doorway of the church. It has been lighted by a window looking over the north doorway into the street. This chamber also is now unapproachable except by a ladder.

These chambers over church porches are more usual in buildings of the 14th century style than in any other. It has been supposed that this chamber may have been used as a place of instruction for boys of the original monastic school, before the dissolution of St. John's Monastery or the establishment of the King's Free Grammar School in 1548, the teacher being one of the monks from Saint John's; and there is historical evidence, as in the church porch at Wotton, that church porches and the chambers over them were used as schools from a very early period till after the Reformation, when the erection of separate buildings as Grammar Schools made the use of porch chambers no longer necessary.

The South doorway is as old as the church, and is 5 feet 9 inches wide. A porch of a much larger dimension has been added on the north side at a later period than the 14th century porch. The buttresses of this porch, it will be observed, are much thinner and of greater projection than those of the older building. This porch measures internally 13 feet 6 inches long, and 13 feet wide, being very nearly square. There is a stone seat, 16 inches wide, round it on the eastern side; this porch was used as the resting place of out-of-door processions. The roof has been of unusually low pitch, and covered with lead. Some openings may be observed in the walls, intended for the insertion of moulded struts to support the roof, or of oak corbels to carry them.

The walls of the church are built principally of limestone, but with a large admixture of sandstone. Such materials as came to hand were made use of, as we find to be the case in other buildings.

When we consider the ample dimensions of the nave and aisles, the bold arcades, the spacious clerestory, the double chancel, and what the effect of the whole must have been when complete with its richly moulded oak roofs, and storied windows of many coloured light, we can only feel regret that civil warfare should have destroyed so majestic a building, and that we of the 19th century are so apathetic and indifferent with regard to its restoration.

The Chancel. The Chancel is 53 feet 6 inches long and 22 feet 8 inches wide, and is of the same date as the nave. One window, 5 feet 4 inches wide, however, on the north side, near the priests' door, and at the eastern corner, would seem from the dissimilarity of the archivolt to the other two on the same side to indicate an earlier style. The chancel has been lighted by three windows on this north side, diminishing in width as they are nearer to the eastern end, the first being 7 feet 6 inches, the next 6 feet 4 inches, and the last 5 feet 4 inches: an inequality for which it is difficult to find a reason. At the eastern end, over the high altar, has been a noble and well proportioned window, 14 feet in width, now wholly destroyed. Below this window and apparently under the altar (an unusual position) has been, judging from a recess in the wall, a locker, 1 foot 9 inches wide and 1 foot 5 inches high, probably intended for the safe custody of some object of great value and placed under the altar for security: whilst on the north side, near the priests' doorway, is an aumbry, 3 feet

1 inch wide and 2 feet 2 inches in height, to contain the vessels appertaining to the altar. The priests' doorway leads into a room which has been a Sacristy or Vestry, 17 feet 6 inches long and 13 feet in width, an addition of much later date than the Church, with a doorway 4 feet wide, now walled up, on the north side, and a window to the east 4 feet 9 inches in width. The priests' doorway into the chancel from the sacristy has as usual the moderate width of 2 feet 9 inches. There is also what has been the Credence Table, on the north side near the priests' door. At the western end of the chancel, on the north side, is an arch of 14th century date, 13 feet 3 inches in span, opening into what has been either an eastern aisle to the north transept or a chapel attached to it, which has been lighted by an eastern window, and in the north wall is a cusped arch, now nearly buried in the ground, of the same style as the Church, which has been the canopy of a tomb; and it is possible that the tomb exists buried below. The arcade of two arches opening into the transept is now closed, having been walled up when the transepts were formed into a Church for Divine Service in 1832.

Returning to the chancel, at its eastern end on the south side, is a fragment of what has been a range of Sedilia, indicated by the small piece of dressed stone-work recessed into the wall at this point. These were generally three in number, but in some few instances, as in Furness Abbey, four, and at Southwell Minster, five; while in large Churches, such as this of All Saints, they were usually recessed into the wall with canopies above them.

Southern Chancel Aisle.—On the south side of the chancel are the ruins of what has been either a southern aisle to the chancel or an unusually large chapel attached to it, but no remains now exist of the arcade which probably separated them; it has been covered by a roof of low pitch whilst the roof of the chancel rose to the string course under the belfry windows. Three beautifully proportioned windows, each 6 feet 9 inches in width, in the southern wall, have lighted this part of the building on that side, and at the eastern end a large window, 12 feet wide, of large lights, with a remarkable equilateral hood-moulding, similar to one in the south chapel of Birkin Church. At the western end is a half arch resembling a flying buttress, which would seem to indicate an aisle to the south transept, of smaller width than the aisle or chapel noticed before on the same side of the north transept. If not opening into a separate aisle, the south transept arcade must have opened into the part of the building now under notice.

THE SEPULCHRE.—In the southern wall is another canopied arch larger than that on the north side, 6 feet 6 inches wide, recessed 2 feet into the stone, and of the same date in point of style, which may have been the canopy of a second tomb, but which, from the figures of kneeling angels one on each side, parts of which still remain, may have been the Sepulchre in which the Crucifix was placed on Good Friday, and which, though not always, was in many cases a permanent structure of stone, as may still be seen at Heckington in Lincolnshire, at Northwold in Norfolk, and some other churches. Against this supposition it may be said that the Sepulchre should properly be on the north side of the chancel and near the altar, and, if this was the invariable rule, the canopy in question was only that of a tomb.

CRYPT. - Under this part of the church it is believed a Crypt or Bone House has existed, to which there was access from under the floor of this South Chancel Aisle, and which was lighted and ventilated by means of two windows. One of these may be seen on the south wall, close behind the tombstone of the late Mr Gundill: and the other in the east wall, behind a nameless tombstone. These openings, together with the doorway so indicative of the existence of a Crypt, seem to have been only definitely noticed by Mr Richard Holmes: but they almost absolutely confirm the existence of a crypt or bone house, which is said to have been broken up stone by stone for the sake of the materials when the church sustained its chief injuries, or when the transept was restored as a chapel for funerals. This if true, is greatly to be regretted, as the crypt or bone house would be the only remains of the church named in the later charter of Hugh de la Val, who speaks of it as having been made "*Tempore regis Willelmi Secundi*" (in the time of King William the Second.)

And now, to hazard a conjecture. It would be reasonable to suppose that if a crypt or bone house existed it was under the chancel of the original church, and consequently, that the original chancel must have occupied the place now occupied by the south aisle or chapel; may we then assume that the chancel of the present church was built adjoining to that of the original church; the old chancel wall, in fact forming the south wall of the present chancel; that the south transept was built with its arcade of two arches opening into the old chancel, arches being cut out through the old north wall from the new church to the old one, the old chancel thus becoming a south aisle to the new one. It may be noticed that there is a distinct vertical joint in the eastern wall where the masonry of the chancel joins that of this aisle or chapel, clearly indicating that one has been built at a later period than the other. Now on the supposition above made, the old church would in all probability have become ruinous and have required rebuilding; it would then be rebuilt on the old foundations in the style of the new church, forming the present aisle or chapel. An investigation by probing with a boring rod, or by digging down to find what may be left of the original crypt wall would be a great satisfaction, but this the number of interments has rendered well nigh impossible. On the conjecture hazarded above, the older part would be the portions of wall between the present chancel and the south aisle or chapel, beneath which the crypt or bone house is said to have existed. The chancel and south aisle or chapel measure together internally 49 feet 6 inches in width, and 53 feet 6 inches in length.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH TRANSEPTS.—On entering the Transepts and crossing, the present church is reached, which was formed by repairing, plastering, and refitting the transepts of the old church about 1832-3. The transepts are of the same date as the nave and chancel; but in consequence of having been repaired and renewed to form the present church, the original ancient ecclesiological appearance is lost; at the same time it is only right to express the opinion that the repairs and renovation have been done carefully, and in good taste, more particularly by Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart., in 1863, and last year by the Rev. Joseph Hammond.

Each transept measures 25 feet 6 inches long in the interior, and 22 feet 2 inches in width, and is now finished with a ribbed and groined ceiling. Each has originally opened on one side into the nave aisles, and on the other into the aisle and chapel before described, by an arcade of two arches similar in character to those in the nave.

THE TOWER, LANTERN, AND SPIRE.—At the intersection of the transepts rises the Tower, a bold and handsome structure, 22 feet square inside, with walls 4 feet in thickness as high as the set off seen outside, where they are reduced to 3 feet 6 inches. This Tower, certainly of early 14th century style, is carried by four large, well moulded piers and arches opening to the two transepts, the nave and the chancel. The tower rises to the height of 82 feet from the present floor of the church to the leads of the roof, above which rises a stone octagonal lantern, measuring 22 feet in height from the roof of the tower up to the lantern roof, 26 feet to the top of the battlements, and 33 feet 6 inches to the point of the pinnacles, making the total height from the pavement of the church 115 feet 6 inches. This octagonal lantern is carried by squinches across the angles of the tower, which squinches are certainly part of the 14th century structure, a style in which niches and statues, with highly enriched canopies at the angles of the tower, as described by Gent, are usual. The great corbelling out inside of the tower wall and the squinches are conclusive as to a stone octagonal lantern. The style of the present octagonal lantern externally is that of the latter part of the 15th century, and its present windows and draw handle drip mouldings round the top of the openings outside, are probably two centuries later.

The original octagon stone lantern would be in the same style of architecture as the tower, for as the squinch arches which carry the present lantern are a part of the original building there seems to be no reason for supposing it to have been built later than the tower itself, a lantern having evidently been intended from the fact of the squinches being put to carry it, and for a wooden spire, as at Ely, surmounting the lantern. The original stone lantern is described as having been exceedingly curious and magnificent. Gent, who wrote about eighty years after the last siege, says

that the angles of the Tower were decorated with the figures of the four Evangelists, and those of the lantern with eight of the Apostles. If so, the effect of the tower, octagon, and spire together must have been magnificent, as the figures would no doubt stand in niches in the large pinnacles, and over them the enriched canopies so generally found in large buildings of the date, the pinnacles themselves being crowned with smaller pinnacles, enriched with crockets and foliated finials.

It has been suggested that the lantern or spire referred to by Gent, 1728, and other writers, may have been one built of wood; if so, it must have stood on the top of the old stone octagon lantern only, which could better, as in Chesterfield Old Church, have been supported by timber trusses. In this case the lantern would be double, or rather there would be a timber lantern or spire resting on the octagon of stone. This structure appears to have suffered so much from the sieges of the Castle that it was blown down in 1660.

No print is known to exist to give an exact idea of how the tower was finished, and in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary the description given by Gent must be accepted that the original finish of the tower was an octagonal stone lantern of much greater height than the present one, with much larger windows and pinnacles, and terminating in a timber spire; and that this spire, or rather the ruins of it, suffered by the storm of 1660. The present stone lantern would most likely be patched up or partly rebuilt when the north transept was repaired in 1695 as a chapel for funeral times; as from its style of building above the stone squinches it cannot have formed part of the original 14th century church.

BELFRY STAIRCASE.—At the north-west corner of the tower are the remains of the curious staircase, or rather of two staircases, winding round the same stone newel. One entrance to the staircase was in the "crossing" of the church inside, which has been walled up. The belfry is still ascended by 45 of these stone geometrical steps, but all above the bell chamber have been taken down and the top of the octagon is now reached by ladders. Originally, as in Mr Wilcock's model, this stone staircase went up to the octagon lantern. There were then 99 steps - 60 to the old 14th century bell chamber; and 39 additional, to the octagon lantern. There is at Tamworth also a similar double staircase winding round a single stone newel, as at All Saints.

BELLS.—It is said that there were originally twelve bells in the tower (which, from its internal dimensions, 22 feet square inside, is perfectly possible), and that Col. Bright took all but one away to Badsworth. This solitary bell became suddenly cracked in 1863, when the Rev. Sir Thos. E. W. Blomefield, Bart., a late esteemed Vicar, held a bazaar for some urgent repairs of the Church, and the old bell was sent to Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, that its metal might be cast towards a new peal of six bells, at the cost of £350. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Wath, however, procured plaster casts of the bell, its letters and devices, and the Rev. J. T. Fowler published some notes on this bell in the " Yorkshire Archœological Journal " for 1871. The date inscription round the mouth of the bell was 1598, which, supposing there to have been no mistake on the bell itself or in the copies, shows that it was cast in the forty-first year of Elizabeth—a reign in which great numbers of bells were cast. The Arms of Nottingham were upon it, and a series of heraldic devices, most of them badges of the royal house of TUDOR. The inscriptions, &c., round the shoulder and round the centre of the bell were in three lines, thus :—

✠ HIC EST TVBA DEI IHE NOMEN EI.
✠ HEC CAMPANA BEATA SACRA TRINITATE FIAT.
✱ ANO ✱ DO ✱ M. ✱ D. ✱ LXXXX ✱ VIII ✱ 𝕳 ✱ 𝕯

The upper line is meant to read thus :—

" Hic est tuba Dei,
Ihesus nomen ei."

And the translation of the whole is

" This is the Trump of God ; Jesus is his (or its) name ;
May this blessed bell be sacred to the Trinity."

The tone of this bell was very rich ; it was called by Fothergill, in 1707, " a gallant sweet bell." The badges, which occurred as indicated above by a ✱, were a conventional castle, a pomegranate slipped—this occurs twice—a shield bearing a cross raguly between three crowns, a Tudor rose, a Talbot hound, a portcullis. These badges would seem to show that the bell was given by one of the Talbots, and cast at the great Nottingham foundry, whose history has still to be written.

THE BURIAL GROUND.—After the Civil War the nave and chancels became, with the church-yard, almost the only burying-ground for Pontefract for the next hundred and fifty years.

There is one old Puritan tombstone left, 6 feet by 3 feet, on which the only legible part of the inscription is :—" The jvst Man's gvide." It is a flat stone, ornamented with vine foliage, and, at the foot corners, skulls. There is also one of Robert Sharphouse, who died, Mayor of Pontefract, in 1713. The most curious is that of Mary, wife of Hugh Wright. She died 31st March. 1727.

[Figure of an Eye] Findeth	[Figure of an Heart] Chuseth
[Knot, representing Marriage] Bindeth	[Skull, representing Death] Looseth
Eye Findeth	Heart Chooseth
Knot Bindeth	Death Looseth

The new Burial Ground was formed in 1804, during the incumbency of the Rev. T. Heron, whose tombstone is still in the North Transept of All Saints. It was formally consecrated on St. John's day, 1809, at the commencement of the incumbency of the Rev. T. H. Marshall, the father of Mr Marshall, late Judge of the Pontefract County Court.

The consecration ceremony was performed by Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, the 84th Archbishop of York, who was present at Pontefract for the purpose of holding his usual confirmation.

The public burial-ground and chapels on the Headlands was formed in 1859. The population of Pontefract Township in 1871 was 5368 souls.

The church is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and the stipend of the Vicar arises from houses and land left by the late Dr. Marmaduke Fothergill, by Deed. 3 Jan., 1716-7, in trust to support and maintain a catechist in the Chapel of St. Giles, or in the Parish Church of Pontefract, when rebuilt. In 1838 the Rev. R. Stainforth, then Vicar of Pontefract, interested himself warmly in the effort to form the new district of All Saints ; for the main-

PEAL OF SIX BELLS AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PONTEFRACT, 1863.

Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR & COMPANY, LOUGHBOROUGH.

NOTE OR KEY.	DIAMETER. Feet.	DIAMETER. Inches.	WEIGHT. Cwt.	WEIGHT. Qrs.	WEIGHT. Lbs.	VIBRATIONS PER SECOND.	NUMBER of BELL	
MI or E	2	4½	5	0	16	600	1	
RE or D	2	6¼	5	2	3	540	2	
DO or C	2	8¾	6	1	22	480	3	
SI or B	2	9⅜	6	3	12	450	4	
LA or A	3	0⅝	8	0	25	400	5	
SOL or G	3	4¾	11	1	10	360	6	Tenor.
		Total.......	43	1	23			

tenance of the Incumbency of which, Dr. Fothergill's donation became the nucleus. This property was then transferred to the new living of All Saints, the Incumbent for the time being, being catechetical lecturer. The gross income of the living amounts to about £200 a year, including £20 or £25 set apart for church expenses.

THE CLOCK.—The West Front of the Tower has been pierced at some period for a clock face under the belfry windows. The stone work around this solitary dial is of the style and apparently about the date of the renovation of the transepts, 1832-3, and is a late insertion. The reason why Col. Bright left one bell when he took eleven away to Badsworth was that there might be a clock and that it should continue to strike on this solitary twelfth bell, (which was sent to Loughborough in 1863.) This solitary bell, which was the clock bell of the original peal of twelve bells, must have struck the hours ever since the 41st year of the reign of Elizabeth. Mr W. England well remembers before 1863 looking at this bell and observing how worn away it had become on the side where it struck the hours, and that it was thin and perfectly bright. A new dial now marks the hours. It is a 48 hours clock, and requires winding up every two days. Benjamin Shepherd cleaned and wound up this clock from 1834 to 1854 every other day at 4 o'clock in the morning, and if he was ever half-an-hour after time the clock stopped. In this duty he succeeded Benjamin Farrer, whose ancestors have been clock makers in Pontefract, generation after generation, for the last 250 years.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

THE JUBILEE CLOCK.

On Tuesday, January 7th, 1888, the clock set up in the tower of St. Giles's Church as the Memento of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty was formally started on its career by the Mayor of Pontefract (Mr Ald. Mathers). The clock had been going on trial since New Year's Eve, but neither the chimes nor the striking apparatus had then been completed, and as both these departments were expected to be ready by Saturday, the Mayor was asked to perform the ceremony on that day of starting the clock. It turned out, however, that the chimes would not be ready until the following Wednesday or Thursday; but as considerable anxiety was evinced by the public to witness the first striking of the clock, at the appointed hour of twelve noon, a few minutes to twelve, the Mayor and the Vicar ascended the tower of the clock chamber for the purpose of performing the ceremony. The hands had been set a minute to twelve, and at that time there were in the chamber:—The Vicar, the Mayor. Mr Broadhead, Mr Ramsden, Mr Ream (the churchwardens), Mr Tew, Dr Hillaby, Mr E. Foster, Mr Ald. Stephenson, Mr H. Gundill, (the contractor), and the workmen engaged in fitting up the clock. After a short service, including the prayer for Her Majesty, from the Special Jubilee Commemoration Service, a short pause was made until the moment at which the clock was set. Time was allowed for a look round the chamber. The works of the clock appeared very intricate, and it would take even an expert horologist some time to follow them through all their movements. In addition to the description now added it may be stated that for the purposes of illumination there are behind each face four separate burners, making the angles of a three feet square, and behind each burner is a glass reflector. The insides of the groove, which contain the clock faces, and which extend inwards some two or three feet, are tiled with white glazed washable tiles, the whole contributing to the faces a very brilliant illumination.

At exactly a minute to twelve by Greenwich time the Mayor knelt under the works, moved the pendulum, and waited during the minute before the striking of the clock.

But almost immediately the shuttle connected with the hour striking apparatus commenced to revolve, and the clock struck twelve. The bell to the hammer is heavier and comes down with much greater force than formerly. After the twelfth stroke three cheers were given for the clock and Her Majesty, and the crowd outside taking up the cry, sang a verse of the National Anthem, after which an adjournment was made to the Vestry, in which were many (including several ladies) who had been unable to mount to the clock chamber.

Mr Tew then addressed the assembly ; he said :-

Mr Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I consider that the Vicar of Pontefract has thrown upon me as a Free Mason a very agreeable duty, namely, to return the sincere thanks of all present to the worshipful brother the Mayor of Pontefract, for his kindness in coming forward to take so principal a part in the ceremony just concluded.

With regard to clocks in general, I can hardly profess to be so learned as Lord Grimthorpe. Looking back to the time when Doncaster Church was burnt down they (the burgesses) saw the intense and absorbing interest his lordship took in bells ; and the book upon clocks which he published at the time burst upon the world with a flash, and showed that he was one of the greatest of living authorities on that subject. Their own thanks were due to his mathematical ingenuity and ability, for they were now reaping once more the effects of his pushing researches which to such a marvellous degree assisted Messrs Potts, of Leeds, to construct this admirable clock.

Without some indication of time the affairs of this world would go on very badly. They could hardly imagine how our first parents managed with only the sun, God's luminary in the day time. and the moon at night, to mark the flight of time. They were told that the sun was set in the sky at day and the moon at night to mark the hours to all time, but they could easily see how ready were the early races, not content with this alone, to adopt a rude form of dial, as an indicator of the sun's progress across the heavens, that they might use it in some degree as a measure of time. It was found that the sun's rising in the east and setting in the west had given them the correct ideas of right and left hand. The Greeks had no proper term for "*east*" and "*west*," but used *anatole* which means a rising, for the former, and *dysme* a sinking or setting for the latter.

It is supposed that we get the word "*news*" from the initial letters of the four cardinal points—north, east, west, south.

The first method of telling time would be by length of shadows, which is still practised in remote country districts, by the labourers who, if you had to accost them, would tell you the time pretty accurately by the length of their shadows. The Egyptians were wont to tell the time by an upright rod stuck into the ground ; the Chaldeans also did the same. In the reign of Ahaz, B.C. 727, is the first mention of dials for measuring time. The beautiful anecdote connected with the history of Hezekiah, his son, relates to us that the dial was put back ten degrees as a sign from the Almighty that He would lengthen his life. It is uncertain whether after this reign the Jews divided time into hours ; but the first mention of hour as a part of the day is in Daniel iv, 19.

An ancient way of measuring time was by the clepsydra, an instrument used by the ancients to mark the time, by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel into another, properly graduated. Clepsammial or hour glasses are also very ancient, and at one time those glasses could often be seen in the pulpits of parish churches, to warn the minister of the flight of time.

There are some authorities who assert that clocks existed as early as the fourth century ; whilst others say there was no clockwork at all, as we understand the term, but that they were merely clepsydral with a few wheels added to the water apparatus. Certain it is—or at any rate as certain as any history connected with the period of the dark ages ever can be—that our own Saxon Alfred was esteemed to be wonderfully clever for his invention of time-telling candles and the lanterns with which he guarded them from the wind, a fact—if it be a fact—which would go far to prove that little was known of clocks in England, or even of clepsydræ, in the ninth century.

The first clock at all answering to the modern notion, in so far, at any rate, that its motive power was due to wheels and weights, is said to have been made by Gerbert, a Benedictine Monk, (who afterwards became Pope Sylvester III), for Magdeburg Cathedral. This was in the year 996 ; but in all probability the clock did nothing more than strike a single blow at each hour on a bell in order that the monks might know the time for devotions. Such a clock had no dial or face ; and there is now one such clock in existence, though, it is of quite modern manufacture. Sir Christopher Wren's church of St. Vedast Foster, at the back of the General Post Office, possesses the curiosity, the only use of which is to proclaim the hour upon a bell when it strikes.

But it is certain that in the time of Edward I, Westminster became celebrated, as it is celebrated to-day all the world over, for its clock, which, if the story be true, was paid for by a fine imposed upon the Chief Justice of the King's Bench for some default, so that his lordship when sitting in the courts hard by might be reminded at least once an hour of his peccadilloes, and enjoined to walk more uprightly in future. In the reign of Henry VII, the Dean of St. Stephen's was appointed keeper of the clock, with sixpence a day for wages, so that the office was evidently one of considerable importance. Sixpence at that era meant a very great deal more than sixpence now.

What a clock of the fourteenth century was like may be ascertained by a visit to South Kensington Museum, whither has been brought the famous clock of Glastonbury Abbey, the work of Peter Lightfoot, one of the monks.

The veteran has been patched up a little, but it is still in going order, and marks time as well as ever (probably better, for a pendulum has been added), notwithstanding its patriarchal age of five centuries. It did not mark time very well before it got its pendulum, for clocks until nearly the middle of the seventeenth century were by no means reliable as time keepers. Thus, Tycho Brahe, when he made his famous astronomical calculations at the

end of the sixteenth century, had to give up the clock of the period in despair, and to trust to a modified form of clepsydra. No clock in England possessed the faintest claim to accuracy before that of Hampton Court was set up in the year 1540. All we know of its maker, who certainly deserved a niche in Fame's Temple, is that his initials were N.O.

A very interesting specimen of a clock is still to be seen at Padua, where in the 11th century the first public clock was erected. It is a very curious specimen, as everyone who has visited the place will know, but still it marked time more correctly than the old sun dials, and it was no doubt a great boon to the people of that part of Italy.

Shakespeare, in his "Love's Labour's Lost," gives us a notion of the clock of his day :—

"Like a German clock,
Still a repairing : ever out of frame
And never going right."

And indeed in the poet's time the sun dial in one form or another was the clock of the people, the German invovation being little better than a novelty. He makes the melancholy Jacques, speaking of the fool he met in the forest, says :—

"And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Said very wisely, 'it is ten o'clock.'"

Here he was in all probability thinking of the solarium or shepherd's dial, which nearly everyone carried about with him. It was simply a ring with a sliding piece in which was a hole. This sliding piece was first regulated according to the period of the year, and then held in such a position that the sun might shine through the hole when the beam struck upon the hour. Specimens are to be seen at the British Museum and in the fine collection belonging to the Clockmakers' Company at the Guild hall.

But, somewhere near the middle of the seventeenth century, Huygens, or Galileo, or Richard Harris, of London, for they each and all claimed the honour, invented the pendulum, and henceforth clocks began to be a little closer to correct time.

Probably clocks, the nearest approach to the modern watch, were known as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that at that time the pocket had not been invented. Everyone wore small wallets, hanging at the belt, capable of containing the turnip-like boxes of machinery which were termed portable. In many cases these could have borne the palm for size from the ordinary American drum clocks of to-day. They were, of course, but few and far between, and were worth a small fortune, especially in view of the fact that money was much scarcer then than now. The watch of small size had but just been introduced into England when Shakespeare lived, and usually it was an article very much more ornamental than useful.

On its first introduction the watch had its time-striking apparatus and was without a glass, whilst holes were pierced in its back and face to let out the sound. When the striking parts were got rid of, and the size of the watch still further reduced, all sorts of eccentric shapes were devised for it. A very common form was the death's head watch. People in the seventeenth century were fond of such cheerful ornaments as skulls and cross bones. Mary Queen of Scots had one of these watches, the case beautifully engraved with scriptural subjects. If anything, they kept time even worse than the clocks of the period. Indeed, absolutely accurate time keeping is quite a modern discovery.

The first chronometer of any value was the invention of John Harrison, of Foulby, in our immediate neighbourhood, for which he received from the Board of Longitude £10,000 as a part of the £20,000 offered by Parliament for many years as a reward for a thoroughly trustworthy time-keeper.

Nowadays clock, in most large town, are synchronised, (from Greek *syn*, with or together, and *chronos*, time) by electric current, in the case of England, from the Observatory at Greenwich, so that they are right to the tiniest fraction of a second; whilst a watch may be bought, keyless and a first-rate time-keeper, for as many shillings as pounds would have been required in the days of our grandfathers.

I have no time to speak of other curiosities of clocks and watches, from the great Strasburg clock, with its suns, moons, angels, saints, crowing cocks, and all sorts of extraordinary devices, downwards, not forgetting the celebrated clock with its two figures which struck the hours, of the old church of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.

I cannot tell you how long the old clock which has just been taken away has been going in this tower, (St, Giles's), but I hope that the clock which has now been erected will be a more correct keeper of Greenwich time, which in these days of railway travelling ought to be the standard time of the kingdom, than any which have preceded it.

The church clock was once, it may be said, the sole time-keeper, and for that reason was of great public benefit.

ST. GILES' CHURCH CLOCK,

PONTEFRACT.

This is a three-part clock, arranged to strike the hours on a 21 cwt. bell and the Cambridge or Westminister chimes at each quarter hour on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th bells, the hour being struck on the 8th or tenor of the peal.

The clock frame is of solid cast iron, on the horizontal plan, being made generally from the designs of Lord Grimthorpe, as stated in his book on "Clocks, Watches, and Bells."

The bushes are of gun metal and fastened into the frame by screws (not rivetted), and made so that each arbor can be taken out separately, without interfering with any other. The wheels and pinions are of cast iron, except the smaller ones in the going train. The main wheels of the hour and quarter parts are each 18 inches diameter, that of the hour part having steel-faced cams attached for lifting the hammer.

The quarter main wheel has the necessary cams attached for striking the Cambridge chimes. The main wheel of the going part is 15 inches diameter.

The escapement is what is technically known as the "Double Three-legged Gravity," the invention of the present Lord Grimthorpe. The pendulum beats 1¼ seconds, and is compensated for variations of temperature by zinc and iron tubes; the "bob" is cylindrical in shape, with doomed top, and weighs nearly 2 cwts.

The clock is fixed in the centre of the chamber immediately behind the dials, These are two in number, and each of 6 feet diameter, being formed of a light skeleton cast iron frame, filled in with opal glass for illuminations. The dials are fixed north and south.

There is an automatic gas apparatus attached to the clock for turning the lights up and down according to the season of the year; also gas fittings and reflectors behind each dial for illumination.

An arrangemement is provided for pulling off the clock hammers from the bells during the ringing; and iron barrels and steel cords, carrying the weights for each part.

The hands of the clock are of sheet copper, well rivetted and soldered together, and are painted black to form a contrast to the white glass in the dials; they are counterpoised inside the chamber; and the motion wheels behind the dials are of brass, with machine cut teeth.

The hammers have steel check springs, together with the necessary cranks and levers for connecting to clock above; the bells being below the clock in this case.

The pulleys for weights have swivel hooks, the pulley wheel pivots running in brass bushes, and the whole clock is a fair specimen of modern practice in Turret clock making.

THE PONTEFRACT MACE.

This very handsome mace, made in 1774, is formed of the materials of a previous mace, which had been in use nearly two hundred years, and which was presented to the Corporation by Edward, second surviving son of George Earl of Shrewsbury, the then owner of New Hall.

To the silver obtained from this source was added the materials of some smaller antique silver maces, and of a gold bowl called "Stapleton Bowl," of the history of which nothing is known.

The length of this handsome mace from end to end is 3 feet 8 inches, being exactly a yard for the mace proper, which is surmounted by a crown that, being itself 10 inches high, adds 8 inches to the length of the whole. The head, including the crown, is 16 inches long by 16 inches in circumference, while the crown, which is composed of the usual four branches springing from a circlet, is surmounted by the usual ball and a Maltese cross.

Each branch of the crown is covered with alternate lozenge and diamond shaped ornaments, the surmounting circlet being decorated with the fleur de lys of France, and the St. George's Cross of England alternately. The head is of a pale silvery cast, but is stamped with the Gold Hall-mark of London. It rises from a group of thirty-two leaves springing from which are three highly conventionalized willow trees, separating its circumference into three compartments.

1. Contains a Talbot dog passant, the insignia of the Shrewsbury family, in good bold alto-relievo, and it is reasonable to suppose that this was copied from the old mace, for we know that there was a similar Talbot Dog on the Great

Bell of All Saints, which existed till about a quarter of a century ago.

2. Contains an alto-relievo of the conventional Porter's Lodge of Pontefract Castle, consisting of two battlemented towers, each flanked on each side by a buttress, the two being connected by a battlemented wall, with a pierced doorway, guarded by a portcullis. A man at arms stands in the entrance, unfortunately with what appears to be a blunderbuss on his right shoulder, and not with the historically famous white wand, which the Lancaster Herald, at the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace, reported to have been carried by the gate-porters. Over the connecting wall which contains the door-way, appears the upper part of a third central tower, the whole producing a vivid impression of strength and solidity.

In the 3rd compartment is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a copy, with a translation:—

" CADUCEVM VETUS, AB EDVARDO TALBOT
FILIO SECUNDO PRÆNOBILIS SALOPIÆ
COMITIS ANNO MDCIX MUNICIPIO
DE PONTEFRACT DONATUM ET ANTIQUA
QUÆDAM ARGENTEA VASA MUNICIPALIA
DIU DESUETA, CUM HOC CADUCEO
ELEGANTIORE
COMMUTATA SUNT A.D. MDCCLXXIV.
GULIELMO COCKELL, PRÆTORE.

THE OLD MACE GIVEN TO THE CORPORATION OF PONTEFRACT IN THE YEAR 1609 BY EDWARD TALBOT, SECOND SON OF THE VERY NOBLE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, AND CERTAIN ANCIENT SILVER BASONS, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION LONG OUT OF USE WERE MELTED INTO THIS MOST ELEGANT MACE, A.D. 1774. WM. COCKELL, MAYOR.

[This Wm. Cockell was an eminent medical man, who then lived in the house between the present "Advertiser" Office, and the Pontefract Bank. His house is now owned and occupied by Mr Alderman Hartley. He died in 1803.]

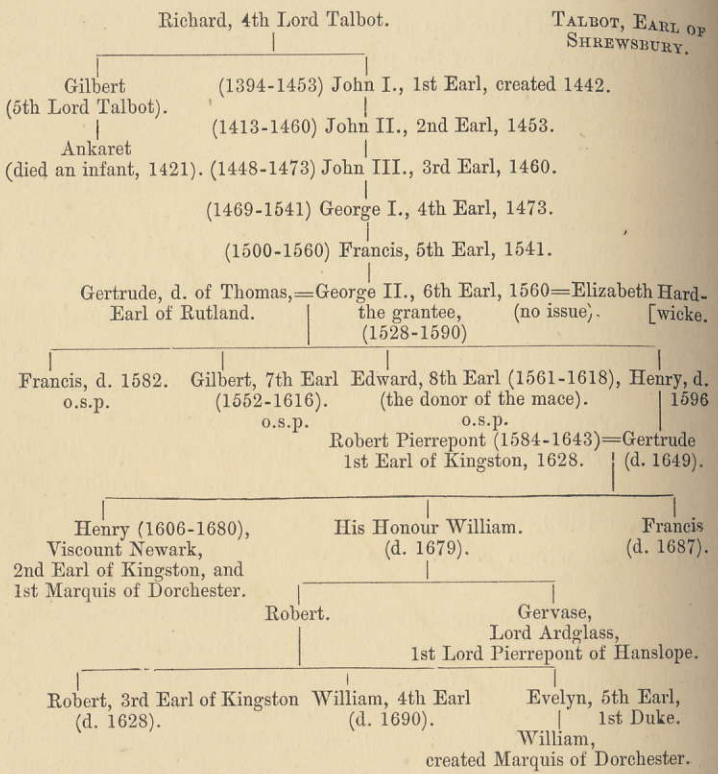
On the head, the top of the mace itself, is a well-cut Royal Coat-of-Arms of the period, the early part of the reign of George III; and at the base is the arms of the Mayor of Pontefract.

There are two statements with regard to the date of the old mace, superseded by the present, Dr Cockell's mace. They are (1) That it was given in 1594; (2) As by the inscription, that it was given in 1609. And there is nothing impossible in either of these dates; for the description of the donor would have equally well applied in each case, and in each of those years Alderman Austwick was Mayor. The great point in favour of the latter date is that the Charter had been renewed in 1607, so that the time was one likely to have been selected for renewing the mace. Each year, 1594 and 1609, was comprised in the earldom of Gilbert, the 7th earl, to whom Edward was the next younger brother.

The accompanying line of descent will illustrate previous remarks (see p. 143), especially as to the failure of descent of the Earls of Shrewsbury, after the grant of the Pontefract property of the monks of St. John, to George, the 6th Earl.

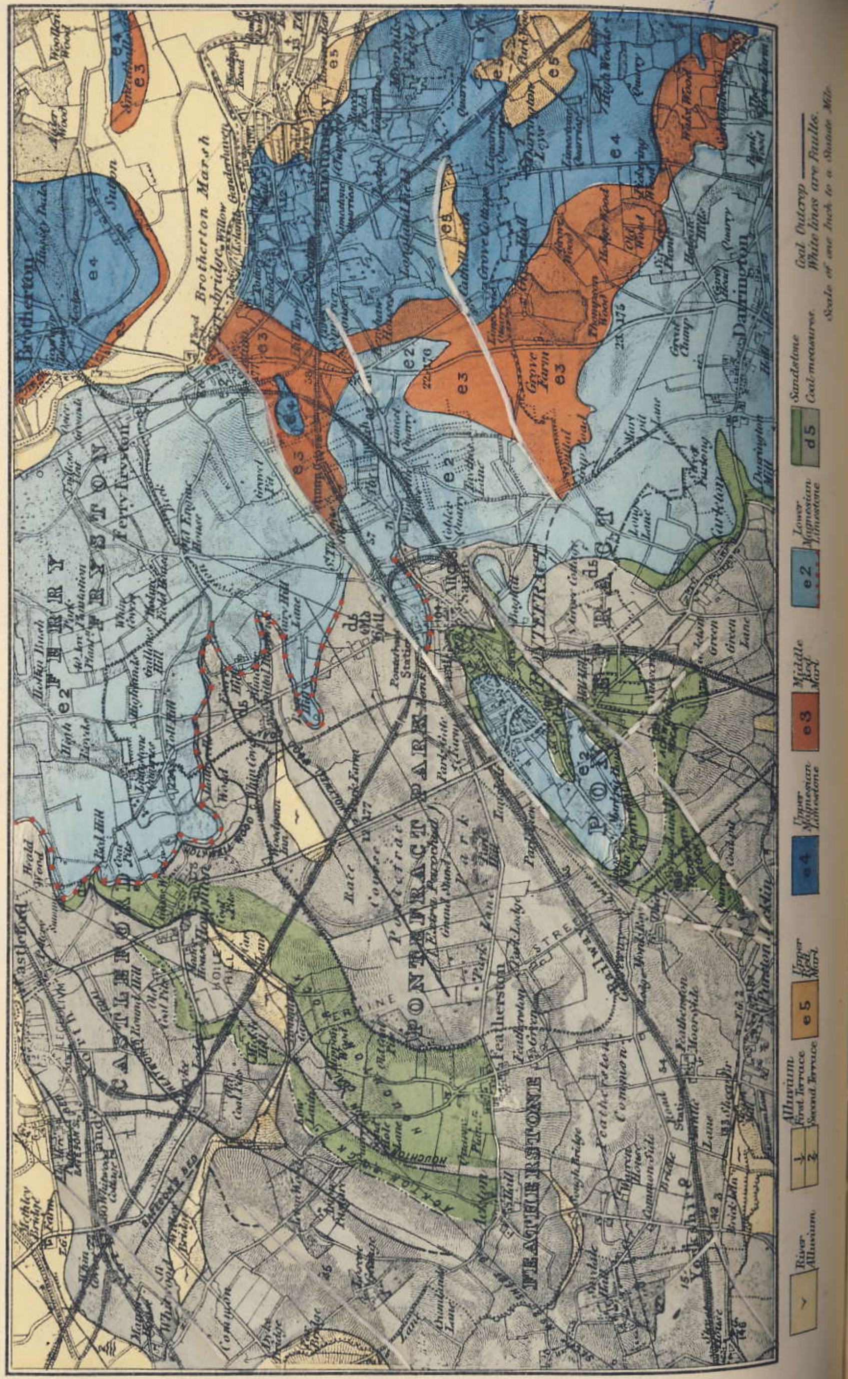
It will thus be seen that for six generations, the earldom descended in a direct line from father to son; but that neither of the four sons of George, 6th Earl, had male issue. When all were dead the next heir was a fourth cousin, a descendant of the younger son of John II.

The date on the stone shield (see page 137) corresponds with the date of the death of the 6th Earl. The property at Pontefract then came to Edward, his second (surviving) son, who presented to the Pontefract Corporation the Mace which was melted down in the mayoralty of Dr Cockell.


Richard, 4th Lord Talbot.
Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Gilbert (5th Lord Talbot).
Ankaret (died an infant, 1421).
(1394-1453) John I., 1st Earl, created 1442.
(1413-1460) John II., 2nd Earl, 1453.
(1448-1473) John III., 3rd Earl, 1460.
(1469-1541) George I., 4th Earl, 1473.
(1500-1560) Francis, 5th Earl, 1541.
Gertrude, d. of Thomas, Earl of Rutland.
George II., 6th Earl, 1560 the grantee, (1528-1590)
Elizabeth Hardwicke (no issue).
Francis, d. 1582. o.s.p.
Gilbert, 7th Earl (1552-1616). o.s.p.
Edward, 8th Earl (1561-1618), (the donor of the mace). o.s.p.
Henry, d. 1596
Robert Pierrepont (1584-1643) 1st Earl of Kingston, 1628.
Gertrude (d. 1649).
Henry (1606-1680), Viscount Newark, 2nd Earl of Kingston, and 1st Marquis of Dorchester.
His Honour William. (d. 1679).
Francis (d. 1687).
Robert.
Gervase, Lord Ardglass, 1st Lord Pierrepont of Hanslope.
Robert, 3rd Earl of Kingston (d. 1628).
William, 4th Earl (d. 1690).
Evelyn, 5th Earl, 1st Duke.
William, created Marquis of Dorchester.

It seems probable that the H.D., said to have been copied from the old Bell at All Saints' Church, was a misreading for H. T., the youngest son of Lord George. He died in 1596, and the Pontefract property descended through his co-heir Gertrude to the Pierreponts. In 1705 it was charged with a fee-farm rent of 14/7½, whereof "Lord Ardglass payes xij *s.* iij *d. ob.* & His Hon'r (William) Peirpoint payes ij *s.* iiij *d.*" This William was the subsequent Marquis of Dorchester, of a fresh creation.

A MAP OF PONTEFRACT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.


Coal Outcrop
White lines are Faults.
Scale of one Inch to a Statute Mile.
d5 Sandstone Coal-measures
e2 Lower Magnesian Limestone
e3 Middle Red Marl
e4 Upper Magnesian Limestone
e5 Upper Red Marl
1 2 Alluvium First Terrace Second Terrace
v River Alluvium
PONTEFRACT
CASTLEFORD
FERRY FRYSTON
FEATHERSTONE
PONTEFRACT PARK
Darrington
Brotherton
Brotherton Marsh
Ferrybridge
Featherstone Common

ON THE ROCKS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PONTEFRACT; WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISCOVERY OF SOME BONES

OF THE

BOS LONGIFRONS.

In presuming to submit a paper to this meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, I do so with feelings of considerable diffidence, having so recently been admitted a member of your Society, and being but a mere amateur in the study of Geology.

But before proceeding further, I must express the gratification felt by my fellow-townsmen at the selection of Pontefract for a third, if not a fourth, visit from the Geological Society of the West-Riding, and the great pleasure derived from seeing the noble lord occupying the chair; and I beg to offer on their behalf a cordial welcome both to him and to the members of the Society.

I have, in preparing this Paper, done my best by the collection of facts to accomplish the task intrusted to me by Mr. Henry Denny, A.L.S., the General Secretary, that of making "Some Observations on the Rocks of this Neighbourhood, and the Discovery of some Bones of the *Bos Longifrons*, the long-fronted or small Fossil Ox." Lord Houghton has stated, to quote one of his poetical effusions, that

> "To our instructed, patient, seeking eyes,
> Each day reveals the outer world more clear."

And this result has doubtless been greatly advanced by following the noble lord's advice to those who meet again after travel:—

> "Then talk with fair exchange, share all your gains."

I therefore proceed with the more confidence to offer my gleanings from the field of science, since it is in the collection of facts by humble contributors that the necessary materials are found to unravel geological problems, and to test the truth of the different theories which are advanced to explain the mysteries of nature.

Pontefract, selected as the place of meeting this afternoon, is destined to become of considerable importance as a coal town, not only to the mere capitalist who digs down into the bowels of the earth in search of mineral treasures, for the sole purpose of converting them into wealth, but to the mining engineer and to the student of natural science, of which Geology forms a branch.

The town seems almost to have been destined, from the elevated position nature has given it on the top of a silicious sandstone rock, to be a central point of observation, from which not only can the rocks of the surrounding country be surveyed, but local objects of archæological and historical interest be best examined.

If you will now follow me on those maps, directing your eyes from the sun setting to the sun rising, the country around you presents these geological features: – On the West, commencing with the Millstone Grit at Halifax, by Wakefield, Sharlston, Snydale, Purston Jaglin, and terminating near Pontefract Cemetery, range the carboniferous rocks, or more ancient geological records of the country. Under our feet, at Baghill, Glass Houghton, Marlpit Hill, Mill Hill, Wentbridge Hill, and Hawthorn Cottage, are the lower Permian Red Sandstones of Smith and Sedgwick. A little towards the east, at Kirk Smeaton, Brockendale, and Darrington, are the Lower Magnesian; at Womersley, Brotherton, and Garforth, the rocks of the Upper Magnesian Limestones, or middle period of the geology of the district; whilst the country about Fenwick, Birkin, and Chapel Haddlesey, are the sand, alluvium, and gravel beds of a tertiary formation.

Since the year 1840, when the Rev. William Thorpe, of Womersley, read at Doncaster, on the 2nd December, on the occasion of the twelfth quarterly meeting of this Society, his valuable and able Paper on "The Agriculture of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, considered Geologically," twenty-nine years ago, perhaps in no previous period of equal duration has so great a progress been made, in this division of Upper Osgoldcross, in improved methods of cultivating the land, by the application of artificial manures and mechanical contrivances, and in the pursuit of the study of Geology. The railways of this Riding, and more particularly the two branches of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway—the lines to Goole and Methley, which pass by this town—have chiefly been constructed and opened since Mr Thorpe read his Paper; whilst intimately connected with this railway system the coal fields on the west of us promise, through such enterprising mining proprietors as the Messrs. Pope and Pearson; Rhodes and Dalby; Ellis and Broadbent; Shaw and Son; and Mr. W. H. Wilks: in a few more years to change the character of Pontefract from a quiet agricultural market town to become the centre, and the heart and lungs of an important mining district.

For the future increasing prosperity of this town and neighbourhood, we must look upon our coal field as the great material source of power and wealth. In this country coal is the great source of power and wealth. The wood of England was burnt up long ago, and now there is not timber sufficient for the carpenter and the joiner, let alone for household use. In fact, almost everything we do is done more or less by the use of coal: a fact which cannot surprise us if we look to what coal is, in its chemical and physical nature. It is a kind of spring and store of forces which can be let go when we please. Sir W. Thompson, the great electrician, has suggested that "where there was a kind of force which could be wound up and let go at any moment, and whenever we liked, and be turned into energy, as in the case of a clock, it should be called 'Potential Energy.'" Now, of all forms of potential energy, the most wonderful is coal. If we take one cwt. of coal, and let off all its force suddenly, as when we let off a watch spring, and use this force in raising the coal, it would shoot up more than 2,000 miles high, even if the force of gravity acted the whole distance; or it would raise 120,000,000 lbs. of coal one foot high.

This force is turned into use by means of heat, and this is the power used in reducing metals, and to effect nearly all chemical operations; while we have the inventions and improvements of Watt and the two Stephensons on the steam engine, stationary and locomotive, to turn it into mechanical motion.

Every improvement in the steam engine must increase the power of coal; every invention for consuming smoke and preventing the waste of heat, is a step in this direction; and every cook who husbands the use of coal in her kitchen fire, contributes indirectly to the support and prolongation of the greatness of the British empire. If water-power and wind-mill cannot compete with coal now, what are the chances that they will ever again be able to do so, when science is every day making coal more powerful? We must, in truth, now regard water-wheels and wind-mills as mechanical inventions of a bygone age.

The consumption of coal within less than sixty years has probably increased sevenfold, while the increase of wealth and population has been proportionate. If this consumption of coal continues to increase the production of coal must keep up with it. In a few years' time perhaps even horse-ploughing, and reaping with scythes and sickles, and thrashing with flails, will be looked upon like water-wheels and wind-mills as obsolete contrivances, and on farms. the introduction of the Wakefield Ploughing Company's steam ploughs and reaping and thrashing machines, may be universal; while in the pumping of sewage, and in a hundred other different ways, steam and coal must come into general use. Nothing but too great a rise in price will ever check this demand for coal.

But coal is also the great agent in giving value to mineral products. The extreme importance of coal in this respect to this country is partly shown by the circumstance, that the value of the metals produced from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1868, is estimated at £15,736,416 sterling. Iron ore was raised to the extent of 10,169,231 tons. From this ore was obtained 4,970,205 tons of pig iron. And for minerals not smelted, including salt and barytes, &c., a further value may be added of £2,003,819 of money.

America has the largest coal field in the world, comprising an area of 310,500 square miles, whilst that of Great Britain is only 6,300 square miles; so that the moment this country ceases to command more abundant and cheaper coal and iron than her neighbours, the United States and other countries must increase in power and wealth, and we must be passed in the race of competition.

We ought, therefore, to be anxious to ascertain the extent of our mineral treasures, and to use our present means of potential energy and wealth to the best advantage.

It is to the probable extent and value of the coal fields surrounding us, that I wish now to direct your attention.

This large map will, I hope, give you some idea of the potential energy and wealth surrounding this town on the west. It illustrates a portion of the West Riding coal field – a fragment only of one continuous series of the Great Northern coal field,—Lancashire, Newcastle and Colebrook Dale.

In ascertaining the quantity of coal yet unworked, Mr Rowland Childe, Mining Engineer, of Wakefield, has favoured me with the following calculation. He has taken out of the twenty-two beds of coal, found in boring through the coal measures to the Millstone Grit, on the top of which they rest, the most important beds, sixteen in number, to a depth of 600 yards. But with respect to the six thinner seams, he has confined the depth to a distance from 200 to 400 yards from the surface, according to the quality and thickness of the coal.

For the purpose of this calculation, he has assumed this coal field to extend from the outcrop of the Halifax beds—the lowest series of beds in the coal measures—on the North, to the river Don, near Rotherham, on the South; and from near the outcrop of the Magnesian Limestone on the East to the outcrop of the Halifax beds on the West, comprising an area of 550 square miles. Dividing this area into two divisions, he estimates the unworked coal on the North side of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to be 1,817,310,620 tons, in the sixteen following beds :—

Name of Bed of Coal.	Thickness.		Quality of Coal.
	ft.	ins.	
Shale Coal	2	0	First Class House Coal.
Stanley Main or Beamshaw ..	6	0	House and Smelting Coal.
Barnsley Bed or Gawthorpe..	3	6	House and Engine Coal.
Swallow Wood or Haigh Moor	4	6	Excellent House Coal.
Joan or Mitchell Coal	2	8	House and Steam Coal.
Flockton Thick, or 40 yards Coal	2	0	House and Engine Coal.
Park Gate or Brown Metal ..	4	0	Ditto. ditto.
Little or Green Lane Coal ..	2	6	Steam and Smelting Coal.
Middleton Main............	4	3	House, Gas and Engine Coal.
Wheatley Bed	3	0	Engine and Lime Coal.
Blocking Coal....	1	10	House Coal.
Beeston or Shirtcliffe........	3	10	House and Engine Coal.
Low Moor Black Bed	1	10	Ditto. ditto.
Low Moor Better Bed	2	4	Best Smelting Coal
Halifax Hard Coal	2	3	House and Engine Coal.
Halifax Soft Coal	1	6	Ditto. ditto.

And the unworked coal south of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to the River Don, he also estimates at 2,940,382,800 tons, in the seventeen following workable beds. making a grand total of 4,757,693,420 tons, or for the sake of popular illustration, equivalent to a bed of coal of nearly twelve feet in thickness, over the whole area of this coal field of 550 square miles.

NAMES OF BEDS OF COAL SOUTH OF THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY ON THE RIVER DON.

ABOVE THE ACKWORTH ROCK.

The Nostell Coal.
The Crofton Top Coal.
The Crofton Low Coal.
The Woodmoor, or Weithwood, or Melton Field Coal.
The Winterbed, Shale, or Abdy Coal.
The Stanley Main, Beamshaw, or Kent Thin Coal.
The Mapplewell, or Kent Thick Coal.
The Barnsley Bed, or Warren House Coal.
The Haigh Moor or Swallow Wood Coal.
The Flockton Thick, or Forty Yards Coal.
The Brown Metal, or Park Gate.
The Silkstone Coal.
The Whin Moor Bed.

AND PART OF THE DISTRICT.

The Low Moor Black Bed.
The Low Moor Better Bed.
The Halifax Hard Coal.
The Halifax Soft Coal.

But there is also a large and extensive coal field on the S.E. and S. of Wakefield, and E. and N.E. of Barnsley, which is practically only just now being approached. This coal field comprises an area of eighty square miles, and it contains very valuable seams of coal.

Taking, therefore, the total quantity of coal raised in Yorkshire from 441 collieries at 9,740,510 tons per annum, the coal field of this part of the country of 550 miles area will require, according to last year's consumption, nearly 489 years to exhaust it, or it would supply the whole demands of the United Kingdom (from 2,992 collieries actually at work in 1868, which Mr Robert Hunt, the Keeper of the Mining Records, states was 103,141,157 tons) for about 47 years.

Mr Rowland Childe's large diagram, which he has lent me, represents a true section of this West-Riding coal field, which is twenty-two miles in length. It is drawn to a longitudinal scale of six inches to one mile, and vertically sixty feet to one inch. It is taken from the Kirkburton Colliery, on the S.S.W., by the Emley Moor, Flockton, Denby Grange, Ossett, Round Wood, Methley, Kippax, and Garforth collieries, to near Micklefield on the N.N.E.

The thick black lines in the section are the coal beds in the carboniferous rocks, and the vertical ones the faults, throws, or dislocations, breaking through the coal measures, forming walls between them, and dividing them into chambers.

From Kirkburton to near Wakefield is the first great chamber or field of coal, the seams of which dip down eastward considerably below the surface of the ground. From Wakefield to Methley the beds of coal lie nearly level. From Methley to Kippax they are concave or slightly dish-shaped. From Kippax to Garforth the beds of coal rise very rapidly again to the ground, until near Micklefield they crop out nearly at right angles, or unconformably against the Magnesian Limestone.

At the Kirkburton colliery the Halifax soft coal, the lowest bed in the series of coal measures resting on the Millstone Grit, could be reached by the shaft of that pit at a depth from the surface of the ground of about 303 yards, At the Victoria colliery, near Wakefield, that bottom bed would require a shaft to reach it of 767 yards, whilst under the Pontefract Park it will probably be necessary to sink 1,016 yards to exhume the coal, and at the Denaby Main colliery 1,204 yards; until at a little distance N.N.E. of Micklefield, the Low Moor and Halifax beds crop out altogether against the Magnesian Limestone, and beyond that point, and in that direction, no coal would be found.

This other section of this coal field on the south side of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is taken in the line of the longitudinal fracture of the coal deposit dipping under the Magnesian Limestone. This section is twenty-seven miles in length. It commences at Halifax with Beacon Hill, due W. and E. to Chevet Hall, then by Ackworth

Moor top to Baghill and Brotherton. In the line of this section the Lower Permian Red Sandstone and Magnesian Limestone formations slope against the coal beds of the carboniferous rocks, occupying a position geologically more conformable than in Mr Childe's section; that is, side by side with each other.

I have now come to the chief point to which I would draw your attention—the probable existence of coal under the Magnesian Limestone formation; Mr Woodhouse, no mean authority, observing of this part of the coal field on the E. and S. of this line of longitudinal fracture, that it was within the last few years supposed that it terminated wherever it was overlapped by the Magnesian Limestone or New Red Sandstone formations, and that it was chimerical to expect to find coal near Worksop or Conisbro'. But near Worksop the Barnsley or Warren House bed of coal, the third marketable seam in our West-Riding series, is now being worked at a depth of 210 yards below the surface of the ground, and 450 yards below the lowest bed of limestone.

At Denaby Main colliery, the deepest pit in Yorkshire as well as the most easterly, southwards, the Barnsley bed of coal is worked at a depth of 449½ yards from the surface. The dip of the strata is to the E., or perhaps N.E., and thickness of the bed 7 ft. 8 in., to 8 ft. 9 in. If at this colliery, seventeen miles S.S.E. from Brotherton, coal can be profitably worked at a distance of half-a-mile from the Lower Magnesian Limestone, and only one and a half miles from Conisbro' Castle, may not coal eventually be found under the Magnesian Limestone formation at Owston, Carcroft or Knottingley, or even still further eastward at Reedness, or a little to the southwards of the neighbourhood of Selby? At Dukinfield, in Cheshire, the shaft to the bottom of the "Black Mine Bed" of coal is 690½ yards from the ground, and this is the greatest depth at which coal is at present worked.

Mr Bingham, at Ince, near Wigan, has just proved a seam of coal known as the Arley, at the depth of 810 yards. When the dib-hole at the bottom is sunk, this shaft of the deepest colliery in Lancashire will be 820 yards from the surface. At Owston and Carcroft, trial holes have already pierced through the Magnesian Limestone to a depth of 90 yards, and at Reedness, near Goole, another bore hole has been driven through the sandstone to a depth of 314 yards. If these trial holes should be continued, and coal struck, they will prove the truth of the theory of Mr Woodhouse.

Between Woodlesford and the town of Pontefract the map is crossed by four diagonal lines. These lines mark the directions of the faults, throws, or dislocations breaking this coal field between Woodlesford and Pontefract on the N.E. side of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, into five separate divisions. From Methley Hall to near Allerton Colliery the throw up to the North is 70 yards: from near Altofts to the Ledstone pinfold the throw up to the North is again 70 yards; and from the Bay Horse Inn, Warmfield, to Newton Colliery, the throw down to South is 90 yards; the throw by Pontefract Park being not yet proved.

At the Stanley Hall Estate the Stanley Main bed of coal is reached at a depth of 120 yards, and at Heath Common, 156 yards below the surface of the ground.

In the Methley division, at the Fox Holes Collieries, the Stanley Main is reached at 130 yards, and at Allerton Bywater at 127 yards.

In the Whitwood division the Stanley Main is reached at Whitwood Collieries at 70 yards; West-Riding Collieries at 79 yards; Sharlston Collieries at 334 yards; Bateson's Collieries at 84 yards; while at the Castleford Bore Hole the same bed is reached at a depth of 96 yards.

Similarly in the Mere Field division, at Snydale, on the estate of Mr Torre, at 175 yards; at Flass Hole at 127 yards; Victoria Colliery of Messrs. Rhodes and Dalby, at 225 yards; at Mere Field (Glass Houghton), at 170 yards; and at Wheldale Colliery at 115 yards.

And in the Pontefract division, at the colliery of Messrs. Shaw and Son, the Stanley Main is reached at 250 yards; while Messrs. Rhodes and Dalby hope to strike this seam of coal of Abbot's Close, near Pontefract Park, at 184 yards.

It is open to discussion as to whether these Stanley Main beds lie very comformable in these divisions of the coal field, as the depth at which they are reached varies so greatly, and at such comparatively short distances from the different collieries. But the depths to the Haigh Moor and deeper seams of coal suggest a more uniform degree of conformity to perhaps within a few yards, the beds thickening and improving in quality towards the S.E. On the Stanley Hall estate, the Haigh Moor coal is reached at 287 yards below the surface; at the West-Riding Colliery, at 232 yards; at the New Park, Alverthorpe, at 132 yards; at the Wheldale Colliery, at 285 yards; at Mere Field Colliery, at Glass Houghton, at 347 yards. This magnificent bed of coal is here for use, and fit for any domestic purpose whatever; the solid coal being four feet seven inches in thickness. This seam lies either level or, which is more probable, follows the dip of the Wheatworth bed above it, which is S.E. by S. The coal measures here yield fine specimens of *Stigmaria Fucoides* and *Calamites*.

I think that if a line was projected from Mere Field, following the dip of the strata in a south easterly direction, it would be possible to estimate the depth the coal measures lie under the Magnesian Limestone formation at Owston and Carcroft. Now this dip below the horizon cannot exceed three degrees, and if the new shaft near Pontefract Park should strike this coal at about 361 yards it would still further prove the truth of the theory of Mr Woodhouse and other mining engineers, that the Haigh Moor and lower beds of coal attain their maximum depths near this town, and probably extend further East on the S.E. side of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, dipping conformably under the Magnesian Limestone and New Red Sandstone.

There is one topic of absorbing interest to Pontefract, in the efforts lately made to obtain permission by Act of Parliament to sink for coal under the Park. In the 20th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, an Act of Parliament was obtained for dividing and enclosing at Pontefract what from time immemorial had been an open pasture of about 1,300 acres of land. Over this pasture the burgesses of Pontefract and Tanshelf had the right of stray free of cost. This Act of Parliament narrowed the Park to its present dimensions of about 325 acres of land. On this enclosed portion the King's Majesty was dispossessed of all titles, rent-charges, coals, and other minerals; in short of the freehold. But by a clause in the Act, the governing body, called the Park Trustees, were debarred from any power of getting coal or other minerals, or in any way breaking up the surface of the soil. The near approach of collieries to this Park suggested the desirability of repealing the mineral clause of the Act of 1780, and this year another Act of Parliament has been obtained which repeals the debarring clause of 1780—and by its 27th clause confers additional powers on the Park Trustees and Street Commissioners, and authorises those governing bodies to dispose of the coal. This coal has now been let, and as preparations for sinking a shaft near the Park are being made, it may interest you to know the probable amount of "potential energy" lying under its surface. The Haigh Moor and the deeper beds of coal are estimated to contain 6,987,500 tons of coal; and if this estimate be an approximate value of the coal under the Park we must

regard it as a vast magazine of power and wealth and potential energy, stored up in the bowels of the earth at a period of time immeasurably distant from our own, now available for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Pontefract.

ESTIMATE OF TONS OF COAL UNDER THE PONTEFRACT PARK.

Thickness of Bed ft.	ins.	Name of Bed	Depth in yards.	Description of Coal.	Estimated produce in Tons per Acre. Tons.
4	4	Haigh Moor	361	First Class House Coal..........	5,200
4	0	Depth from H. M. to Middleton Main....	200	House, Gas and Engine Coal	4,800
2	0	Depth from M. M. to Beeston Coal	90	House and Engine Coal	2,400
2	4	Depth from B. C. to Low Moor Black Bed	85	House and Engine Coal..........	2,800
1	6	Depth from L. M. B. to Low Moor Better Bed..............	40	Best Smelting Coal	1,800
2	3	Depth from L.M.B.B. to Halifax Hard Coal	220	House and Engine Coal	2,700
1	6	Depth from H. H. C. to Halifax Soft Coal	20	House and Engine Coal	1,800
17	11		1,016	Tons per Acre..	21,500
				Arces..	325

100 Tons per Inch per Acre.

21,500 Tons per Acre.
325 Acres.

6,987,500 Tons under Park.

Tons..6,987,500

I cannot but refer here to George Stephenson, the railway engineer, whose philosophic mind rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitutes less than the 2,000 millionth part of the total light sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the planets of the carboniferous period plants to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it in this neighbourhood, and under this Park, as the solid material, coal. The Park Trustees hope the day is close at hand when the re-union of that carbon with oxygen shall restore the energy expended in the former process, and thus enable them to utilise the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system. The Trustees of this Park may be congratulated on obtaining an amendment to two previous Acts of Parliament, and on the prospect of shortly uncorking this bottled-up sunshine, and adding Pontefract as a coal town to others in the Riding, thus contributing to the power, wealth, and potential energy of the United Kingdom.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE FORMATION.

If towards the sun-setting Pontefract is surrounded geologically by a vast coal-cellar, the town is equally fortunate in being bounded towards the sun-rising by the mighty formation of the Magnesian Limestone. The rocks of this formation may be divided into five bands or layers; the lower yellowish Magnesian rocks, resting towards the west on a fringe of the Permian Red Sandstones of Smith and Sedgwick. The upper thin-bedded rocks are separated from the lower limestones by a bed of red marl, and overlapped in some places by layers of marl and grit. This Magnesian formation may be called the backbone of Osgoldcross. It runs right through the two wapentakes nearly from south to north. It varies in breadth from three to four and a-half miles, and it is from eighty to one hundred yards thick.

At Brotherton, Knottingley, Cridling Stubbs, and Womersley, the limestone is burned and sold for agricultural purposes. It has the properties, when put upon land, of pulverising strong soils, and, to use a farmer's phrase, fastening or cementing light ones; so that the Knottingley bed of limestone is held in high estimation by the farmers of the East Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. From the quarries at these places, and from South Elmsall, 100,000 tons of lime and limestone are annually sent away.

The limestone in the quarries about Pontefract, and upon the estate of the Right Hon. Lord Houghton, at Glass Houghton and Wheldale, is also burnt into lime, and extensively used for building purposes throughout the kingdom: Wheldale lime being held in great favour by many architects for its cementing properties. The commercial value of the different beds of limestone varies considerably, but in the neighbourhood of Knottingley from £400 to £600 per acre is the marketable price. Thers is indisputable evidence in the fossils *Mytylus Squamosus, Terebratula Elongata, Axinus Truncatus, Nautilus Friesleberi.* and by chemical analysis, that the sea once inundated the area of the country now covered by the magnesian limestone formation, and that from some unknown cause the waters of the ocean were then decomposed in such a way as to permit the precipitation of united magnesian and calcareous carbonates.

The analysis of the lower rock near Stump Cross gives as under :—

Carbonate of Lime	58·88
,, Magnesia	33·96
Sesqui-oxide of Iron	·83
Alumina (Soluble in Acid)	1·87
Siliceous Sand (Insoluble Residue)	4·04
Moisture, &c.	·42
	100·00

But the Lower Permian Red Sandstone of Sedgwick and Smith, which forms W. a fringe to the magnesian limestone, has also its value in the commercial world as well as to the geologist and to the chemist. This rock of Pontefract is the geological problem of the neighbourhood, and one by no means solved. The facts at present known seem to show that it rests in some places unconformably on the upper beds of the coal measures, and that this sandstone rock was laid down upon the edges of the previously formed strata, so that this Lower Sandstone overlaps sometimes one layer and sometimes another in tumultuous confusion, as may be seen at Glass Houghton, upon the carboniferous rocks.

From the different quarries between Darrington and Glass Houghton, 31,000 tons of this sandstone rock are annually excavated and sent to all parts of the country for use at the different iron foundries for moulding castings.

Darrington and Pontefract	840
Monkhill	17,640
Glass Houghton	12,520
Total Tons	31,000

These sand quarries are full of the bones of extinct animals, and the sand, from chemical analysis, would appear to owe its origin to the action of fresh water, as under :—

Mill Hill Rock.	
Carbonate of Lime	1·00
,, Magnesia	·55
Sesqui-oxide of Iron	1·78
Alumina (soluble in acid)	.72
Insoluble Residue (Siliceous Sand)	94·42
Moisture, &c.	1·53
	100·00

Monk Hill Rock. *(Bos Longifrons.)*	
Carbonate of Lime	4·46
,, Magnesia	2·89
Sesqui-oxide of Iron	2·33
Alumina (soluble in acid)	4·12
Insoluble Residue (Siliceous Sand)	83·60
Moisture, &c	2·60
	100·00

BOS LONGIFRONS.

It was on the 29th of April, 1869, while some men were excavating this sand at Monkhill, that the bones of an animal were exhumed. At a depth of about twelve feet from the surface of the ground they saw what appeared to be the skull, jaws, and horns of some creature. They got out some of the teeth, horn cores, and other bones, when the soil above them fell into the sand pit in which they were digging, and the remaining bones were again buried.

The bones and teeth taken out of the pit, which I now produce, have undergone disintegration from exposure to the atmosphere. That the animal to which these bones belonged fed upon herbage, I think the teeth confirm. That it was an animal somewhat smaller than the present race of oxen, the *Humerus* and *Scapula* indicate. That it was a short-horned animal the horn cores sufficiently indicate. Although the skull, jaw, and ribs are wanting, Professor Owen, who has examined these bones, identifies them as the bones of the *Bos Longifrons*, the Long-Fronted or Small Fossil Ox.

No whole skeleton of this animal has ever been found, but its bones have been dug up with those of the Reindeer, the *Bos Priscus* and the *Bos Primigenius*, and also with Roman antiquities; from which it is inferred that this fossil species continued to exist after every other Pliocene Mammal had died out. It was but the other day that the thigh-bone of one of the extinct species of deer which existed in this country in pre-glacial times, was found in a crevice of limestone at South Elmsall, and I found another at Monkhill, near the *Bos Longifrons*. There is evidence, then, that the *Bos Priscus*, *Bos Primigenius*, and the *Bos Longifrons*, whose fossil histories date from the time of the Mammoth, continued to exist in this island, not only after it became inhabited by man, but after it was conquered by the Romans. Perhaps this small short-horned *Pliocene* ox is still preserved in the mountain varieties of our domestic cattle; if so the *Bos Longifrons* forms the connecting link between the present race of domesticated animals, and the pre-historic Mammalian Fauna.

COAL IN OSGOLDCROSS, LOWER DIVISION.

(FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC
SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE,
WAKEFIELD, MARCH 26, 1874.)

I can but very briefly touch upon the all-absorbing geological question to owners of property and residents in the Lower Division of Osgoldcross upon the probability of coal being worked on this eastern side of the Magnesian Limestone ridge, which intervenes, as at Knottingley, between Pontefract and Snaith and Balne.

This part of the Wapentake of Osgoldcross is still, with respect to the absolute certainty of its coal measures, a speculative region; and all honour therefore to the capitalist who first has sufficient enterprise to bore deep enough down through this portion of the earth's crust, in search of the veritable black diamonds.

The Royal Commission of 1866, and whose report was issued in 1871, not only based its labours upon an examination as to the probable endurance of England's coalfields, but shewed the probable extent of all the coal measures in their subterranean extension to a vertical depth of 4,000 feet.

They estimated the chief and best known coal-fields of these islands at 37 in number, and the probable quantity of coal contained in these fields at 146,800,000,000 of tons;—the ascertained coal fields at 90,207,000,000 of tons, and 56,273,000,000 of tons as possibly existing at what they considered workable depths, (viz. down to 4,000 feet) as extensions of the beds under the Permian or Magnesian Limestone formations, and under the bed of the sea, as workable by present appliances of mechanical force.

Taking these bases, and founding calculations upon them, the Commissioners suggested that with the then annual output of coal in 1871 at 108,000,000 of tons, our coal fields might be expected to last over a period ranging from 276 years to 1273 years, and we must hope for the latter period of duration.

The ascertained Yorkshire Coal Field unworked, has been estimated by Mr. Rowland Child, to contain about 4,758 millions of tons, in seventeen workable beds, over an area of about 55 square miles.

Now if coal should lie hidden under all this division of Osgoldcross, and if it should be found at a workable depth below the ground surface, what a large and valuable extension of mineral wealth may be added to the Yorkshire Coal Fields.

The Lower Division of Osgoldcross, with its 26 townships, contains about 64,781 acres of land. Reckoning there may at least be seven deep workable beds, including the Haigh Moor, to the Halifax Soft Coal, making together a thickness of 17 feet 11 inches of coal, and there being to every acre 100 tons for every inch of coal in depth, this division of Osgoldcross may contain 1,393 millions of tons of coal, which, less 20 per cent. for cost of bringing the coal to the surface, and waste, leaves 1,115 millions of tons of saleable black mineral fuel, beneath our feet, at Snaith and district.

And in endeavouring to arrive at a possible solution of this geological problem, we are not quite left in the darkness of theory, but have some reasonable evidence of facts to guide our judgment.

You must have observed during the coal famine, how persistently the mining enterprise of Yorkshire has advanced from the west, or borders of Lancashire, to the east in the direction of Snaith, in its efforts to discover and open out new coal fields, until at last, on Lord Houghton's estate at Fryston, in 1873, and on the Palmerston property close by Fairburn, the limestone ridge is being pierced in two places, where thirty years ago no mineralogist dared to have put down a boring rod.

Sir R. Murchison, the head of the Geological Survey of England, held the opinion that no coal could exist where now a powerful company at Fryston will not be long, I hope, before they prove its existence in the Haigh Moor Bed, at 412 yards deep.

Colliery enterprise in its eastward progress is halting until coal is proved at the two places I have named.

Mr. P. D. Cooke, of Owston Hall, has, however, at Carcroft bored through this formidable limestone barrier, to the Pontefract rock which overlies the coal measures. He finds the limestone 90 yards thick for about 3½ miles in average breath. Any coal diagram will shew you how the Yorkshire coal measures at Kirkburton first dip down eastwards from the Millstone Grit, the floor of the coal measures, and how again, as they approach the limestone at a little distance N.N.E. of Micklefield, these strata crop up again to the surface in the Halifax beds, at an abrupt angle, against the Magnesian Limestone, and that, therefore, in that direction it would be hopeless to bore for coal and find commercial workable beds. But reasonable expectations are now entertained from various sinkings in the neighbourhood of Pontefract, that the coal measures may there lie more level, or even dip down under the Knottingley limestone in the direction of the four o'clock sun.

Now do these coal measures between Castleford, Balne, Pontefract, Knottingley, Doncaster, and Denaby end at an abrupt angle, as at Micklefield or a little beyond, or are they to be found level like a dish, or perhaps still dipping towards the S.S.E.? If so, I believe, this will be the first geological instance of coal being found eastwards of the limestone barrier, and being at Snaith and that neighbourhood of commercial value.

At Snydale, near Pontefract, the Haigh Moor bed of coal is found at a depth of 352 yards from the surface of the ground.

At Wheldale, right on the limestone, and close to Fryston, the same coal bed is reached at 397 yards.

At Merefield colliery, Glass Houghton, on February 25th, 1869, Mr. Wilks reached the Haigh Moor bed, at a depth of 347 yards. To this gentleman belongs the honour of discovering coal near Pontefract, and opening out the Pontefract coal field.

Again, on the 28th August, 1872, Mr. Rhodes struck the Haigh Moor bed, for his "Prince of Wales" colliery, near the Pontefract railway station, at about 495 yards.

It is a splendid bed of coal. This is the nearest pit to the Knottingley limestone, and you see the coal is deep down which you see is a hopeful sign for Lower Osgoldcross.

At Denaby Main colliery, the Barnsley bed is 449½ yards from the surface, and the Haigh Moor is about 544 yards. This pit, southwards of Doncaster, is again the nearest to the limestone. Mr. Bartholomew says there is no limestone in these borings. The Denaby sinkings reveal a throw, but the general dip of the strata is to the east, or perhaps N.E. of the compass.

Therefore, if the coal at the Prince of Wales colliery be dipping slightly in the direction of Denaby, and Denaby be rising towards Pontefract, there must be some place between these angles of inclination where the coal may be struck, below the Permian or Magnesian measures of Lower Osgoldcross; and Kirkby or Carlton Towers may solve the question.

You must all remember, that some years ago, at Reedness, Mr. Egremont bored to a depth of 343 yards through the Permian Sandstone formation there, and found it increasing in thickness towards the east. He did not get through this rock. But, as an encouragement, these measures have been pierced, at the Rose Bridge Collieries, near Wigan, and the Arley bed of coal has been found at a depth of 820 yards.

Near Liverpool a company of enterprising gentlemen are also boring for coal, through the same measures as are found at Reedness.

We must all deplore the circumstances which occasioned the abandonment of the Reedness trial-hole, which, I understand, is to be again prosecuted; and we must all hope that success may crown the undertaking, and coal be struck at six or seven hundred yards—that is the Haigh Moor Bed. To find the coal about Snaith or Balne is a problem, the solution of which is in the hands of those most ambitious to prove the mineral wealth of Lower Osgoldcross as existing under the Permian measures, and not only enrich themselves, but their neighbours also; and the man who first brings a piece of commercial coal to the surface either at Reedness, or Balne, or Snaith, will deserve more public honours than ever fell to a successful general in Grecian, Roman, or English times, for he will add Lower Osgoldcross to the Yorkshire coal fields, and to the prolongation in these islands of that supply of coal, which the Royal Commission in 1871 terrified us into believing was approaching exhaustion.

NOTE.

Analysis of Water in the Middleton Main Coal at Rothwell Haigh Colliery, by Mr Huggon, 4 Aug., 1868.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Carbonate Lime Carbonate Magnesian	1·12	5·04	19·12
Sulphate Lime	9·05	6·52	3·84
Sulphate Magnesia	8·45	6·76	6·75
Chloride Sodium	3·12	3·52	2·14
Sulphate Soda	3·70	2·25	3·56
Alumina and Iron	1·50	1·33	1.64
Organic Matter	2·08	1·25	2·58
Grains Solid Matter, per gallon	29·02	26·67	39·63

THOS. W. EMBLETON.

ON RECENT EXTENSION OF MINING OPERATIONS, 1882.

(FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.)

When the Yorkshire Geological Society was first formed, the coal measures of Osgoldcross were hardly known. A little surface coal called "Crow Coal," or "Wheatwood Coal," about Glass Houghton, was snatched up by "Diggers of Cole," as John Dee, in 1570, described this new art of getting coal. And of the rest of Yorkshire, even to those engaged in mining works, the coal measures were only guessed at, pretty much as rare old Leland mentions them in 1535 : — "Though here be plenti of wood, "yet the people burne much yearth cole, by cawse hit is "plentifull and sold good chepe." Deep mining was not yet possible. But now those who are engaged working coal mines of vast depth, have a most minute and comprehensive knowledge of the valuable, and, I hope, inexhaustible coal fields which exist in the Yorkshire carboniferous formation.

There are other geological formations in Yorkshire— the geology of which ranges from the Tertiary formation, down to the mountain limestone, and containing mineral products of inestimable value, which come within the scope of this Society's researches—besides the coal and ironstone mines.

I refer for information respecting these to Drifts at Bridlington and Driffield, by Mr G. W. Lamplugh, and Mr I. R. Mortimer. Chalk, by Rev. E. M. Cole. Fossil Botany, by Dr. H. C. Sorby, Professor Miall, Messrs R.

Carter, T. W. Embleton, Arnold Lupton (of the Yorkshire College), H. F. Parsons, Hick and Cash. Explorations of Dow Kirbottom Cave and Raygill Fissure by Messrs E. R. Poulton and James W. Davis. Echinoderms, by W. P. Sladen, and generally the Geological Survey by Professors Green and T. R. Dalmyns, as some of the subjects since 1875, on which the members of this Society have added to our knowledge.

Parenthetically, let me mention, that in addition to the 31 fossils which Mr Davis, (in his book on the Geology, Physical Geography, Climatology and Botany of West Yorkshire) catalogues as the ancient occupants of the Osgoldcross limestone formations where we have been to-day, Mr Lawson has in his possession a quaternary fossil, found at the bottom of the limestone, now worked at South Elmsall.

In a crevice of this limestone was found the thighbone of one of the extinct species of deer, which must have abounded in this district in pre-glacial times.

Mr Tarry possesses also the antler, and half of a skull of a quaternary animal, in splendid preservation, recently found ten feet below where a bridge of the Hull and Barnsley Railway spans the river Went.

Since this Geological and Polytechnic Society assembled here in 1869, the General Elections, and even the present lamentable agricultural depression which is crippling the industrial exertions of our farmers have only to a limited extent diminished the progressive exercise of scientific ingenuity in its researches for coal and other minerals.

Whatever Leland's "Yearth Cole" was, or whatever was the substance in 1535 and subsequently used as fuel, no one but he who has lived in the 19th century, can now estimate the full consequences of the agency of coal in the extension of the railway, steam vessel, and steam transport system, or could grasp the mighty fact, that the "Mineralized Vegetable "matter," which chemists tell us is composed of "Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen," could give such an impetus to the energy and industry of the people of England. By this "Much Yearth Cole, by cawse hit is plentifull, and sold good chepe," has the commercial prosperity of the West Riding been built up.

Let me point out to you that it was coal which propelled the first Paddle Steamer, the "Savannah," of 350 tons burden, across the Atlantic, and this sea voyage she accomplished in 26 days. The "Great Western" Steamship followed in 1838 in a voyage of 18 days to New York. Between these two events was the voyage of the Screw-propeller "Archimedes" in 1836, in the place of Paddle Wheels; and finally by the agency of coal, the transit of vessels through the Suez Canal has been effected in 1869.

These triumphs of science over space and time, gave an impetus to Geological investigations in the United States. The most prominent amongst the eminent scientific men of America, who have laboured at the carboniferous systems, and their fossils in the States, comprise such names as A. H. Worther, Dr. Hyden, F. S. Newberry, Professor L. Agassiz, Professor James Hall, F. B. Meek, Orestes St. John, Leo. Lesquereux and Professor E. D. Cope. These men added 310,000 square miles of coal fields to the coal production of the world, as the area in their days of the American coal fields.

The output in 1868, the return quoted when the Society was here in 1869, was over 103 millions of tons of coal; it is stated for the year 1880 to be over 140 millions of tons; whilst our Steam Navy, which in 1860 used half a million of tons, in 1880 needed more than two and a half millions of tons—twice as much as all the other Steam Merchant Navies of the world combined. This is the silver age of discoveries, and the golden age of mechanics. The unmatched progress of this country has been due to the natural energy of the race of Englishmen, and to the cheapness and abundance of the coal.

According to Mr Lupton, coal is workable at a depth of 5,000 or 10,000 feet; though the temperature of the earth at a depth of 980 yards will be equal to blood heat, and if the miners have to penetrate another 500 yards "Mineral substances will be too hot for the naked skin to touch with "impunity."

But even under such conditions as these science and mechanics will, I have no doubt, render the conditions of human labour at these depths quite possible; and although it would appear that our new coal fields lie at great depths below the surface of the ground, I feel sure that whenever circumstances require it, coal will be raised from greater depths than 5,000 or 10,000 feet, whilst new beds will be discovered as yet undreamed of. Therefore in my humble opinion, many of the conclusions of the Royal Commission were founded on insufficient data.

I will now proceed to point out to you in this district of Osgoldcross the scale of magnitude, on which fresh coal fields have been opened between 1859-1882.

On the 25th Feb., 1869, the Haigh Moor Bed of the MEREFIELD COLLIERY, at Glass Houghton, was struck at 347 yards from the surface, and the coal was found to be 4 feet 7 inches in thickness, with one dirt parting of three inches in the middle of the seam. This Colliery is now in working order, and is capable of turning out upwards of 1000 tons of coal in 24 hours.

At a depth of 280 yards salt water, much salter than that of the sea, is found; specific gravity 1,082 compared with fresh water: temperature 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: four fluid ounces on evaporation leaves residua weighing 150 grains in slightly differing proportions to the other, as follows:—

Chloride of Calcium.
,, ,, Sodium.
,, ,, Magnesium.
,, ,, Potassium.

Bromides a trace; Nitrates (from decomposed vegetable matter), or Sulphates not a trace.

Again, at a depth of 347 yards from the surface, another basin of salt water is found—specific gravity 1·101: four fluid ounces on evaporation leaving residua weighing 170 grains, as under:—

Chloride of Calcium.
,, ,, Sodium.
,, ,, Magnesium.
,, ,, Potassium.

Bromides not a trace; Nitrates, (from decomposed vegetable matter), or Sulphates not a trace.

These Pontefract samples of water contain a large amount of Chloride of Magnesium but no Magnesic Sulphates. This salt water is found in stronger saltness at the bottom of the "Prince of Wales" Colliery; again, deep down in the Wakefield rock: and Mr Geo. Roberts, of Lofthouse, informs me, on the 5th October, 1882, that at 352 yards from the surface this reservoir of salt water has begun to ooze through the roof of a Colliery there, increasing in quantity, and becoming troublesome and expensive to deal with.

In the analysis of brine at the Ryhope Colliery, 556 yards below the bottom of the sea and 800 yards from high-water mark, in March, 1871, the constituents were:—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of Sodium	6936·39
,, ,, Potassium	39·55
,, ,, Lithium	a trace
,, ,, Ammonium	1960·00
,, ,, Calcium	8·96
,, ,, Magnesium	368·90
Iodide of ,,	0·08
Bromide of ,,	43·39
Carbonate of Iron	2·90
Total solids per gallon	9360·17

Specific Gravity 1·1.

This analysis of the Ryhope Brine is furnished by Mr T. W. Embleton, of Methley.

These waters are stonger than the salt waters pumped up at Droitwich, and contain ingredients different to those of ordinary sea waters; which would indicate that they may be of the Magnesian Epoch, rather than of the Carboniferous period. Do I err in believing it to be a Magnesian Limestone sea, which may have flowed over this district before the formation of the Great Pennine Fault, near Kirkby Lonsdale, which divides the counties of York and Lancaster, and found its way by saturation into the rocks where its ancient waters are now met with.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLIERY.

When you last assembled in this Town Hall, Mr John Rhodes had not reached the coal at his "Prince of Wales" Colliery, but on the 1st August 1872, the Haigh Moor Bed was reached at a depth of 477 yards, or thereabouts, from the ground surface to the bottom of that coal bed; which, with two dirt partings, is 5 feet 6 inches in thickness.

This excellent coal is now added to the wealth of Osgoldcross. It contains in its chemical constituents valuable properties. Its illuminating power, by the method frequently adopted by Gas Engineers, is 14·5, density (of air=1) 0·528. Percentage of olefiant gas and similar substances 6·50. The number of cubic feet of gas per ton of coal 8,612.

The Machinery of the "Prince of Wales" Colliery is capable of raising to the pit bank some 500 or 600 tons of coal every day. The colliery is ventilated by the most approved fan, 40 feet in diameter, and the fanners are 10 feet in width, the periphery making some 35 revolutions per minute. In addition to the coal which the enterprise of the Mayor is bringing to the surface, there are some 30 feet below the ground, and some 12 to 15 feet in thickness, valuable beds of clay, which, when chemically examined and placed under the Microscope, reveal abundant evidence of organic matter, and of the extinct Flora of the Carboniferous rock, whose decayed fragments mixed with sediment, and which together we call "Clay," are now manufactured into Bricks and beautiful Terra Cotta designs.

These magnificent kilns can turn out 100,000 bricks per week. This clay contains in 100 parts:—

Moisture in the sample	4·30
Organic matter and combined water ..	7·71
Silica in the sample	53·61
Protoxide of Iron	0·72
Peroxide of iron	3·68
Lime	2·02
Magnesia	1·34
Alumina	25·96
Alkalies, other substances and loss ..	0·66
	100·00

In the sample sent, one or two small rounded nodules were found, which, on analysis, consisted chiefly of Carbonate of iron.

FEATHERSTON MANOR COLLIERIES.

The Aketon Hall and Featherston Manor Collieries belonging to Mr Geo. Bradley, are placed by the side of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on these are worked, the "Stanley Main" bed of coal, 6 feet in thickness, at a distance of 220 yards, and the "Shale Seam" 3 feet thick, at a distance of 220 yards from the surface; the fuel is of superior quality from each mine.

Additional works for the winning of the celebrated "Barnsley Bed," which has been proved at a distance of 300 yards from the surface, are now nearly complete. This bed, Mr Bradley says, is found to be 12 feet in thickness, and its existence at Featherstone is, I hope this Association may consider, conclusive evidence that it will be found to the South and South East of Pontefract.

In the strata intervening between the surface and the Stanley Main Coal, at these Collieries, salt water is found at a depth of about 200 yards, indicating that the salt rock exists somewhere in Yorkshire, on our side, but where has not been proved.* The recent discoveries near Newcastle-on-Tyne may, probably, at no distant day, lead to the finding of the salt rock on this side the coast, and, if so, its importance cannot be over-rated.

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* The Salt had just been found at Middlesbro'.

Mr Bradley, whom we have to thank for the development of coal at Aketon Hall, thinks it may interest this Society to know that ironstone ore has been proved at Digby in Lincolnshire, adjoining the line of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Railways, and within 20 miles of the coast. This ironstone being almost equi-distant (about 20 miles) from the sea and the Nottinghamshire coal field, will doubtless become a source of immense advantage to the Towns and Districts of the East Coast and of West Yorkshire.

On the 27th August, 1870, a little to the West of Pontefract, Messrs Ellison and Broadbent, at Snydale, opened a new shaft, and called it by the name of the WHITWELL MAIN COLLIERY. Much success attended the sinking of the coal. The shaft, commenced on the 2nd Feb., 1868, was completed to the coal on the 19th August, to a depth of 228½ yards, and has, in rapidity of sinking, scarcely a parallel. The beds of coal passed through are the Shale coal three feet thick to the Stanley main bed, 7 feet thick.

On the 1st Dec., 1870, Messrs. Henry Briggs, Son and Co. (Limited), of Normanton, raised from their new pit to the surface of the ground, and screened and made ready for sale 1006 tons of coal. The seam from which this tonnage was raised was the Stanley Main, to which are sunk three shafts. One shaft is used for pumping purposes, the other as an upcast, and the third is utilized as a downcast shaft and for coal drawing. This shaft is 12 feet in diameter filled up with a pair of 18 inch cylinders made by Messrs Davy and Brothers, of Sheffield. The cages are single decked, and carry two tubs of 10 cwt. each. This seam of coal is worked upon the long wall system with banks of 30 yards in length, and single shifts.

The shaft used as the upcast shaft is 8 feet in diameter, and supplies to the workings 70,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

FRYSTONE COLLIERY.

On the 20th April, 1873, the Hon. Robert Ashburton Milnes turned the first sod of a new coal shaft on the Frystone Estate of Lord Houghton, which is now, I believe, the nearest pit to the port of Hull and the German Ocean. The Frystone Coal Co. pierced the Barnsley Bed, some 180 yards from the surface on 17th August, 1874. On the 5th May, 1875, they struck the Haigh Moor bed at 269 yards, and expect shortly to reach, at a depth of 451 yards, the Silkstone seam, at the same depth as the Wheldale Colliery, one mile off, and worked by the same Proprietors.

It is a very rich gas coal. The analysis of it (at Wheldale) gives ;—

Cubic feet of gas obtained per ton	9,200
Tar, Ammoniacal liquor, etc., per ton of coal (avoird) ..	476 lbs.
Carbonic Acid, Sulphuretted hydrogen	28 lbs.
Coke, per ton of coals	1,480 lbs.

The gas obtained has an illuminating power approximating to 17 candles, so far as could be ascertained by experiment on a small scale.

The specific gravity of the gas as compared with air calculated to a barometric pressure of 30 inches, and a temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit is 0.51. The gas contains 5.6 per cent. of olefiant gas. It also contains the other usual constituents of coal gas upon which its lighting and heat-giving properties depend. The gas contains only traces of carbonic acid and no sulphuretted hydrogen. This coal from the Silkstone bed is comparatively free from pyrites. It does not soil the fingers, and in its appearance and properties possesses the characters of cannel coal. Its specific gravity as compared with water is 1·2811. When carefully heated to bright redness, in a closed vessel, it gives 60·84 per cent of coke, and after burning it leaves 3·02 per cent of ash.

This new coal field consists of some 4000 acres, and it is situated on the line of the North Eastern Railway on one side, and the river Aire in close proximity on the other side near Castleford, and about 2½ miles from Pontefract.

The Warren House or Barnsley bed of coal has been worked by this company for a distance of 2 miles in an easterly direction under the Magnesian Limestone, and is found there rising to the East at about an inclination of 1 in 77. The thickness of the Silkstone coal at Wheldale is 5 feet, and the coal is good and bright in appearance. The shafts are each 15 feet diameter, which equals an area of 176¾ feet square each. In each shaft there are 70 yards of stone tubbing to tub off the water; the ventilation is created by a furnace which produces 130,000 cubic feet of air per minute; the horse power of the furnace being 28 H.P. The number of coal seams which have been found to be workable on the estates of Lord Houghton and Temple, will, before being exhausted, supply a weekly quantity of coal of 10,000 tons for a period of nearly 200 years.

The winding Engines, Plant, etc., now laid down, are capable of drawing 1000 tons per day when required.

THE SOUTH KIRKBY COLLIERY.

If from the Romans we received the idea of facilities for transport and communication throughout Ancient Britain, (for the Romans were the great constructors of roads and highways) so from the Railway Companies have we received the most perfect scientific applications for rapidity of locomotion; and our district is benefited by this development of transport enterprise.

The Swinton and Knottingley Branch of the Midland and North Eastern Railway was opened for traffic on July 1, 1879; the first sod of the Hull and Barnsley Railway was dug by Lieut.-Col. Smith, the Chairman of the Railway Co., on Saturday, the 15th Jan., 1881; and the works on the line generally, commenced about 1 February, 1881.

These two railways, North and South, and East and West mean a complete metamorphosis of Osgoldcross, not less remarkable than that which took place when the famous Roman Sixth Legion, about A.D. 117 marched from Danum to Legeolium—from Doncaster to Castleford, and nearly parallel with the Railway route by Ackworth to Doncaster. These two railways open out the new Yorkshire and Pontefract coal field of the future, of which these deep shafts at South Kirkby, so energetically worked by Mr John Shaw are the latest indications. What Merefield, Prince of Wales, Wheldale and Frystone, and the Manor Collieries of Mr Bradley, at Featherstone, are to the Northern and Western sides of Pontefract, divided as it is by the sandstone ridge on which the Town and Castle stand, so are these South Kirkby shafts, evidences of an extensive, valuable and inexhaustible coal field to the south of the Borough.

The South Kirkby Colliery has two shafts, both 15 feet diameter—one as the upcast shaft, and the other as the downcast, and both are sunk to a depth of 640 yards.

The first bed of coal worthy of mention is the Shafton, found at a depth of one hundred and eighty-four yards below the surface of the ground.

Section	Feet	Inches.
Coal	0	4
Dirt	0	1
Coal	1	0
Dirt	0	3
Coal	3	3

Or a total thickness of 4 feet 7 inches of coal.

The bottom coal of this bed is of moderate quality for engine and brick making purposes; but as it burns to a white ash, it is not generally appreciated for domestic purposes: the two top beds of this Shafton coal, 1 feet 4in thick, are of inferior quality.

The next bed of coal worthy of mention before the

Barnsley bed is reached, is the Kents thin or Bottom or Best coal of the Stanley Main seam. It is 3 feet 2 inches thick and of good quality for domestic use; but the other beds of coal, forming the Stanley Main coal in the Normanton District (viz., the Lime coal and Black Bands) are separated at this Colliery by many yards of parting or measures.

The famous Barnsley bed of coal is reached at South Kirkby at a depth of six hundred and thirty-four yards as per section.

	Feet	Inches.
Top Soft Coal	3	10
Dirt Parting	0	7
Hard Coal	2	9
Bottom Soft Coal	2	5
Total depth	9 feet	7 inches.

Cubic feet of gas obtained per ton of coal ..	8960 cubic feet.
Tar, Ammoniacal liquor, &c.	408 lbs (avoirds.)
Carbonic Acid .. } Sulphuretted-hydrogen }	18·1 ,, ,,
Coke and Ash	1495

The gas obtained has an illuminating power approximating to 15 candles so far as can be determined from the quantity of coal operated upon.

The specific gravity of the gas as compared with air at 30 inches Bar, and 60° Fahrt. is 0·45.

The gas contains 4·8 per cent. of olefiant gas or of substances of the same composition as olefiant gas.

As prepared and purified in the test apparatus by Mr Thomas Fairley, F.R.S.E., of Leeds.

24th October.

ANALYSIS OF COAL "SOUTH KIRKBY COLLIERY."
BARNSLEY SEAM HARD COAL.

Analysis of this coal for gas gives the following results:—

Cubic feet of gas obtained per ton of coal	10,400
Tar, Ammoniacal liquor, &c.	41·25 lbs. (avoid.)
Carbonic Acid.. .. } Sulphuretted Hydrogen .. }	13

The gas obtained has an illuminating power of 14·75 candles so far as can be determined by the quantity of coal operated upon.

The specific gravity of the gas is 4·1 (air=1.)

The gas contains 4·5 per cent. of olefiant gas, or of substances of similar composition. It was free from carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.

The coal is much harder than the other samples. Its specific gravity is 1·283. When heated in a closed vessel it gives 61·46 per cent. of coke, and when burnt leaves 4·28 per cent. of ash.

The sulphur separated from the gas from these coals in the test apparatus is from the Fryston coal, 2·9 lbs. per ton from the South Kirkby colliery soft coal 0·75 lbs., and from the hard coal, 0·6 lbs. per ton.

This coal bed, nine feet seven inches in thickness, is extraordinary as compared with the generality of the coal of the Barnsley beds, and is equal in quality to other specimens of coal in the Barnsley coal-field.

The upcast shaft is already sunk to this deep coal bed, and the downcast or drawing shaft, is sunk to a depth of 460 yards; while it is expected to reach the coal about April, 1883.

Both shafts are cased with cast iron tubbing, of which about 1500 tons have been used to a depth of 126 yards.

The drawing engines are a pair of 42 inch cylinders, and 6 feet stroke; the nominal horse power being 400 for the pair; and 10 boilers, each 30 feet by 7 feet.

At the drawing shaft peculiar and novel modes, both of winding and of loading coal, are to be used, whereby it is expected that the quantity of coal drawn up, will be greatly augmented. For the purpose of ventilation, at the upcast or air-shaft, a Tchiele fan of 13 feet diameter is in course of construction, to be driven by a pair of engines of 26 inch cylinders with a nominal power of 70 horses each; the capacity of the fan will be equal to about 250,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

This immense undertaking will involve an outlay o about £130,000. At Wheldale the Barnsley bed is 202¾ yards below the ground surface; at Merefield Colliery 254 yards; at South Kirkby 634 yards, and at Denaby Main near Conisbro', this splendid bed is successfully worked at a depth of 449½ yards.

The Upper Division of Osgoldcross contains a surface area of 48,921 acres of land. I presume, with the data Mining Engineers and Geologists have acquired, that with very near accuracy it may be calculated where the Barnsley, and all beds of coal below this, may be found in the coal fields of the future, at Carlton, East Hardwick, Ackworth, and Upton. May we expect that, at no remote period, this Southern Division of Osgoldcross will be ornamented with long chimnies, and ablaze with iron furnaces?

LORD BEAUMONT'S BORE HOLE.

And lastly, not to weary you, let me mention the probable extension of the Yorkshire coal field beneath the Magnesian Limestone and the New Red Sandstone, on the north side of the river Aire, and on the line of the Hull and Barnsley Railway, near Snaith, at Carleton Towers.

A bore hole has been put down under the direction of Mr Greaves, about 11 miles eastward of the Fryston Colliery, and two miles from Snaith, at West Bank, to a depth of four hundred yards with the following result, viz.:—

Earth warp and clay	15 yds.
New Red Sandstone	180 ,,
Upper Permian Marl .. .. Red Marl with beds of Gypsum ..	23 ,,
Upper Permian Limestone.. .. Limestone with some bands of Gypsum	28 ,,
Middle Permian Marls .. .. Red Marls with thin bands of Limestone and Gypsum	41 ,,
Lower Permian Limestone.. ..	68 ,,
Coal Measures, Sandstone, Blue Shale, Black Shale, Coal, 1 foot 6in., Spavin and Blue Shale..	45 ,,
	Total, 400 yds

Unfortunately the boring stops short of what is believed to be a little lower down, the Barnsley bed, because the contract for boring was only for this depth of 400 yards.

Mr Greaves allows me to show a specimen of the Gypsum, which, if brought to the surface as a marketable commodity, is valued at 1s. 6d. per ton.

The sub-division of the Permian rocks occurs in the order in which they have been observed to crop up to the surface: they have each their usual character. The Permian

formation as a whole, however, is considerably thicker than usual, but as the thickness of the Permian rocks is known to be most variable this is not a matter of surprise.

"There can be no doubt," says Mr Greaves, "that the beds penetrated beneath the Permian rocks are coal measures, and there are strong indications for believing that they belong to that part of the coal measures which contains workable seams of coal." The general character of the measures, the fossils brought up in the cores, the clean and lustrous character of the seam of coal, all point to this conclusion; that in the future the best portion of the Yorkshire coal field will be found between Barnsley and Snaith.

We hope that Mr Greaves, the able and scientific pioneer of these sinking operations may, at no very future date, be able to announce that Lower Osgoldcross of 58,000, and Lower or one half of Barkstonash of 34,000 acres may be added as new coal fields to others in the County of York.

The Aire and Calder Navigation was opened in 1787; and the Knottingley and Goole Canal in 1826. The tonnage now reaching Goole, arriving and departing by this Canal in 1880, was above 392,000 tons. The return for the Port of Hull and Dock Co., from Jan. 1st to 31st Oct. of the current year dues was equivalent to 2,100,358 tons; an increase over 1881, of 214,388 tons; whilst up to the 31st October, 1882, the export of coal had increased by 68,000 tons.

One object of my paper is, I hope, at least partially accomplished. I see a vision of future mining prosperity for Pontefract and this district. The enormous progress made in the last 13 years shews the vitality of our aspirations and the determination of our energies; and that not only has all advancement been brought about by the agency of our stone and minerals, but that we can look fearlessly to Leland's "Yearth cole by cawse hit is plentifull and sold good chepe" (perhaps too cheap) to preserve this good old Borough from Parliamentary extinction and Municipal obliteration.

Another object of my paper is to shew, that if Mr. Sykes Ward in 1869, asserted, I "had then given far too glowing on account of the value of the mineral wealth under Pontefract and around it," I even understated the commercial and marketable values of our earth-hidden riches and our immense resources.

Should you be pleased to come again in two more decades, you will perhaps see that not only Hull, not only Goole, but Ferrybridge is a sea port for coal; and that ocean-going vessels of 300 tons will take in and discharge cargoes by the sides of inland navigation quays, near Ferrybridge Station. We shall thence send our coal to all European ports, we shall there receive the produce of those countries whose shores are touched by the Baltic Sea. Scandinavian Ironstone, so important in the manufacture of Sheffield steel, will be put on the M. and N. E. Railway; and Pontefract will be the counting-house for all this business. I look to the genius of Mr Bartholomew to do this, and that you shall some day witness it.

Indeed it is only a resident observer, perhaps, who has had opportunities to mark the progress the Town and district have made throughout the last two decades of time, who can say how enormous, how unprecedented the advance has been; and yet it is not so much on the resources of Osgoldcross, so inexhaustible as they appear to my mind;—it is not so much on the introduction of capital and the stability of credit on which we must depend, as upon the steady industrial and sober perseverance in thrift, and perseverance in mutual good-will and co-operation.

For my part, I must acknowledge how much the interest of my limited Geological enquiries has been enhanced by the stimulus of your periodical meetings, by the volumes of papers published from time to time, and Photographs of peculiar forms of strata sent to me, and above all, by the many valuable friendships for which I am indebted to this old Association, the "Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society."

Mr James W. Davis, Halifax, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, had a paper on the section at Upton. He stated that the new line of railway had exposed many sections of geological interest. Amongst the most interesting was Upton Cutting, where they saw the junction of the coal measures with the super-imposed Magnesian Limestone. The sections exhibiting the same arrangement were not numerous. An instance occurs at Conisborough Castle, where an outline of sandstone formed a hill which was covered with Permian limestone, on which the Castle was built. And at Bramham Park, Knaresborough, and some other places, similar sections occurred. In some instances the limestone rests on sandstone, and in others on other members of the coal measure series; but at the places last-named the limestone is laid above millstone grit rocks. It frequently happened that the sandstone or shale beneath the limestone was stained in a reddish or purple colour, and it was considered from this circumstances to have been New Red Sandstone. The paper concluded with accounts of the sections exposed during the formation of the cutting, and a description of the immediately surrounding district, through which the Hull and Barnsley Railway passes.

The Limestone Analysis of Smeaton Craggs shews its Permian origin, and the Magnesia is somewhat high.

100 parts by weight of the dried limestone absorbed 7·41 parts by weight of water.

The following is the composition:—

Siliceous Matter	0·63	per cent.
Oxide of iron aud Alumina..	0·64	do.
Carbonate of Lime ..	65·16	do.
Carbonate of Magnesia and other undetermined matter (by difference)	33·57	do.
	100·00	

This sandstone is of good character, but the porosity is indicated by the percentage of water which it absorbs. No wonder it effloresces when used as building stone.

100 parts by weight of the sandstone from the Ackworth quarries absorbs when dry 5·86 parts by weight of water. The sample loses 1·62 per cent. of its weight by treatment in a powered state with water containing 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid.

The matter thus dissolved contains:—

Oxide of Iron and Alumina..	0·92	per cent.
Lime	0·30	do.

(Equal to Carbonate of Lime 0·53 per cent.)

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Carleton Grange,
25th Sept., 1890.

REPORT TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND ALL
MEMBERS OF THE 75 MASONIC LODGES
IN THE WEST RIDING.

Gentlemen,—On Wednesday, the 17th, I received an invitation from the Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal to represent the firm of Leatham, Tew & Co., with about 150 other Bankers, to inspect the gigantic Works now in progress for an inland Water Canal from the River Mersey to Manchester.

The Report I present is to give people who have money to invest a brief description of this visit to the gigantic works of the Manchester Ship Canal of which the famous Canal of 1760, constructed by James Brindley, for the Duke of Bridgewater from Worsley to Manchester and afterwards to Runcorn on the estuary of the Mersey, was the parent and forerunner.

Brindley's practice of securing long levels of water in canals or ponds has been adopted by Mr W. Leader Williams, and Mr Abenethy, the Chief Engineers of the Manchester Ship Canal. This idea, which Brindley early formed and carried out, was to construct a level of dead water all the way from Manchester about 40 miles in length to a junction with the River Mersey. The whole of Brindley's locks were concentrated at the lower end of the Duke's Canal near Runcorn, where the Old Navigation descends by a series of locks into the River Mersey. The total cost of completing the Duke's Canal from Worsley to Manchester and from Longford Bridge to the River Mersey at Runcorn, amounted to £220,000. A truly magnificent undertaking, nobly planned, nobly executed. While the traffic afterwards proved a source of enormous wealth to the Duke, it conferred incalculable benefits upon the population of the district, it greatly added to their comforts, it increased their employment, and it has ever since facilitated the operations of industry in all ways.

The Bridgewater Canal was opened 1st January, in its entire length, 1773, when a ship called the "Heart of Oak" of 50 tons burden, for Liverpool, passed through the locks of this Canal. Since then it had in 1861 yielded an income of about £80,000 to the Bridgewater Trustees.

These few facts are necessary to enable a comparison to be made between the traffic and profits of the canal towards the close of the last century with that now in course of construction at the latter end of the 19th century, and its prospect of giving remuneration to the shareholders.

The Manchester Ship Canal follows pretty nearly the line of country taken up by the Bridgewater Canal, and from Warrington to Manchester, by that of the London and North Western Railway. Near Warrington and beyond it at Latchford to Lymn the new Canal will occupy the track of this Railway, which will in these portions be diverted for over three miles in length, and the traffic will run on the top of embankments at a great height above the level surface of the country. The Canal throughout its length from the old Quay Dock at Runcorn to Pomona, Manchester, is cut into the Trias or salt formations of the Cheshire Rocks, and it is therefore most favourable for excavation and for the operation of Steam Navvies and Steam Grabbers as they are called. For 13 miles below the Old Quay Docks to Eastham the Canal follows the tidal south shore of the Mersey. The ocean-going steamships of 5000 tons, which it is believed

will steam their way from Liverpool through this Canal to Manchester, will not be seen above the surface of the ground, only the tops of their masts may be visible. From Eastham to Runcorn, Earth Banks pitched on both faces with stone, are being formed like the magnificent Breakwater at Plymouth; between which 172 feet in width, the line of the Canal will be formed, and its waters confined from the tidal waters of the Mersey. At Eastham, about three-quarters of an hour's steam from the Liverpool landing stage where the Canal enters the Mersey, is a lock 600 feet long by 80 wide, and an intermediate lock 350 feet by 50 feet in width, two smaller locks each 150 feet 30 feet, and by two water sluices each 20 feet wide. Where the River Weaver flows into the Mersey between Western Point and Stanton Point, ten sluices, the largest in the world, are finished to provide for the surplus or flood waters of the Weaver Navigation flowing into the Mersey. The works on this section of the Canal are gigantic. Near Ellesmere Point a gang of eighty men were dredging and moving 600 cubic yards in ten hours. This will be the channel for the Cheshire salt trade. The executors of Mr T. A. Walker the contractor for the whole of the works, and the Company's Engineers, are working day and night to have this thirteen miles of tidal water canal ready for opening by the 1st January, 1891. The Directors have the writer's good wishes, and it is hoped in the interests of the original shareholders they may see those desires fulfilled by their engineers and contractors. To clearly comprehend this stupendous work, the following figures are necessary. From Eastham to Pomona, Manchester, the total length of the Canal is 35½ miles. Average width of Canal at water level 172 feet. Minimum width of Canal at the bottom 120 feet. Minimum water depth 26 feet. The total fall from level of water in Manchester Docks to level of tide rising 14 feet 2 inches above Old Dock sill at Liverpool is 66 feet 6 inches. At Latchford there is a lock of 600 feet by

65 feet in width, raising the Canal 16 feet 6 inches, and an intermediate lock of 350 feet by 45 feet, for 500 tons vessels, and three overflow sluices each 30 feet wide. From Latchford to Manchester will be what is called the fresh water Canal, the waters of the Upper Mersey and the Irwell being impounded to supply the new Canal with water. Added to this there are steam pumps at various parts of the Canal now pumping up rain, spring and surface waters equal to 10,000 gallons per day. The waters of the Irwell are of the consistency of liquid soap; those of the Aire and Calder at Castleford are pellucid in comparison with what flows in the Irwell through Manchester. Sanitary laws under Acts of Parliament, are being enforced to stop the further pollution of the Irwell and Mersey waters. All that can be said is, may success eventually attend these legal experiments at purification. Between Latchford and Irlam provision is hereafter to be made for Coal Depots to coal the Atlantic Steamers between Liverpool and Manchester. At Irlam the Canal by means of another series of locks rises 16 feet. But here are five sluices each 50 feet wide. At Barton, at the 30th mile from Eastham, the Canal rises by means of locks of previous dimensions 15 feet; but there are four waste water sluices each 30 feet wide. At Mole Wheel at the 33½ mile, the Canal rises by the last lock 16 feet. Here there are four flood water sluices, each 30 feet wide, and the main lock is 600 feet by 45. There are in the Canal also four other subsidiary locks of various dimensions, of most costly construction. The walls of these locks for twenty-eight feet deep are made of a conglomerate of artificial puddled stone, concrete and gravel, mixed and pressed together French fashion. Then at the water level there is a bonding string-stone course of hard granite, and the quays or platforms on the top are formed of stone from Swanage, near Corfe Castle, and all the bricks come from Wrexham. The stone and brick work throughout is being built in the most careful and substantial manner

possible, and does credit to the skill of British workmen. The navvies from Lincolnshire are of splendid physique and they are earning at plank and wheelbarrow work 9/- per diem each in wages. The domestic comforts of the various assortments of operatives are well looked after. Substantial huts are erected of wood, where the great locks and water sluices are being constructed, and their spiritual wants are equally provided for by resident clergymen, and special ministers of religion. There are also competent doctors and nurses for the extemporised hospitals for those who are accidentally injured. There can be no doubt that if the funds are forthcoming, the construction of the Canal will shew the energy and the skill of Englishmen, and be a magnificent engineering success.

The forces used for the construction of this Canal are prodigious. The plant is said to be valued at £800,000. There is laid down alongside the course of the Canal a temporary railway the whole way from Pomona to Runcorn, 23 miles in length. It was over this track the company took the party of bankers on the 17th inst. Some trucks like the third class waggons on the Manchester and Leeds Railway when first opened, were provided for the party, starting from Pomona to Runcorn, and stopping at every important point on the journey, to inspect and to have explained to it the nature of the works and engineering difficulties to be overcome. At Runcorn a steamer was ready to take the party to Eastham where a luncheon was provided at 3-30 p.m. Afterwards the locks and sluices were examined and the party were taken in the company's steamer to Liverpool reaching the landing stage at 6 p.m., where the bankers dispersed. Sir J. Lee, the deputy chairman, said at the luncheon that the Ship Canal Company were not carriers but only toll takers. The Company simply stood at the entrance gates of the Canal and took the tolls, and the rates of tolls were fixed by Act of Parliament. Consequently the Canal would always be an independent waterway open to all nations. The contractors have 173 locomotives at work; portable and other steam engines 182; steam and other cranes 194; steam pumps 209; pile driving engines 59; floating dredges, German and French Navvies, Rushton and Proctor's Navvies, all worked by steam power 79; there are 6,300 waggons and 223 miles of temporary railway; the numbers of men and boys employed are 16,331; horse 196; about 10,000 tons of coal are used monthly; and lastly some 2,000 tons of best cement.

This energy of human power and machinery it is hoped may be sufficient to construct the Canal and have it opened throughout its entire length by 1st January, 1892. If the money can be obtained, it is hereafter intended at Salford to have 71 acres of water space for Docks, with an area for Quays of 129 acres, for the Manchester Docks 33¾ acres, Quays 23 acres: for a coal basin at Parlington 5½ acres; with Quays 20 acres; and for the Warrington Docks 23¾ acres of water space, with area of Quays 7 acres.

When all this money authorised has been paid into the National Provincial Bank of England, (the Bankers to the Company), and expended, it would appear as if the Canal would not be completed or fit for housing Silk, Cotton, Sugar, &c. from the East, unless it has sheds, warehouses, and railways for the docks and quays. All these appliances for receiving and distributing the trade on the Canal have yet to be provided for. It was understood that later it would be necessary for the shareholders to be called together to sanction the issue of New Mortgage Debentures to the extent of £600,000 for these purposss.

The import of raw silk from the East in 1889 was of the value of £3,272,729, and the export of the manufactured articles from England was £7,288,344.

The freight on silk is what the Canal Company intend to look to as one of many descriptions of traffic to be passed along the canal. Mr Boden has stated that the present carriage of silk was 1/8 per cwt. By the canal he thought one third of this cost would be saved. But time from Liverpool to Manchester is an important question in the transit and delivery of material so sensitive to atmospheric influences as silk or cotton. A goods train from Liverpool to Manchester would not ordinarily take more than 1¾ hours, but an Atlantic steamer of 5,000 tons from Liverpool on the Mersey and along the canal to Manchester would take near eight hours. Steamers of this size would not, including the passage of the locks, (15 minutes to pass through each), steam more than five miles an hour. A fierce competition must therefore arise between the railways and the canal with regard to time, tolls, and freights to Manchester from Liverpool, and the railways may maintain the advantage—at least it is natural to suppose they would try to preserve a supremacy. The Ship Canal, Docks, Quays, and Warehouses, when finished, would no doubt in time draw to the canal a great deal of trade of one sort or another, but whilst wishing that prosperity may attend this truly "Cyclopean" undertaking, we must hope the railways will not suffer. That the prosperity of Manchester may not interfere with the prosperity of Liverpool, but the canal conduce to the prosperity of both.

In considering the financial resources of the Ship Canal Company, the deputy-chairman has stated that in 1885 the capital of the Company was £10,000,000, that his Company hoped to receive, including contractors' shares to be paid for 15th October, £43,000 Mortgage Debentures not yet issued, and sale of forfeited ordinary and preference shares, and also £300,000, in probable profit, which was the accumulation on the Bridgewater Canal, making a total for the purposes of the Ship Canal of £10,712,000.

The expenditure already made was approximately stated to be;—

Paid for the old Bridgewater Canal	£1,710,000
Paid for the Purchase of Land	£1,000,000
Cost of the Parliamentary Powers of 1885 ..	£150,000
Paid on account of the construction of the New Canal	£5,750,000
Approximate expenditure already made ..	£8,610,000
Leaving a probable forecast to complete the Canal, about half finished only ..	£2,102,000
	£10,712,000

The writer cannot give the exact sums as the Chairman's figures were most puzzling to put into an arithmetical account, and therefore they must be taken with some future modification. Sir Joseph Lee said the forecast might be as much as £3,128,457 to complete the canal and all works.

The writer hopes the larger sum is the unexpended as well as the available financial resources of the Ship Canal, and that the canal itself and warehouses, railways, and quays may be completed for the amount. The bankers of Lancashire have not yet helped the canal much in its initial stages. They have perhaps looked rather coldly upon the scheme as a successful commercial enterprise ; but everyone must admire the skill, ability, energy and industry which has been thrown into every department of this mighty undertaking. Getting an Act of Parliament and convincing Parliament that the undertaking was a proper one and should be sanctioned, was not so difficult in comparison to getting the public and bankers to subscribe the money. The writer hopes, however when the difficulties of construction and finance are smoothed over, that all may eventually participate in that prosperity which it is hoped the Canal may create: that Manchester may do good to Liverpool, and Liverpool to Manchester, and the railways and the two Canals, old and new, together promote without ruinous competition the interests of the shareholders of both modes of transit, and increase the wealth of the two busiest cities on the surface of the globe, Liverpool and Manchester.

T. W. T.

A PARALLELISM BETWEEN SCIENCE AND FREEMASONRY.

UNITY IN THE OBJECTS OF BOTH.

(AN ADDRESS DELIVERED ON SEPT. 5, 1881, AT YORK, ON THE OCCASION OF THE MASONIC RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Worshipful Master, and Visiting Brethren,—Permit me to assure you of the heartiness with which every member of the Craft in the two Masonic Provinces of North and East Yorkshire, and West Yorkshire, has endeavoured to embrace this occasion of the Jubilee meeting at York, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to form, under the auspices of the York and Eboracum Lodges, a Masonic Reception Lodge, and to give the right hand of fellowship, and a fraternal greeting, to all Freemasons attending this scientific gathering in the capital of Yorkshire.

We, the members of that operative and speculative Science, popularly known as Free and Accepted Masonry, constantly assert in our Lodges, when opened in the first degree, two astronomical axioms, and from these two we deduce a third. This last is evident, for if " The sun is always at its meridian," "Freemasonry being universally spread over the surface of the globe," it necessarily follows "That the sun is always at its meridian with respect to Freemasonry."

The sun of Freemasonry was at its zenith in the magnificent reign of our Grand Master, King Solomon, upwards of 2885 years ago. At that point overhead, opposite to the Nadir, shining in its universality over the whole surface of the globe, it is now under the Grand Mastership of H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales, as then, at its highest point of glory and power; and in its meridian splendour and lustrous brilliancy, shines in its benign influences for good upon mankind.

For fifty years under the auspices of this British Association have Freemasons and the great personages of science, been gathered together from all parts of the world once every year for the advancement of science, in order "to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, to obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science, and a removal of those disadvantages which impede its progress, and to promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another, and with foreign philosophers"; and thrice, during this period of time, have Science and Freemasonry joined, hand in hand and foot to foot, within the walls of this Ancient City, in unitedly pointing out to the whole world the great lines of direction in which the researches of operative and speculative, of aërial and oceanic, science should move; in assigning to every class of mind a definite task, and in vindicating the claims of science to freedom of inquiry into the hidden mysteries of nature. At Plymouth, at Sheffield, and this year for the third time at York, the Freemasons have proved themselves to be the true "Fellow Crafts" of this Association for the Advancement of Science, and of moral philosophy.

Dr. Will. McCormac, of Harley Street, has written an admirable work on the "Unity of Science"; and a learned lady, Miss Buckley, has in another work introduced us to the "Fairy Land of Science"; and in still another, to "Life and Her Children, from the Amæba to the Insects,"—

> "His parent hand
> "From the mute shell-fish gasping on the shore,
> "To men, to Angels, to celestial minds,
> "For ever leads the generations on
> "To higher scenes of being."—Akenside.

The teachers of these latest of scientific expounders, are

the men who, for the most part, are recognised as masters of their several departments of speculative knowledge,—Lord Milton, Harcourt, Gray, Phillips, Allis, Ford, Smith, Kendrick, Davies, Wellbeloved, and Dr. Bell, the D.P.G.M. of N. and E. Yorkshire; as well as those upon whom the mantles of these noble founders of the Association have fallen,—Professors Huxley, Osborne, Reynolds, Ramsey, the President of the Royal Society, the ex-president, and the acting President of this Association.

The key-note of these writers and scientific philosophers is, that science should be a centre of union amongst us, and if Miss Buckley in her glimpses of animal life has shewn us the struggle for existence from the Amæba to the insects, so has that noble Yorkshireman, one of the founders of the British Association fifty years ago,—I mean Professor Phillips—shewn us his own struggle for scientific existence, for he was a self-educated man. To use his own words: "The only thing which made the continuance of life an object of desire, was to enjoy the contemplation of the works of nature." And he always added—"The works of nature are the works of God—the Great Architect of the Universe."

Freemasonry has the same unity of purpose, as the unity of science. The design of its degrees and branches is so to polish and adorn the mind, to enrich it with the most useful knowledge, and to prepare it for the reception of moral and divine truths, that while it searches into the marvellous properties of nature, it should further demonstrate the wonderful truths of morality, mercy and charity. Freemasonry indeed contemplates with studious reverence, the splendour of the more spiritual dispensations of Jehovah's Providence, while the Sciences investigate but the outward exercises of God's power over matter.

And what, may I ask, is the second degree of Freemasonry with its inculcation of the study of liberal arts and sciences but the development of those objects which

Freemasonry and the British Association of Science hold to most firmly, and which the outside world, in an age of material progress, is too likely to forget, the duty of looking on Nature as a sacred thing, and viewing its study in a more religious light.

In the present day, Science has penetrated everywhere —into the home, the college lecture room, the Mechanics' Institute, the Board School, and even into the pulpit. "Its results are in every one's hands. Its methods are consciously, or unconsciously, followed by every mind. In every kind of study its influence has made itself felt, the moral philosopher, the editor of a classical poet, the historian, the Biblical critic, are forced to adopt and to follow the rules of evidence, of which the history of science has proved the universal necessity."

The idea which may be said to underlie the very conception of science—the idea of law, is now familiar to every one who has the rudiments of education. Science has transformed not only the material aspect of life, but the whole mutual attitude of mankind. Truly it may be said that the sun of Science is at its zenith, and shedding its influences over the whole of the globe. The leading facts in the history of the British Association tell us this, but there is much work that remains for us to do, if the Sun of Science is to maintain its meridian in duration, like the Sun of Freemasonry.

Through the efforts of this Association, and the kindred Institutes and Academies of foreign countries in conjunction with it, since 1831 when the British Association was first formed in York, the universality of its scientific influence has been marked, for the benefit of mankind, by changes greater, more far reaching and more astonishing, than are to be met with in long ages of the time that preceded it.

One of the greatest changes which has accrued to scientific research is our great advance in appreciating, as our fathers and grandfathers did not, the discoveries and labours of the great men of earlier times. A flood of light, has, for instance, been thrown upon the works of Newton, of Rumford, and of Davy. Thanks to their genius and experiments, we owe most important discoveries to Colding, to Joule, and to Helmholtz, and the recognition of the fact that work can be converted into heat, that heat can be re-converted into work, and that while in such conversions there may be a loss of energy in so far as practical effects are concerned, there is never any loss in cosmical results.

For a long time it has been known that it is impossible to create or destroy a single particle of matter; but it remained to be proved, for the benefit of mankind, that it was equally impossible to create or destroy a single impulse of energy. It was known by ancient philosophers that matter was constant; but it was left for this British Association, and to these men in their labours of recent years, to prove that matter was constant, although its forms were variable, that energy is equally indestructible, and that heat and light, electricity and magnetism, are only modes of motion.

To Joule we are indebted for the definite law of thermo-dynamics, or in plain words, how much work must be expended to procure a certain amount of heat. This is a new branch of science, hardly twenty years in existence; and in only one other direction, viz., that of electricity, has science in our time advanced so rapidly. Again from a careful study of the laws of radiation and absorption the fundamental principles of the spectrum analysis have been deduced. The Nebulæ have been searched into; comets have been examined; the sun's rotation on its axis has been verified, and an accurate approximation of the distance of the fixed stars made possible. This brief list of the results of scientific advance can also point to Helmholtz's investigation in acoustics, the connection between sun spots and terrestrial magnetism, and the subjects of contact-electricity, atmospheric-electricity and thermo-electricity, to show how much has been done to contribute to clear and accurate appreciation of the most important scientific problems of our times.

As an illustration of the adaptability of electrical discoveries to practical uses, it may suffice to state that the Great Northern Railway Co. have contracted with Messrs. R. E. Compton & Co. to light up one of their trains with the Swan incandescent lamps. The initiation of this novel departure from oil lamps to electricity is looked forward to with the keenest interest. Horticulture and Agriculture, it is thought, may in the near future benefit by the adaptability of this electric force.

With these advances of Science, we must couple the labours of Sir John Lubbock,and his tastes for natural history. His researches in zoology were first in the direction of insects and crustacea. He studied the development, structure, and habit of these lower forms of life, and recorded his observations and discoveries in papers communicated to the Journals of the learned societies. His elucidations of the habits of ants, bees, and wasps, are well known. "On the Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," and "British Wild Flowers, considered in relation to Insects," are the works of his, and contributions to Science, equally well read. In the preservation of the ancient monuments of this country, Sir John Lubbock, as an archæologist, has taken the deepest interest. As a legislator and educationist, his views are set forth in a volume, "Scientific Lectures." But as the author of the "Bankers' Holiday," he is, perhaps, most popularly known amongst us ; and as the Honorary Secretary to the London Association of Bankers, he is the natural representative and the spokesman with the Government on all questions concerning the Banking interest in general. Yorkshire Bankers greet Sir John as the President of the 51st meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science."

It is not only our Science, our Banking Laws, and our commerce that have advanced by "leaps and bounds" ; the whole material conditions of life have been changed during the last half century ; and these changes are no where better recorded than in the history of the British Association. "It is difficult, indeed, to realize the conditions in the midst of which the British Association was born. England then differed notably from the land we now inhabit. No railways (the Manchester and Liverpool line had only been opened a week or two), no telegraphs, no Reform Bill ; our navy was still "the wooden walls of Old England" ; Oxford and Cambridge were close Corporations ; South Kensington, and Board School, and Technical Colleges were in the far future ; Science was mostly spoken of as Philosophy, and Philosophical Institution was the dignified title given to the few local societies that then existed ; George IV had been dead only about a year, and London was scarcely half its present size; half the world was unexplored ; Australia was only a penal settlement ; Melbourne did not exist. The Sciences were but accumulations of apparently unrelated facts ; their students were groping in the dark after some thread that would unravel the mystery, trying to comfort themselves with final causes; the correlation of the physical forces had scarcely been dreamed of; Darwinism had not even been thought of by its founder ; and the very nomenclature of many departments of Science would read like a foreign tongue or the language of childhood to a South Kensington tyro of the present day. The useful arts, which are so dependent for their progress on the discoveries of Science, were many of them, in a condition of crudity, their methods rude, and mainly empirical."

But a change that is at least as remarkable, is the mental change that has come over the world during these 50 years. Knowledge by an inevitable law has compelled its own recognition.

Freemasonry, older than Science as an abstract profession, equally claims that it has done much for the outside world, and has done much also for its own members. It has identified itself with every section of society. It has spread its Lodges and its members over every part of the habitable globe. It has made its influence felt as a system of morality, of mercy, of charity, as well as an investigator into the mysteries of scientific researches. It prides itself as the conservator of that architectural knowledge with which Solomon's wisdom identified itself, and with which as a great master builder, he made his name famous throughout all generations of men : he who possessed the greatest knowledge of Science of his day, the mighty master of wisdom, before whom the most potent of invisible spirits is said to have bowed in lowly submission, who could interpret the speech of beasts and of birds, and from whom no secret power of germ or herb was hidden. We, brethren, are searchers this day into his wisdom and philosophy.

In the wisdom-spirit of our Master, we "incline our ears to wisdom" and "apply our hearts to understanding"; "we thirst after knowledge"; "we seek her as silver," and "search for her as for hid treasures," that we may find the knowledge of Jehovah, and understand the fear of the Grand Geometrician of the Universe.

Masonry is a science confined to no particular country. Wherever arts flourish, there it flourishes also. As Architects and Master builders, our works stand unrivalled in the world : Yorkshire teems with examples of our constructive skill. And whilst Freemasonry displays the effects of human wisdom as well in the choice as in the arrangement of the materials of which an edifice is composed, it demonstrates that a fund of Science and industry is implanted in man for the best, most salutary, and beneficent purposes.

Its speculative branch is interwoven with religion. It leads the contemplative to view with reverence the glorious

works of creation, and inspires them with the most exalted ideas of the perfections of the Divine Creator.

Freemasonry in its two divisions of human and moral Science, is general and universal in its application to mankind,—its purposes are benevolent and charitable. Virtue, the grand object in view, shines on the mind, enlivens the heart, and operates, without respect of persons, to make men happy in this world and to enable them to look forward for happiness in the Grand Lodge above. And the universal principles of the Art unite with Science in every effort for making "the whole world one Lodge and every man a Brother."

There are many other points in connection with the history and organization of Freemasonry and its contact with Science which I should like to mention, but time fails me, and I must conclude. Sufficient that it has like Science outlived much misrepresentation, vituperation, and ridicule; and, so long as the world lasts, there is no reason why it should not maintain its usefulness for all generations yet to come, with its sun always at its meridian.

At one question only does Freemasonry halt,—but one over which scientific speculation is ever exercising continued research, —What is life ? and What is that which an animal or a plant gives up when it is said to part with life ? Science would treat this question as something not separate from organization. Freemasonry speaks of life as a vital principle, something separate from organization, and regards it (to use the word of Joseph Green) as "a power anterior to the order of thought, to the organization which animates, maintains, and repairs." Science unfolds to us a knowledge of how the forces act, but tells us nothing of their origin, and this, in respect of life and mind, the Freemason most earnestly studies to know. There is nothing in Science which has yet determined the order of precedence among the forces.

The Freemason finds the safest guide in the volume of the Sacred Law, in the wisdom of Solomon, and in the manifold evidences of the Christian faith. These, by scientific men,—some scientific men,—have often been looked upon in their researches, as if opposed to science. Freemasonry prefers to examine facts by the light of divine Truth, and to wait. Time, or if not, eternity, will prove that Science and Christian theology are but two sides of the Truth. It will prove that both sides have known only in part: "For eye hath not seen, nor ear heard the wonderful things stored up by God, for those who love Him."

"Wisdom and Spirit of the Universe!
"Thou Soul, that art the eternity of thought!
"And giv'st to form and images a breath
"And everlasting motion."—WORDSWORTH.

Science and Freemasonry, with their unity in diversity, and diversity in unity, thus combine to benefit mankind. Let us hope that under these conditions the meridian splendour attained by each, may never decline to the Nadir of their influences for good; that with vigour and enthusiasm both may lead most flourishing lives; and that this Association and its Masonic members, welcomed within the walls of these ancient City Lodges, will exercise as much influence on scientific pursuits in the future, as both have done upon those of the past. Whatever be their ultimate fate, they must leave the world better than they found it, and the attitude mankind must cherish to the "British Association," and to Freemasonry, is one of gratitude for the incomparable services which both have been able to render.

It is a pleasure to greet the learned Deputy Prov. Grand Master of this Province, Dr. Bell. The greatest harmony prevails between the Lodges of the North and East Yorkshire, and the 66 Lodges and 3,000 members of the Craft in West Yorkshire, all of whom are working in the paths of literature, of education, and of science, and for the development in every department of mining and manufacturing industry for the welfare of mankind. The charitable funds of both Provinces

are in active operation, and effecting much real good, both generally and locally; and on behalf of Sir Henry Edwards, my Prov. Grand Master—whose sympathies you cordially possess—I would say, that the only rivalry we have with Science, is that of trying whether Freemasonry or the British Association shall best carry out the true and genuine principles of Freemasonry of the second degree, and of scientific research.

"BEHOLD, HOW GOOD AND PLEASANT A THING IT IS, BRETHREN, TO DWELL TOGETHER," and work together, "IN UNITY," in the Temple of Freemasonry and in the Temple of Science.

ADDRESS

TO THE

AIRE AND CALDER LODGE, GOOLE,

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1883,

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE W. M.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER, BROTHER EZRA GOODERIDGE, AND
OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE "AIRE AND
CALDER" LODGE,

I and the Officers, past and present, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, and other Brethren from Lodges too numerous to mention now in detail, are here by special invitation of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the "Aire and Calder" Lodge, for the purpose of performing an important Masonic ceremonial, the dedication of these new rooms for the purposes of Freemasonry, in the "inland maritime," if I may so describe it, town of Goole, on the geographical extremities of the Province of West Yorkshire, bounded by the River Ouse, and presided over by Lieutenant Col. Sir Henry Edwards, as our Provincial Grand Master, whom may the G.A.O.T.U. preserve.

The Worshipful Masters and Brethren of the "Aire and Calder" Lodge, as you all know, are honest workers in the craft, well skilled in the symbolical degrees, versed also in the knowledge of the arts and sciences, most accomplished and genial Masons, worthy of our sincere congratulations on the progress this Lodge has made, and richly meriting our commendations for those efforts which have culminated in this day's proceedings.

If, as I understand these craftsmen of Goole, their desire is that I should follow precedent on somewhat similar occasions of dedicatory ceremonies, and say something as to the progress this enterprising Lodge has made in this Lower Division of Osgoldcross, I may repeat facts but too well known, and I am sure this Lodge needs no such ostentatious recapitulation of its history.

There never has been a time since its establishment that it needed undue eulogy to stimulate the cause of its progress. The progress of the Lodge is the progress of the growth of the town and port of Goole.

Let me touch on the progress of Goole first of all. The population of this town in 1811 was 348; in 1821, 450; in 1881, 12,000. The Aire and Calder Navigation was opened in 1787; the canal in 1826; the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in 1848. The trade is represented by upwards of 2000 vessels, and the tonnage now passing through the canal, arriving or departing from Goole, is 400,000 tons annually. The canalization scheme of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company of the Lower Ouse, for which application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, is a mighty scheme for a deep sea channel, by which large vessels can reach Goole from the ocean, or from the ocean to Goole at one tide; and when carried out will make Goole the most important port of the West Riding; and should we live to see the year A.D. 2000 Goole will, in all probability, have a population of 50,000 inhabitants.

This Lodge has been governed by Master Masons so single minded that it now stands in a position powerful enough to continue its career of usefulness, regardless of the congratulations and the flattering opinions bestowed upon it to-day. So of encomium I shall say no more than that I have come here to speak of Masonry, and of the weight and influence exercised by the Brethren in this town and division; and of a Lodge than which none now takes a better stand in the 66 Lodges of this Province; and of an Ancient Order to which any man still outside it may be glad to enter it, and feel it an honour to call the "Aire and Calder" Lodge his mother Lodge, his *alma mater*.

Masonry depends for its high-standing with the outside world, very much upon its Past Masters and Masters, the rulers and guides of the Lodges.

The progress made by the craft since April, 1875—for there are 2015 Lodges on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of England—has been immense, and this increase of prosperity may be largely owing to the fact of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers filling, the one the post of Grand Master, and the others distinguished offices in the craft.

It is of the utmost importance to have Masters and Members of a Lodge, not only of learning and leading, but of weight and influence in their social spheres, to fill the chief places in the Masonic Temple, if Freemasonry is to maintain its advancement or its present popularity with the outside world.

Your Past Masters and present Master have fulfilled, if not all, at least most of these qualifications, and it is through these virtues in the governors of the "Aire and Calder Lodge" its prosperity has been evolved during the past forty years of its existence in Goole.

This Provincial Grand Lodge is not, therefore, visiting one of the young Lodges in the Province, but one that has attained a respectable age.

It is composed of well-instructed brethren, many of whom are better qualified to teach me than I am to tell them anything which they have not already learned, and endeavoured to practise as true and loyal Masons.

The Warrant of Constitution of the "Aire and Calder" Lodge was signed by the Duke of Sussex, 26th March, 1839. Its original number on the roll of Grand Lodge was 672, altered in 1863 to No. 458, and it was to meet on the second

Friday in every month. It met for the first time at the Lowther Hotel, 12th July, 1839, Brothers Chas. T. Jaques being the first Worshipful Master, Richard Clay, the Senior Warden, and Charles Kay the Junior Warden.

On October 14th, 1841, this Lodge was consecrated by Brother Charles Lee, the first Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, and who, from 1823, to his death in 1864, administered the affairs of this Province with amazing ability and diligence. It was one of this Deputy's axioms that "candidates for admission to Masonry should have rather to squeeze in between the two doors of each Lodge than that these doors should be opened too readily, inviting an easy admittance for any one who sought lightly to enter," and he was right, I think. It was on this first visit of the Provincial Grand Lodge to Goole that an address of welcome was drawn up to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England, on the occasion of his visit to York. A complimentary memorial was also considered for presentation to the Earl of Mexborough, the first Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.

On the 28th June, 1843, the "Aire and Calder" Lodge took a prominent part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. John's Church, at Goole. On November 24th, 1848, the Lodge took its Warrant to the Sydney Hotel, where I made its acquaintance in 1862. In July, 1865, the Provincial Grand Lodge again assembled under the "Aire and Calder Banner" in the Scientific Hall, Past Master Hunter being the Worshipful Master, Brother Bentley Shaw, the new Deputy Provincial Grand Master, acting on behalf of the Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon as Provincial Grand Master. This Lodge then entered into a subscription to the Boys' Masonic School to commemorate the visit, when the three Chairs were endowed with votes.

In 1875 you had two votes for the male annuitants, one or widows, 18 for the boys' school, and two for the girls. In that year you had 57 members. In the year 1881 you had 20 votes for the male annuitants, five for the widows, 105 for the Boys, and 10 for the Girls' Institution, and you had 52 members. You have contributed to the Masonic Charities more or less, annually, and our heartiest acknowledgments are due to this Lodge for the performance of these acts of charity and benevolence.

Provincial Grand Lodge, on the 6th July, 1870, was again invited to Goole. Brother F. H. Ward now deceased, was the Worshipful Master, and then Provincial Grand Pursuivant. The late Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother B. Shaw, again presided at this summer meeting of the craft, and the "Aire and Calder," Lodge gave the Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge an opportunity of seeing the Ouse, near Goole, a steamer being chartered for a short trip on the river. January the 13th, 1871, the bye-laws were revised and the initiation fee amended in accordance with the regulations of Grand Lodge.

The Lodge being determined to transfer its Warrant to private rooms it was removed April 12th, 1872, to premises in Ouse street, Brother R. Peacock being the Worshipful Master. In these private rooms I paid my official visitation as the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in succession to Brother Bentley Shaw, who had retired from that office on the installation of Sir Henry Edwards, on 21st April, 1875. You had then 57 members, and you gave me a cordial and encouraging reception. Brother J. A. Bray acted as the Worshipful Master, and I must here mention the name of Brother Dr. M. A. Morris, then the Senior Warden, as one of the most zealous, earnest, and accomplished Masons of your Lodge, who did much during his only too brief residence in Goole, not only to promote the principles of Freemasonry, but also the Goole Scientific Institution, of which I have the honour to be a member.

I visited your Lodge again on the 14th December, 1877, on the installation of Brother Cawthorn as Worshipful Master. You then had 55 members and 16 Past Masters. I again paid you a visit on the 10th December, 1880, you then had 50 members, and to-day, 14th December, 1883, you have 60 members, having in 1882 initiated 10 candidates into Freemasonry. On 14th September, 1875, I granted this Lodge a dispensation to lay the foundation stone of Christ Church (Congregational). This year (1883) the bye-laws were once more revised, the initiation fee being raised in anticipation of the new regulations of the Grand Lodge Book of Constitutions, and to meet the general wish of the brethren. The admirable way in which these bye-laws are arranged and written is due to the indefatigable labours of the Provincial Grand Secretary, Brother Henry Smith, and our obligations are due to him for the immense pains he has taken over this new addition to the private regulations of this Lodge.

The premises in Ouse street having become inconvenient to the new requirements of Freemasonry, the Warrant has been again transferred to these most well appointed and commodious rooms in Boothferry road, where we now meet together. Notices having been given me I granted permission for the Lodge to meet here for the first time on the 12th October this year, where I hope it has finally settled, and where I trust it will pursue an honourable and useful career for all time to come. We have then assembled together in an interesting and stirring ceremonial; the transfer of your Warrant, books and regalia, to these sumptuous rooms, and the dedication of these rooms to the exclusive purposes of symbolic and operative Masonry.

There is a difference between consecration and dedication. Your Warrant has been consecrated, but the place wherein the Warrant is housed has never been dedicated. The priests among the Israelites, both in the service of the tabernacle, in the wilderness, and in the Temple at Jerusalem were consecrated, as also the vessels used in the Temple of Solomon. They were devoted to the use of the service of God as the priests were to the worship of God, by certain rites and solemnities.

Dedication is setting apart a temple, or treasures by a solemn act or ceremonies to a sacred purpose. The ministers of the gospel dedicate their time and their studies to the service of Christ.

Your Warrant is made sacred, made venerable; and has been consecrated for the purpose of Freemasonry, for without it you could not hold a Lodge. It is in your eyes a holy and sacred document, the symbol of authority and of your allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and of your obligations in Freemasonry, and to the G.A.O.T.U.

Your rooms and regalia are a temple and treasures solemnly appropriated to the principles of Freemasonry, which though "veiled in allegory are illustrated by symbols;" and yourselves, being "just, perfect, and upright men," are as the ministers of Faith, Hope and Charity, Mercy, Justice and Truth, the conservators of the volume of the sacred law. Your temple is a temple of morality and of religious philosophy. By the moral law is understood the "Decalogue." The first of our articles in the Book of Constitutions runs thus, "We agree to obey the moral law." The first article of our religion says, "There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions, of infinite power, wisdom and goodness, the Maker and Preserver of all things, both visible and invisible."

Our philosophy is derived from the knowledge of the sacred law, "to estimate the wonderful works of the Almighty Creator, so as to render ourselves more extensively serviceable to our fellow creatures." Our Lodges are to be the temples of this philosophy, and the depositories from which emanate Charity, Truth and Justice. These virtues are met by the strong instincts of sympathy, love, and fellowship; in the ascendancy of which lies the true humanity of the brotherhood, as distinguished from the instinct of animals. The function of reason is the recognition and the realization of truth. Truth recognised in speculation is science. Truth realised in action is a moral life and a well ordered society, such as a Mason's Lodge exhibits.

Without dwelling on the antiquity of Freemasonry, I may insist upon the antiquity of the reasons underlying it, and the identity of its doctrines and its methods with right humanity. These have come down to us as grand central ideas of rightness and great maxims of justice. Masonry has continuously included honesty, courage, love of country, loyalty to the throne, faithfulness to convictions, and respect for one another; a love of religion and the practice of charity. These are the qualities of our brotherhood, and they have never been changed. These are our ancient and venerable landmarks. They are the stones or cairns, as it were, perfect in their parts and honourable to the builders of our charges and constitutions, and which are to us fences and boundaries in the craft of philosophic Masonry.

The sublime realities of Masonry are not to be discovered in the perfunctory observance of the ritual of our different degrees. Ceremonial is but the shell. It is the covering and not the kernel, the form but not the essence.

The spirit of Freemasonry is given by Solomon himself:

To know wisdom and instruction;
To perceive the words of understanding;
To receive the instruction of wisdom;
Justice and judgement, and equity;
To give subtilty to the simple;
To the young (Mason) man knowledge and discretion.

Hopeless would be our condition if we struggled each for himself through the difficulties and perplexities of life. In the gladness and in the bitterness, in the hopes and in the woes which encompass us round about, the individual finds sympathy and fellowship and charity, which help him to bear up in the unequal conflict all around him, with evils

combined against him, and against which single-handed he would often succumb.

As Longfellow says:—

"The world itself is old,
The portals of time unfold
On hinges of iron that grate
And groan with the rust and the weight
Like the hinges of a gate
That hath fallen to decay;
But the evil doth not cease,
There is war instead of peace,
Instead of love there is hate."

* * * * *

"And I remember still
The words and from whom they came,
Not he that repeateth the name,
But he that doeth the will."

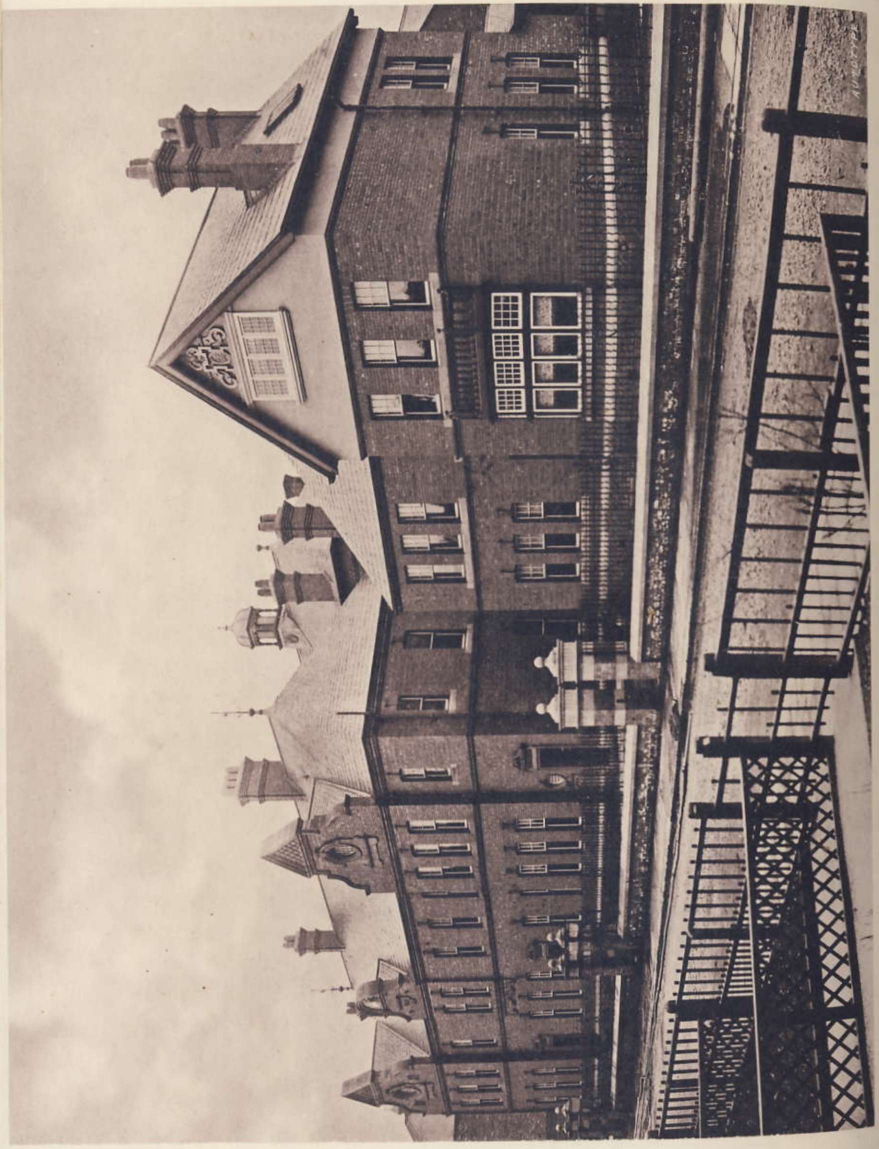
These are the ropes and poles of the scaffolding by which the complete systematical fabric of Freemasonry is built up.

"God loves from whole to parts, but human soul
Must rise from individual to the whole;
Self love but serves the virtuous mind to wake
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,
The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds
Another still, and still another spreads;
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
His country next and next all human race.

In this constructive, sympathetic, symbolic work, from generation to generation, Freemasons have well held themselves and their principles together. Stone laid upon stone in their stately fabric, and step laid upon step like a geometrical staircase, Freemasonry has enabled our common humanity to climb nearer to the heavens of the Grand Lodge above—the goal of our aspirations; not alone by the signs, tokens, words and current maxims, by which we can distinguish a Freemason by night as well as by day, but aided by the frequent formula of the Apostles of the Gentiles: "Now abideth Faith, Hope, Love, these three, but the greatest of these is Love," and with the divine help of Him who, nearly nineteen centuries ago, spake the Beatitudes on the Mount, and "who taught the people as one having authority and not as the scribes," and bequeathed to us the Lord's Prayer.

"Rewards await those who can best work in the best degree." Our contentions are in the arena of ethics and morals. The precious wreath from the sacred laurel tree in Olympia awaits the successful Mason. Our beatitudes terminate not alone upon the individual brother, but upon the Lodges.

May it be our destiny to wear the laurel crown, and reap the harvest of rewards from the G.A.O.T.U. "And it shall come to pass in that day I will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth, and the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine, and the oil, and they shall hear Jeziel." Evolve then, open out, unfold, expand and carry out these noble aims of our ancient and time-honoured fraternity. Triumph over the destiny which now seems so grievously to encompass mankind. Regard not merely the symbolisms but the heartfelt and time-honoured aims of the craft. Bestow your thoughts and labours not so much on ideal Masonry as on Masonry in its practice. If Masonry is to hold that position amongst or rather above other human institutions, which we assign to it, then the chief purpose of Masonry which it ought to accomplish, is not to descend to the common level of the outer world, but by its instruction of and by promoting the happiness of mankind, to raise the outer world to its own sublime elevation. Fulfil then, brethren, your Masonic vows, and then this old "Aire and Calder" Lodge of yours will not have been dedicated in vain, and will proudly maintain its standing and the reputation of its members amongst Lodges, not only of the West Riding, but on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England.



THE WEST RIDING COURT HOUSE, GOOLE.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE AT GOOLE.

The new Court-house was formally opened March 9th, 1888. It is worth noting that the last court-house was erected in Goole in 1853 and (without taking into account the value of the land, which was given by the Aire and Calder Navigation) cost about £1300. The present building is an apt illustration of the progress of the town and port of Goole in the period, and though it is not pleasant to record the increase of the criminal as well as the other portions of our population, yet it should be borne in mind that the court-house is used as the centre of all local judicial tribunals.

At the opening ceremony there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen in the Court room. The magistrates on the Bench were Mr R. Creyke (in the chair), Mr Tew, the Hon. A. F. Hood, Mr John Bladworth, Dr. Hanks, Major Eadon, Mr W. H. C. Dunhill, Mr C. Weddall, Mr Benjamin Shaw, and Mr G. S. Robson. Captain Russell, chief constable, Mr V. Edwards, and a number of ladies were also seated on the Bench. Mr E. T. Clark (magistrates' clerk), and Mr Superintendent Dixon were also present. A prisoner was placed in the dock prior to the opening proceedings, and this case was subsequently dealt with.

The Chairman said Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Lower Osgoldcross Division had kindly asked him to take the chair that morning, and to formally declare that Court open. It gave him great pleasure to perform the duty imposed upon him. The term Court-house hardly conveyed their sense of the beauty and spaciousness of the building in which they were assembled. He thought the foreign term "Palace of Justice" was more appropriate. In various European countries, in France, Italy, and Germany, after the cathedral, perhaps, the Palace of Justice or Law Courts were the principal architectural monument of the place. The cathedral was the emblem of the majesty of religion, and the palace of justice of order and of law. It was fitting amongst law-abiding people, and in a place like Goole, that the principal ornament should be a building dedicated to the administration of justice (applause). He felt sure that whether that Bench was occupied by the county magistrates, or whether, as might possibly be the case in years to come, by the borough magistrates, with the Mayor of Goole in the chair (applause), or by his respected friend, his Honour Judge Bedwell and his successors in office, that those who had unwittingly or unfortunately come into the position of being amenable to the criminal law, and those who were suitors by civil process, would have a firm and even-handed justice meted out to them. He had great pleasure in formally declaring the Court open (applause).

Mr T. W. Tew said he most cordially re-echoed the few remarks which the chairman had made in opening the new court. He trusted he might be allowed very briefly on that occasion, which he thought was a very interesting one for Goole and its rising and prosperous population, to trace something like a history of the origin of the splendid and magnificent police force in the West Riding, in which the residents reposed great confidence and faith. He then gave a brief *résumé* of the origin and rise of the force from the time of Henry III. He next referred to the creation at a later period of the London " Watch " which had given rise to so many of the amusing stories told by novelists and writers at the expense of " Charlie " as he was called. They read of him being fastened to his box by riotous persons returning from the play, in order that they might be free to do what mischief they liked. In 1853 Sir Robert Peel had an Act of Parliament passed establishing the valuable and efficient force of the constabulary in Ireland. Referring to the West Riding police force, Mr Tew said the West Riding Constabulary force was formed on the 1st day of January, 1857—under Colonel Cobbe, the first chief constable—previous to which time the West Riding was under the old system of parochial constables, who were appointed by the various vestries. Such constables were paid by fees arising from the cases which came under their notice, or which they could manufacture, or even evolve from their inner consciousness. For it is to be feared that cases were brought before the justices, in some instances, for the sake of securing the penalties which were, in those days, the perquisites of the constable who laid the information. On the West Riding police being established, many of the old parochial constables were absorbed in the new force, and these were much disappointed to find that their " perquisites " were to be discontinued, and that by the " new fangled notion " all penalties, when the police were the informers, had to be credited in aid of the rates. This for a time caused great dissatisfaction, but as time wore on the new regulations grew to be more fully appreciated. At first, and for some years after the force was formed, the general public (and more particularly evil doers) entertained a strong and decided antipathy to the new " Bobby " and availed themselves of every opportunity to heap ridicule upon the " Peelers," or " Bluebottles " as they were termed. In those days much more difficulty was experienced by the police in obtaining assistance in the cause of order, from the public, because the new police were in some districts looked upon as " Spies " or checks and fetters upon the " liberty of the subject."

The public-houses had then the privilege of keeping open the night through, and the police had much greater trouble at all hours of the night in preserving the peace of the Riding than now, when the public-houses are compelled to close at a reasonable time, which has been found also to result in advantages to the innkeepers themselves. It is mainly through the instrumentality of Reports from the police that the well-disposed portion of the community now enjoy so much peace and quietness throughout the West Riding during the night season, for nightly brawls and noisy disturbances were at one time the common occurrence from boisterous revellers returning home at all hours, as there was no policeman to give a word of advice, or to enforce, if need be, a due observance of the law. In some districts of the West Riding most serious cases of sheep stealing by desperate characters were very frequent, and also burglaries and highway robberies, but happily such cases are now rarely heard of. This comparatively secure state of the Riding is no doubt due in a great measure to the discipline and vigilance of the police, which, under the present chief constable, has been raised to such a high state of acknowledged efficiency. In January, 1857, when the force was embodied, it consisted of 446 men, and in June, 1869, it had been increased to 657, when Colonel Cobbe was appointed Government Inspector of constabulary, and retired from the force. During the time Captain McNeill was chief constable, the force was considerably augmented, and on the appointment of Captain Russell, the present chief constable, it numbered 833 men, and now the West Riding constabulary is numerically the second county force in the kingdom, and consists of 998 men of all ranks. With such a large body of men very considerable thought and care has to be exercised in keeping up the discipline and character to which the force has attained, while the selection of its members out of such a numerous variety of candidates from all classes of society, entails great care and anxiety. After joining the force the recruits are kept at head-quarters, Wakefield, until such time as they have gained a knowledge of drill, and been instructed by one of the staff officers in the rudiments of police duty. They are then posted to various divisions as vacancies occur, and it is then that the individual responsibilities of the policeman

commence, for in winter or summer, fine weather or foul, he is thenceforth held responsible, under the instructions and guidance of his divisional or sectional officer, for an extensive beat, either in town or country, which he has to patrol at least nine or ten hours in every twenty-four, and to walk twenty to forty miles – and in some instances the distance exceeds that—as there is an acreage of 1,636,682, exclusive of boroughs, and a population in the county of 1,099,200. He has most valuable property continually under his care both by night and day, valued at £10,622,000. This necessitates the display of much tact, perseverance and cautiousness, combined with steadiness of conduct, which abilities, if properly exercised, bring a constable to the notice of his superior officers, and eventually lead to his advancement to the superior grades.

The life of a policeman is not one of the pleasantest or most agreeable in this world, for whenever he turns out on duty it is most uncertain whether he will return to his station without having sustained bodily injury at the hands of some desperate character with whom he may come into contact when discharging his duty in protecting life or property; and from the official position he holds his life is in continual danger, more especially when patrolling his lonely beat, if he should encounter the armed burglar or lawless poacher, whose only motto seems to be "escape at any cost," and when no easier way presents itself than, as James Murphy said, by "blowing a hole through the policeman." Happily these occurrences are not so common as formerly, for the Justices of the Riding, supported by the well-disposed inhabitants, now fully perceive that the police of this Riding are acting not as an oppressive, but as a protective power, and consequently support is generally readily accorded to a constable if his duty is performed in a fair, consistent, and well-intentioned manner. It must be encouraging to know that in the magistracy of the West Riding our noblemen and justices are always willing to listen to fair and impartial evidence, and give to it their utmost attention. As a proof that the police of the kingdom are looked upon as an intelligent, worthy body of men, the Government of the country has removed their legal disabilities with regard to the exercise of the Franchise, and they are now placed upon an equality, for Parliamentary purposes, with their fellow-citizens. This circumstance may change the tone of certain carping economists who (doubtless for the purpose of courting popularity among the ratepayers) sometimes begrudge the police pension, so justly earned after a man has given the best portion of his life, and run such great risks in the public service, with the hope of securing that remuneration in old age, in accordance with the contract entered into on his joining the force, and regulated by Act of Parliament. It must, however, be encouraging to the police to know that in the magistracy of the West Riding of Yorkshire there are noblemen and gentlemen who will not listen to the cheese-paring policy promulgated by those who would diminish the honestly-earned pension due to men of long police service and irreproachable character, who are incapacitated from further duty by reason of age, or infirmity of mind or body—such infirmity having been brought about through continuous active service, long exposure in all weathers, or from having been injured or maimed when in the discharge of duty.

In addition to the ordinary duty of a constable, the county police have also to perform the various duties relating to Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Cattle Inspectors, Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, Inspectors under the Petroleum Acts, granting Pedlars' Certificates, and Inspectors under the Explosives Act. Since the formation of the constabulary very important changes have also taken place with regard to Parliamentary elections—for where there was only one constituency in the West Riding there are now

nineteen—and when a general election takes place very arduous duties are imposed on the police in the preservation of order, and also in maintaining the peace at all the numerous polling booths throughout the Riding. During such an exciting time, the police are continuously on duty, and moved from place to place, and to localities where their services are mostly needed, obtaining what little rest and sleep they can snatch, either in the railway train or in some schoolroom temporarily occupied by them until the elections are over.

Another most important and harassing duty performed by the West Riding police is that of preserving order at the Doncaster races during the race week, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has several times stated that he never saw better police arrangements more efficiently carried out than at Doncaster, nor a race-course more speedily and effectually cleared than at that place. In concluding these brief remarks as a very old member of the police committee of the West Riding, and taking the greatest interest in the welfare of the men, and the efficient performance of their duties, I am quite sure that my brother justices will reciprocate cordially my feeling as to the suitability of this court-house for the administration of justice in the town, and give to-day a hearty reception to Mr. Dixon and the gallant men who serve under him.

With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I congratulate you on being present on this auspicious occasion.

THE FIRST CASE.

Robert Penistone was then charged with having been drunk and riotous in Goole on Wednesday evening. Evidence in proof of the charge having been given by Police-Constable Dodsworth, the chairman said there were no fewer than twenty-two previous convictions against the prisoner but there was a very old and interesting precedent on occasions like the present that the first case brought before the Court should be dismissed. He ventured to express a hope that as the prisoner had been the first to be tried in that Court, he would resolve not to come again. The prisoner was then discharged, after which the ladies and gentlemen present were conducted over the building.

ADDRESS
AT THE OPENING OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE ART AND INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION,
AT PONTEFRACT,
ON MARCH 20, 1889.

The duty is laid on me to-day as President of the Pontefract Young Men's Institute, to address this most cultivated audience. The task which thus devolves upon me is so grave, that in undertaking it, I may lay myself open to the charge of a kind of impertinence to art; and be in danger, through insufficiency of acquaintance with its various branches and ramifications, of being judged presumptuous.

In opening this Art and Industrial Exhibition of paintings, curiosities, and scientific objects, brought together by the members and friends of the Young Men who form this Institution, I earnestly hope its success may not fail because the trust thus given to me, or the inaugural ceremonial be enfeebled by inadequate advocacy.

I claim your patience and indulgence to permit me to plead the cause of the Young Men's Institute, and the need in Pontefract for the prosperity of such an Institution; to arouse, if it may be in my power, not only your sympathies for the cultivation of Art by the Young Men and Women of this town, but for your assistance to make this Institution, like similar ones in Leeds, York and Wakefield, worthy of their support and confidence, and more useful by the augmentation of appliances, under skilful teachers for the purposes for which it exists.

For eighteen years, since the old Mechanics' Institute was dissolved, have the Young Men and Women of Pontefract, now numbering 117, maintained this Institution.

It is the only one wherein, under supervision, after business hours, our youths can assemble for innocent amusement, such as chess and draughts, for reading, for the study of Art, and for the more solid cultivation of their minds.

We have but an indifferent building, insufficient for the members who desire to be admitted within its walls. A library, the 1000 books of which require fresh binding or renewing. But we have well-attended Art classes, and have had Science classes, and courses of lectures throughout all these years.

At last, we find our financial resources inadequate to maintain a standard of efficiency in all these branches of mental acquirements.

This deficiency has grown to a sum of £33, which has chiefly arisen from a high rental for the premises where the Institution is located, and from the rates, which are very heavy.

To lift this depressing burden off the Institution, so as to place it again on a prosperous basis, and to extend its capabilities of usefulness for the cultivation of Art and Science, are the primary reasons why this local exhibition has been brought about; as well as to shew the extent to which works of Art, and of curiosities of all kinds are treasured up in the houses, and family mansions of this town and district.

The sub-committees of this Exhibition have every reason, by the display around these rooms, to congratulate themselves on the cheerful alacrity with which their applications have been received by those who are fortunate enough to possess pictures and curios and articles of vertu, relating to many periods in the Art history of this locality and country.

Their first duty and pleasure is to offer their most grateful thanks to all who have, like Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr and Mrs E. E. Leatham, Col. Ramsden, Mr Shaw, Mr Moxon, and many others, so kindly responded to their solicitations, and have made possible the success of this exhibition by intrusting such precious possessions to their custody.

It is impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude which the general Committee owe to the lenders of the various valuable objects which the glass cases contain, and the paintings which adorn the walls of these rooms.

Let me impress upon this assembly the scope and aim of this Exhibition. The intention of the Committee has been to illustrate, as far as possible, by pictures, coins, medals, etc., etc., Art of different periods, and to develope a love of Art, and the beautiful in Art, in the thoughts and minds of the members of this Institution.

Considerable sums of money, from the public purse, are annually devoted to the cultivation of Art, but none of these aids have, as yet, come to the help of the young students of Art in Pontefract.

Schools of Art have multiplied over the country, but the desire of the Young Men here, to possess a really satisfactory and efficient school of their own, one accessible at their own doors, has yet to be accomplished. What this Institution possesses is only the foundation for a really marked and effectual school of instruction. The present exhibition owes its existence to the initiative of the Vicar of Pontefract, a collector of Rembrandt's etchings; to the Rev. A. G. Nicholls, an artist and exhibitor; to Mr Lord, an excellent critic of Art; to the judgment as a collector of pictures, of the late Mr Stainsby; to Mr Taylor, for Art Jewellery; and to Mr J. G. Lyon, a scientist and chemist; to Mr Bernard Hartley, Captain Atkinson, Mr S. Wood, and others too many to mention, who have contributed 400 works of Art and curiosities, for our inspection.

In all who have contributed to this Exhibition has been found that noble spirit, which daily prompts England's sons to devote to the purchasing of works of Art, a share of the wealth gained by them, in the varied pursuits of their commercial avocations.

The members of this Institute ask their patrons to encourage and foster this love of Art, with which they are imbued, and to place within their grasp the means of possessing an adequate knowledge of Art, as an element of local prosperity.

They are fully sensible of and desire to appreciate the vital importance, in the present day, of the practical application of the principles of Art to their commercial pursuits. But whilst that which is excellent in competing to-day for prizes and honours, receives meritorious recognition, that which has been unsuccessful of reward is not therefore to be regarded as wholly unworthy, but to be looked upon by the kindly eye which recognizes meritorious efforts, and encourages all endeavours towards the perfecting of the beautiful.

To quote the language of Sir Fred. Leighton, "that the presence of this divine germ ennobles and lifts into one and the same family, every creation of the imagination and of the mind which reveals it; for even as the life-sustaining fire, which streams out in splendour from the sun's molten heart, is one with the fire which lurks for our use in the grey and homely flint,—so the vital flame of beauty is one and the same, though kindled now to a higher, and now to a humbler purpose, whether it be manifest in the creations of a Phidias, or of a Michael Angelo, of an Ictimus, or of some nameless builder of a sublime cathedral, or mediæval painter; a jewel designed by Holbein or a lamp from Pompeii;—a sword-blade from Toledo, a caprice from Japan, or the enamelled frontlet of an Egyptian Queen."

And further, says the President of the Royal

Academy:—"The absence of this perception is fraught with infinite mischief, direct and indirect, to the development of Art amongst our youth, tending, as it does, to separate from it whole classes engaged in industrial productions, and incalculably narrowing the field of the influence of artistic beauty in their lives."

So speaks this great Master of Art to the English Nation.

Let us adopt his sentiment to-day,—the lesson that the nations which love Beauty, should seek it in the humblest, as well as in the highest things.

What then is this Beauty? May it not be defined as the "loveable"? The synonym, "Loveliness" expresses this very clearly. The essence of Beauty, therefore, is "the instinctive perception of goodness." It was pronounced of all nature—"Behold it was Very Good."

Mr Ruskin, as you know, devotes several chapters of his "Modern Painters" to show that the characteristics of beautiful things are all, in some way illustrations of God's nature. There is the goodness which we call "Material Beauty." The quality which is in similar harmony with our moral constitution, we call "Moral Beauty."

Surely we do wrong, if we count it as ignoble, and refuse the pursuit of "Beauty" as a trivial or unimportant thing, influencing as it can industrial work, making our individual lives brighter and our actions more noble and dignified. To quote Byron:—

"Who hath not proved how feebly words essay,
"To fix one spark of 'Beauty's' heavenly ray?
"Who doth not feel, until his failing sight
"Faints into dimness with its own delight,
"His changing cheek, his sinking heart confess
"The might—the Majesty of Loveliness?"

What then is Art of which "Beauty" is its loveliness? Art is power in the use of knowledge. Art is nothing but the highest sagacity and exertion of human Nature; and it is the height of Art to conceal Art. The right appreciation of Art involves no less than a healthy condition of physical sensibility, a vigorous intellect, a quick sympathy, and a pure tone of moral feeling.

The taste for the artistically delightful should be cultivated by all of us, high and low; by the sovereign on the throne,—by the trader behind his counter,—by the people in the market place; and signs are not wanting, on the part of all classes, of a strong tendency to be brought into closer bonds with its various branches.

In these rooms are gathered illustrations of the polite Arts, or as they are termed, the Fine Arts, loaned from numerous family mansions; such as, I believe, has never before been collected together under one roof in Pontefract.

Here on these walls, hang pictures by distinguished Painters; here in glass cases, are specimens of various types of artistic beauty, loveliness, and excellence, making this Exhibition marked by that spirit which alone can ennoble it,—the Spirit of "Beauty and Loveliness."

Every branch of Art has its great representative Masters. And the Master, I take it, of his School, is Paul Rembrandt Van Rhyn who, the representative of Etchers, was born 15 July, 1607. Two examples of this Master are contributed by the Vicar of Pontefract. Rembrandt was what the French call "A God of Art." Rembrandt always sketched, and his most finished work has been described as "sketching carried forward." He was passionately fond of Art, and was an eager collector, being willing to buy Art, as well as to sell Art. If the genius of the Italian and early German School (illustrations of each being well represented around these walls), was the genius of Roman Catholicism, that of the Dutch was the genius of Protestantism. This new School left the lives of Saints and Martyrs, and drew its inspirations from every day life, or from the simple teachings of the Bible. In this latter school, Rembrandt stands the greatest. Its glory lies in its naturalness. It was the Art of a people who had gained their freedom. Nature was its teacher, and this School set itself to learn her lessons. Rembrandt's etchings, on these screens, are drawn with spirited skill and with sustained excellence. However varied was the manner of this new School of Dutch painters, their style was in this sense the same:—truthfully, and to the utmost of their powers, they followed Nature, and learnt her lessons.

The teaching of the Dutch School has been followed in our own English School of Art. The same love of Nature and of reality pervades all our English painters, from Rembrandt's time to now.

Examine the works and the writing of that extraordinary genius William Hogarth, born in London 1697-8. He was first a silversmith and plateworker. But he felt the impulse of genius, and that it directed him to painting. There are some of his prints here, lent by Mr Carter of Knottingley, and two pictures from Lord St. Oswald. Hogarth drew all his pictures from Nature. He used colours instead of language. He painted the manners and follies of his age. Hogarth's painting was to the understanding and to the heart.

Thomas Gainsborough, another Master of the great English School, is represented here by a noble work, also kindly lent by Lord St. Oswald. This painter was endowed with an intuitive disposition for the Art; without the help of technical Education, or instruction, he reached an excellence which has seldom been equalled by those who have had the advantage of a regular graphical education. It has been aptly observed of him, that "Nature was his Teacher," and, "the Woods of Suffolk his Academy." His portraits have been compared in their dexterity of handling and intelligence of colour and effect, with those of Vandyck. But it is in his picturesque delineations of English landscape, the charming rusticity of his husbandmen, their horses and their cattle; the groups of cottage children with which he has embellished his pictures, and the characteristic simplicity of the whole, that the transcendent merit of our countryman is so peculiarly conspicuous.

Time allows me not to mention all the 400 pictures here, of Sir Peter Lely, Landseer, Turner, Millais, Herring, Goodall, Carmichael, and others of our great English painters of landscape and still life, who have caught the naturalness of the Dutch School, and have brought their best powers to picture, not the scenes only in which imagination plays the chief part, but those which on every side surround us, and form part of human life. The same love of nature pervades their works, and the deeper we search into the excellencies of the English School, of which Rembrandt was the founder —the more we learn to appreciate the truthful and the actual, which ruled his and their thoughts.

In portraiture, Pontefract is happy in having here some portraits of a few of its celebrated personages. Let us see in this branch of painting by skilled artists, those of Edward Trueman, Mayor of Pontefract in 1801; of R. M. Milnes, the late Lord Houghton; of Dr. Bisset, our last Vicar; and of John Rhodes, the geologist and mining engineer, for seven years in succession Mayor of this town. Let these portraits ever remind us of our townsmen's deeds, that earned fame for our Town; on which account they deserve through all time, the remembrance of our gratitude.

Architecture, is represented here in some beautiful designs by Mr Neill. I take this Art to be the "poetry of inanimate form"; not, observe, unnatural form, but form abstracted from the objects in which it naturally occurs, and applied to new purposes and in new combinations, for the welfare and comfort of man. It is the Art by which we can best distinguish civilized man from his rude and barbarous ancestry. It forms a scale of comparative cultivation, and a measure of the progress of intellect in nations. Of its utility let this new Assembly Room be an illustration.

In passing to the precious metals, this Exhibition is rich in the goldsmith's and the jeweller's art. Messrs Lyon, Taylor, Ryder, and Wood have contributed samples which show that the talents of the best designers have been enlisted in this Art.

The Chief Magistrate of this town wears a gold chain of office, which is a work of Art. It is composed of 14 shields, with a castle upon each, the representation of the castle being taken from the Mayor's seal, as delineated on page 56 of Fox's History of Pontefract. The badge, or pendant, contains in the centre, a copy of the Borough seal, and on the scroll, underneath, is inscribed in Latin "The Common Seal of the Borough of Pontefract."

The very handsome mace, of silver and gilt, was formed in 1774, of the materials of a previous mace, which had been in use for nearly two hundred years.*

These admirable works of the goldsmith's skill, are lent by the Mayor, Alderman Mathers, and the Corporation of Pontefract.

Lastly, as the microscrope is represented in this Exhibition I may remark what wondrous Art is shown in the construction of those delicate mechanical parts, by which this instrument reveals to the student of Nature the wonderful and the beautiful. In respect to the construction of man, we learn indeed how "fearfully and wonderfully we are made."

We see by its magnifying powers, that our bodies are formed of an aggregation of minute bodies called cells, each playing its own particular part in the animal economy. And the causes of disease, which were never understood in the past, are now being brought to light by this wonderful instrument.

Doctors Hillaby and Blomfield will have the greatest pleasure in gratifying the curiosity of those who desire to look at the beautiful specimens which they have prepared for the microscope's searching analysis.

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* The mace is described on p. 173.

Also there are in this room, books and manuscripts illustrative of daily events of general literature and of natural science. Three newspapers in Pontefract employ the best local writing talent available, and there is no limit to the good which may be effected by rightly taking advantage of the powers now possessed, of describing and engraving, and placing good Art within the reach of the poorest classes of the community.

To the students of the Institution, let me suggest that each one should ask himself or herself,—Am I painting this picture,—am I chiselling this stone,—am I carving this wood,—am I moulding this clay,—am I doing this needle work,—am I putting together this piece of machinery,—because I really enjoy the work, and think it worth doing, and because it will add to the pleasure, or love for the beautiful in the hearts and minds of my friends, or add to the renown of my town, or to the material wealth of my country? or only because it may make me popular or bring me wages? questions having important bearings upon the character and value of each student's work.

You cannot, my friends, escape from the gravest responsibility of your work, and the effect your skill and art may have upon others. Work then, from pure love of your Art; but remember your finished work exists for others, rather than for yourselves, and that whatever you have expressed in them goes forth to the world, with all the force of appeal which you have been able to command.

I now step aside, thanking you for your courtesy in coming here to-day, and asking you to accept the expression of my hope and that of the Committee that the augmentation of its resources may by your liberality be realized to the fullest extent, for the benefit of this Institution for the Art students of Pontefract.

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